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# Peace, National Progress Urged as New Year Goal

## Deferred Raises Due 4 Million

A near record number of workers—more than 4 million—are scheduled to receive deferred wage increases under major contracts in 1966 because of union settlements negotiated in prior years, the Dept. of Labor has reported.

The total will be the greatest since 1957, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said in a report by Economist George Ruben appearing in the Monthly Labor Review for December.

Nearly a million additional workers are covered by major contracts due to expire in 1966, according to another study by Cordelia T. Ward of the BLS Div. of Industrial & Labor Relations appearing in the same issue.

**The latter report dealt with 306 major agreements of which only 93 are due to expire in the coming year. But all but 12 of the remainder provide for possible wage adjustments in 1966 either in the form of deferred increases, escalator clauses or wage reopenings.**

Major negotiations are scheduled in electrical products, telephone and Pacific Coast longshoring. Wage reopenings are possible, the Ward study observed, in contracts held by the railroad operating unions and in bituminous and anthracite coal mines.

### Two Fields Studied

Ruben's study was limited to settlements involving 1,000 workers or more in all industries except the service trades, finance and government. The Ward survey dealt with agreements covering 5,000 or more workers each over a five-year period.

The breakdown on the number of workers due for deferred increases in 1966 includes 2 million in manufacturing, 750,000 in construction, and 1.3 million in other industries.

**The study did not include 55,000 skilled workers scheduled for deferred increases averaging 14.6 cents under the Steelworkers' settlement with basic steel, nor**

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## *Court Scores 15-Year Lag On Backpay*

New York—A delay of seven to 15 years in backpay for 69 Carpenters wrongfully fired in 1950 "significantly undermines" the usefulness of present backpay procedures in "fulfilling the public policy of promoting full production and employment," a three-judge federal court has warned.

**Remedial action must be speedy in order to be effective, the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals declared in ordering enforcement of a 1960 National Labor Relations Board backpay award against the Mastro Plastics Corp. and a successor firm, Mastro Industries, Inc.**

The court, ordering the New York City corporation to pay $164,000 to the fired workers, noted that some delays in the case were

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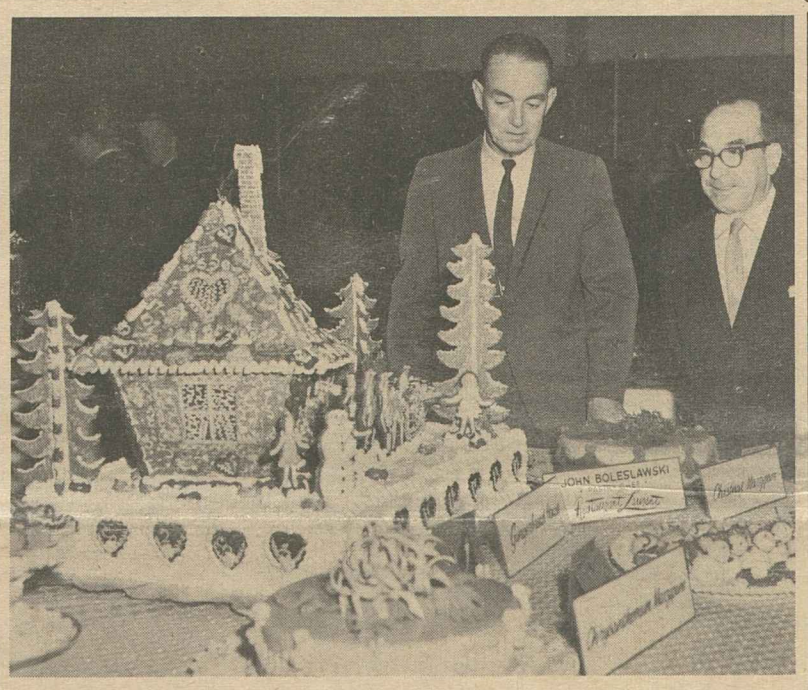


**GINGERBREAD HOUSE** with a union label was created by John Boleslawski (left) and his assistant, Charles Wurster, in a recent competition among members of the Hotel & Motel Workers in New York for awards from the Salon of Culinary Arts.

*As Payroll Tax Rises:*

## Social Security Adds Big Benefit Package

That extra deduction in the pay envelopes of America's wage-earners this year will help pay for the biggest package of benefits ever added to the social security system.

Matched by an increase in the social security tax paid by employers, the added revenue will finance:

- Bigger retirement benefits for workers and their families. The longer a worker pays at the higher rate, the bigger his pension on retirement.
- Higher insurance benefits for widows and children of workers who die either before or after retirement.
- **Payment for hospital and nursing home care for workers and their families at age 65. And assurance that younger families will be free from the fear of budget-crushing medical bills resulting from the illness of parents and other elderly relatives.**
- A 7 percent increase in cash benefits for persons on the social security rolls—already in effect for a year.
- Easier qualification for disability benefits and liberalization of many other provisions, including continuation of survivorship benefits to children over 18 who are in school.

This year's increase in social security taxes amounts to only pennies a week for lower-paid workers and a moderate increase for those in the higher brackets.

The increase is less than it appears at first glance because even without the changes, the rate was

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## *'Twin Obligations' Stressed by Meany*

The "legendary confidence of America has been restored" in the past five years and our people can proceed "with this old confidence, newly restored, toward the year ahead," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a New Year's Day message.

"Those who cry 'guns or butter' have lost touch with reality," the federation president declared.

"Perhaps the twin obligations of war abroad and progress at home will cost more money; but to abandon progress in the name of war would subvert the cause itself," he continued.

**"The United States must move forward. The unfinished business must ever be attacked. For only as America is true to itself can the cause of America prevail and the light of freedom shine out to the world."**

The war in Viet Nam, a "grim struggle against Communist conquest," is the "overriding concern of the American labor movement and the American people as a whole," Meany said.

### Freedom the Issue

It is "already exacting a heavy toll in lives; looming above and behind it is the far grimmer threat of total holocaust," he pointed out. But the issue in Viet Nam—this country's sole "war aim"—is "not victory in the classic sense, but rather the right of every people to freedom and independence."

"America has learned that freedom is indivisible and that the appetite of the aggressor is never slaked," the federation president said.

**"We in the AFL-CIO have no doubt that the American people**

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## Study Cites Long Effect Of Layoffs

Mineola, N. Y.—Twenty-one percent of the 10,000 workers laid off by the Republic Aviation Corp. of Farmingdale between November 1963 and December 1964 because of a lack of defense orders were still jobless three to 16 months later, a survey by the New York State Dept. of Labor's Division of Employment has disclosed.

The study was based on questionnaires sent to the former Republic workers last March. It was conducted under a contract with the Defense Dept. and the U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, and its findings tended to strengthen the bargaining arguments of defense industry unions that the Defense Dept. has a responsibility to avoid disrupting workers' lives when it cancels contracts and layoffs occur as a result.

**Of those still unemployed last March—25 percent of the total—**

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## Major Shift in Employment Service Urged to Meet Manpower Needs

A blue-ribbon task force has proposed transforming the federal-state employment service from an annex of the "unemployment office" into a "comprehensive manpower service agency" for the nation.

The 15-member group, drawn from public, management and labor leaders, submitted a unanimous report to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. He made it public, declaring that the report "may well prove to be the most important development in this area" since the 1933 Wagner-Peyser Act which set up the employment service.

The report strongly recommended:

- Complete separation of the employment service from the unemployment compensation program, even to the point of moving local offices to separate buildings.
- A major upgrading of the staff of the employment service, with higher professional standards and salaries to match.
- **No arbitrary limits on the types of jobs handled through the service. The task force found the employment service handicapped by a "public image" affecting both job-seekers and employers that only lesser-qualified workers use it to seek jobs.**
- A major emphasis on collecting and disseminating information on labor market conditions and job opportunities in all parts of the nation. As an example, the task force said, the service "should work closely with employers, especially defense contractors, to obtain specific information on their job openings and to obtain advance notice of

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# Legislative Surge Marks Labor's Year

## *First Decade of Merger Ends With Spirit of Unity Swelling*

**By Harry Conn**

Organized labor chalked up more successes in 1965—although mixed with some frustrations—than for a a long, long time.

A review of the year from the files of Press Associates, Inc., shows that activity reached into many areas with these highlights:

- Record welfare legislation passed by the first session of the 89th Congress included medicare and education bills. But there was disappointment in failure to repeal Section 14(b) or to pass other labor-supported measures.
- An atmosphere of unity accentuated in 10th year of AFL-CIO merger.
- Union membership reversed trend—now on the upswing.
- Increased economic gains scored at the collective bargaining tables.

**January**

In a New Year's message, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany predicted "unprecedented progress, both economic and social," in 1965 . . . AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller says on the legislative front: "It's been a long time since we have had the opportunities we now have." . . . Pres. Johnson pledges to work for repeal of Section 14(b) . . . 14-point legislative program pushed by AFL-CIO at legislative conference . . . John Burke resigns as president of Pulp-Sulphite Workers . . . Indiana legislature, as first order of business, repeals state "right to work" law . . .

**February**

Building trades, industry peace plan signed in White House ceremonies . . . Clothing Workers become top investor in U.S. program for rural loans . . . LBJ, Meany hit treatment of Selma, Ala., Negroes . . . Philadelphia teachers vote for Teachers' Union in landmark election . . . New Mexico Senate rejects "right to work" proposal . . . Rubber Workers draw "positive" goals for 1965 negotiations . . . UAW, Machinists prepare for joint aerospace talks . . . Five rail unions win pacts to protect jobs . . . Machinists announce Hayes, Walker will retire July 1; Siemiller, DeMore will succeed them . . . Frank Raftery elected president of Painters . . . Kingsport Press strike moves into third year . . . Standard Oil of California signs with OCAW, ending boycott . . . AFL-CIO blasts lie detectors as new "yellow dog" tactics. . . .

**March**

Craft, industrial unions agree on situs picketing plan . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council pushes jobs, decent wages, $2 minimum; called vital to victory on poverty . . . 32,000 Steelworkers strike two can firms . . . Montana legislature urges repeal of 14(b) . . . Appalachia, first "Great Society" measure, passes 89th Congress . . . Economist Galbraith backs union drive for $2 wage floor, shorter work week . . . Selma, Ala., Sheriff Jim Clark revealed as having first organized civilian posse to fight unions . . . LBJ's plan to end voting barriers backed by labor . . . Construction, factory jobs reach new levels . . . World entertainment unions set up international body . . . Edward Keating, founding editor of Labor newspaper, dies at 89 . . . Situs picketing bill introduced in Congress . . . Youngstown newspaper strike moves into eighth month . . . 32,000 Glass Bottle Blowers strike . . . Sam Zagoria, former Washington Newspaper Guild president, named to NLRB . . . Unionists join civil rights marchers from Selma to Montgomery . . . After seven years, House Ways & Means Committee approves medicare, ups social security benefits. . . .

**April**

Supreme Court rules lockout is okay as economic weapon . . . Humphrey says U.S. in debt to free labor movement . . . Glass Bottle Blowers win 11-day strike . . . Building trades legislative conference sets top goals as situs picketing, 14(b) repeal . . . Steelworkers win demands in can strike . . . Jack Redding, "work" law foe, dies . . . Afro-Asian Institute makes big gains in free labor activity . . . Carey quits as president of IUE when vote-fraud reported by Labor Dept.; Paul Jennings elected to head union . . . Jobless rate drops to 4.7 percent; lowest since 1957 . . . Medicare passes by lop-sided count in House . . . AFL-CIO plans for equal job opportunity section of 1964 civil rights law effective July 2 . . . Landmark school aid bill is signed by Johnson . . . Sen. Williams (N.J.) seeks U.S. law to ban professional strikebreakers . . . Rubber Workers win 28-cent package with major rubber companies. . . .

**May**

May 1 steel strike averted by extension of contract deadline . . . Lie detector probe pushed by Congress . . . Labor strongly opposes Dirksen amendments to undercut Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling . . . I. W. Abel declared winner in Steelworkers vote over incumbent David McDonald . . . Students sought by Labor Dept. to ease growing demand for farm labor . . . Report shows southern worker's income fails to keep pace with industry growth . . . FDR, Jr., named by Johnson to head civil rights commission . . . Labor joins campaign to defend consumer against electric power lobby . . . Hosiery Workers merge with Textile Workers Union of America . . . OCAW's Knight says he won't seek re-election . . . Johnson again presses for repeal of 14(b) . . . Frances Perkins, long-time labor secretary, dies . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council praises Johnson on 14(b) . . . Plumbers' Schoemann honored for training work. . . .

**June**

House hearings continue on 14(b) repeal; cross section of U.S. leaders urge repeal . . . AFL-CIO backs immigration bill . . . Wirtz supports broader wage floor; takes no position on raising $1.25 minimum . . . Chicago unions pioneer in mental health clinic . . . William Friedenberger takes helm of Firemen & Oilers . . . Steelworkers win 50-cent package in pattern-setting Alcoa pact . . . State appeals court knocks out city "work" laws in Kentucky . . . Two key Supreme Court rulings expose unions to anti-trust laws . . . 89th Congress heads for record as more bills pass . . . Spokesmen for three religious groups give "ethical" basis for "work" law opposition . . . House Labor Committee backs repeal of 14(b) . . . William Gillen elected head of Insurance Workers . . . AFL-CIO affiliates offering $1 million in scholarships . . . IAM Editor Cole says Viet Nam labor unions help keep nation unified . . . Eminent professors join labor in opposing Dirksen amendment . . . Wirtz, Haggerty ask for action on situs picketing . . . Excise tax cuts open way to boom in purchasing power . . . House okays cabinet-level Urban Affairs Dept. . . . Meany, in House testimony, says poverty war demands raising labor standards . . . U.S. sharply answers Communist attack as ILO conference opens . . . Beirne re-elected CWA president . . . Union teachers open Freedom Schools in South . . .

**July**

NLRB orders employer to bargain with union he tried to run away from . . . Fair employment practices become law of the land with labor backing . . . Food price scare fizzles as move for braceros is derailed . . . West Coast Carpenters win 4.5 day week . . . Overwhelming vote in Senate assures medicare passage after conference with House . . . Voting rights bill wins Senate, House approval . . . Labor mourns death of Adlai Stevenson . . . Johnson praises AFL-CIO as advocate of people's interests . . . Medicare finally law; 20 million to benefit . . . Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, former top union lawyer, named U.S. ambassador to United Nations . . . Labor joins growing revolt against carnage on highways . . . American Institute for Free Labor Development reports great strides in training Latin American union leaders. . . .

**August**

NLRB says 69 workers illegally fired by J. P. Stevens textile company . . . $1.75 million awarded in Packinghouse Workers arbitration case . . . House votes repeal of

14(b) . . . Major gains reported in three aerospace contracts . . . U.S. business has most profitable six months . . . Truman, labor honored as LBJ signs medicare into law . . . Congress probes "inhuman" treatment of rail firemen . . . Building Trades Dept. and Red Cross launch major first aid program . . . ILGWU sets up home loan program for Negroes in intergrated areas . . . Steelworkers set Sept. 1 as strike deadline . . . House unit passes $1.75 minimum wage, extends coverage to 6.2 million more workers . . . Senate rejects Dirksen scheme to undercut "one man, one vote" . . . Johnson signs voting rights bill . . . Wirtz, Meany urge jobless pay modernization as House committee opens hearings . . . Pipe Fitters win new national contract . . . Senate Labor Committee approves 14(b) repeal . . . Congress passes housing bill . . . Anti-poverty extension gets House, Senate approval . . . Humphrey says rising Negro jobless rate is developing into crisis . . . Labor backs drive to give D.C. right to vote . . . Grospiron elected OCAW head as Knight retires . . . 125,000 Clothing Workers get new, improved contract.

**September**

New steel strike deadline set as Johnson takes hand in bargaining . . . Urban Affairs Dept. passed by Congress . . . East Coast freighters go to sea as 78-day strike ends . . . Machinists win top Lockheed contract . . . White House talks produce big gains for Steelworkers . . . Dirksen plans to filibuster against 14(b) repeal . . . Philadelphia Teachers win first pact . . . Jack Haley elected president of American Guild of Variety Artists . . . CWA signs major pact with Ohio Bell . . . Guild strikes New York Times; other papers lock out employes . . . IAM strikes Boeing . . . Six unions agree to joint pension talks in 1966 with General Electric, Westinghouse . . . AFL-CIO council calls stalling on minimum wage "abominable" . . . Montgomery Ward ordered to sign 1963 contracts with RCIA locals . . . Tonelli elected Pulp-Sulphite president . . . AFL-CIO reports highest per capita since 1957 . . .

**October**

NLRB opens door to union withdrawal from multi-employer contracts . . . Teachers help finance their own million dollar organizing campaign . . . Pre-filibuster against taking up 14(b) starts . . . New York Times strike settled . . . Meany makes strong appeal to Senate for 14(b) repeal . . . Patton of Farmers Union calls for stronger farmer-labor relations . . . Senate rejects cloture on filibuster on taking up repeal of 14(b); Mansfield says repeal dropped for this session . . . Medicare architect, AFL-CIO's Nelson Cruikshank, and Serafino Romualdi, AIFLD director, retire . . . Final days of 89th Congress lose earlier glitter as labor bills get sidetracked . . . Strike of California grape pickers gets national spotlight . . . Third quarter shows profits at record levels . . . President says 14(b) repeal high on his agenda for next session of Congress. . . .

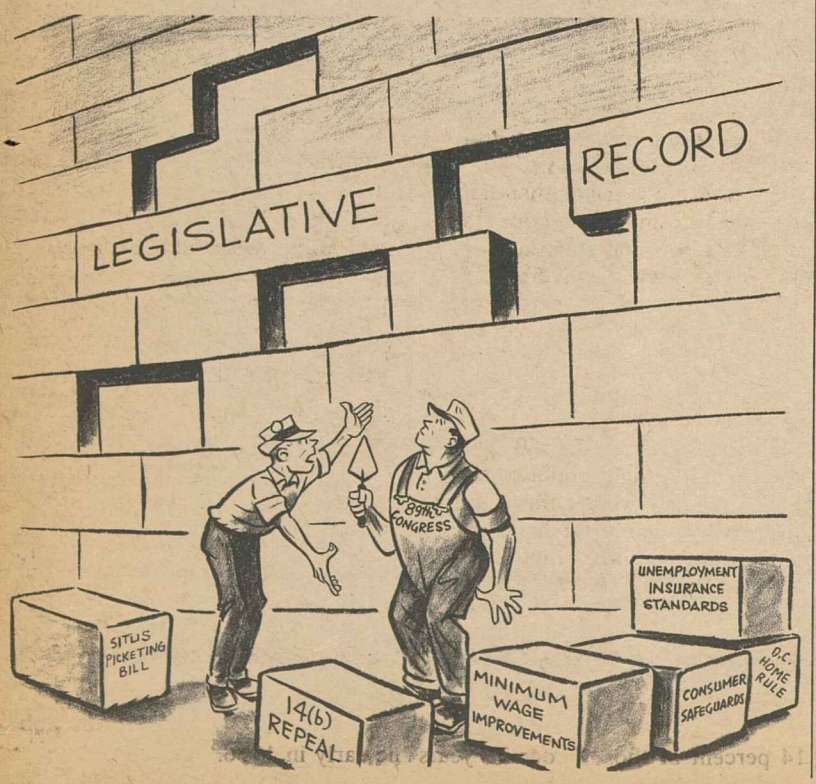
**November**

AFL-CIO Executive Council scores Dirksen for fighting against letting 14(b) come to a vote . . . NLRB decision points to need of situs picketing bill . . . Neighborhood Youth Corps reports that it is preparing 370,000 for skilled jobs . . . NLRB Chairman McCulloch asks management not to retreat to anti-union slogans of 1930's . . . AFL-CIO asks action to stop wage chiseling . . . Civil Rights Commission reports heavy record of discrimination complaints . . . Unemployment continues to drop . . . Bircher's Welch admits that his society is fighting against repeal of 14(b) . . . Paul Hall says U.S. merchant fleet should be doubled . . . Labor-supported New Democratic Party in Canada scores gains in national election; percentage of vote upped from 12 to 20 percent . . . Philip Murray High School in Detroit dedicated . . . UAW sponsors clean water conference in Detroit . . . Meany tells IUD that if Republicans in Congress continue anti-labor role AFL-CIO will reconsider non-partisan role . . . Reuther, in IUD convention report, hails labor's unity, gains after decade of merger . . . IBEW asks U.S. probe of automation in power breakdown. . . .

**December**

Jobless rate hits lowest level since 1957 . . . Wirtz, at Building Trades Dept. convention, warns against putting breaks on the economy . . . Federal Reserve increases discount interest rate; Meany blasts action . . . Metal Trades Dept. hears report on spurt in organizing of federal employes . . . Labor Press Association honors papers for "compelling" readership . . . Building trades back U.S. Viet Nam policy; get thanks from Johnson, Rusk . . . Ray Davidson elected ILPA president . . . AFL-CIO convention opens — Meany says federation on threshold of great growth . . . Humphrey credits AFL-CIO with "historic" legislation role . . . Meany, Schnitzler re-elected; eight new vice presidents elected by AFL-CIO convention . . . AFL-CIO supports U.S. policy in Viet Nam . . . AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston retires; succeeded by William L. Kircher . . . Labor, church, civil rights groups back California grape strikers . . . IUE asks $1-a-member to aid victims of Viet Nam war. . . .

## 'Great, But You Missed a Few Spots'



*NLRB Hits Unfair Practices:*

# Third Vote Ordered At Grossinger Hotel

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered Grossinger's resort hotel in the Catskills to take down some of the barriers it has built around the Grossinger "family" of 600 employes.

A unanimous five-member board ruled that management of the storied "borscht circuit" hotel enforced a rigid "keep out" rule on union supporters while making strongly anti-union speeches to captive audiences on company time and property.

**The policy Grossinger's used in smashing two union organizing attempts is "invalid and unlawful" and unfair to employes, the board ruled in ordering a third election at the resort in Liberty, N. Y.**

The NLRB, citing Supreme Court rulings and previous board findings on "free speech," ordered management to stop ejecting Hotel & Restaurant Employes organizers from the grounds and instead to allow them "reasonable" access to resident workers and opportunity to reply to anti-union speeches on company time and property.

**Repeated Violations**

The board found management guilty of repeated unfair labor practices — promising future benefits, making veiled threats, hinting that union meetings were spied on and soliciting workers to withdraw from the union.

Local 343 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes started an organizing attempt at Grossinger's in 1962. It reported that it could not communicate with employes because organizers were ejected from three taverns in the nearby town, handbillers were given the "bum's rush" from the hotel, telephone calls went unanswered and mail was returned "unclaimed and undelivered."

The local charged that at meetings in the hotel's main dining room employes were subjected to frequent "brainwashings" and appeals to be "loyal" to the Grossinger "family." They subsequently voted against the union, 367-82 on Dec. 14, 1963, and 338-122 on May 2, 1964.

**The NLRB declared that the "opportunity to organize without employer interference" is a fundamental right, pointed out by the Supreme Court "long ago" in the Republic Aviation case. It ruled that Grossinger's policy of "absolute exclusion of organizers from company premises, including the private residences of employes, is unvalid and unlawful."**

By preventing organizers from visiting the homes of many workers, Grossinger's "seriously impaired the employes' ability to learn the advantages of self-organization," the board said.

The employer argued that the union had other ways to reach the workers than by seeking them out at the resort but the board, upholding Examiner Samuel M. Singer, ruled that distributing handbills or mailing letters is "clearly not an adequate alternate channel" to neutralize the employer's anti-labor campaign.

Testimony revealed that the resort has 50 buildings in a 468-acre tract surrounded by natural barriers and some fences. The main entrance is guarded 24 hours a day "to make sure people who don't have any business on the premises are not there." Organizers said they were denied admittance at the gate and had to climb fences to get in briefly.

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD** of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for 1965 was presented to Vice Pres. Louis Hollander of the Clothing Workers, president also of the Sidney Hillman Health Center, at a luncheon in New York at which he received in addition a citation from the National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services. Shown from left at the ceremony are Orin Lehman, luncheon committee chairman; Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee; Hollander; Chairman Michael Sampson of the New York City AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City AFL-CIO.

# Court Hits 15-Year Lag In Enforcing Backpay

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due to a shortage of qualified NLRB personnel between 1956 and 1960.

"We can only hope," the judges said, "that those in the executive and legislative branches" of the government "will note the unfortunate and protracted delays which bedeviled these proceedings so that such delays can be avoided in other cases."

Reviewing the facts, the court recalled that 70 workers were fired discriminatorily on Nov. 11, 1950; most of them were reinstated in 1956, and the others had been offered their jobs back by late 1958.

"Thus the backpay here awarded," the judges wrote, "has been due for at least seven and in part up to 15 years." They added:

**"It is regrettable that the enforcement of fairly standard remedies, in a case which . . . involved no unusual circumstances, should be fraught with such delays.**

"To the discriminatees, a delay of this magnitude must render the backpay award a wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory remedy for their wrongful discharge."

The decision, written by Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard with Judges Sterry R. Waterman and Paul R. Hays concurring, pinpointed the case as one in which the NLRB has not intentionally dragged its feet, but rather "the delay has stemmed from the inherently time-consuming nature of the backpay remedy, complicated by a serious and protracted shortage of board personnel capable of preparing the (backpay) specification."

**It was Mar. 13, 1953, when the NLRB issued its first order upholding charges by Carpenters Local 3127 and directing Mastro to reinstate 70 fired workers with backpay.**

Then followed 12 years of legal battling including hearings, briefs, arguments, answers, amended answers, orders, decisions, four appeals to the Court of Appeals and one to the Supreme Court. The corporation lost every round, but the fired workers still have not received their backpay.

## Unionists Named Advisers on Aged

Charles E. Odell, director of the Auto Workers Older & Retired Workers Dept., and James C. O'Brien, executive director of the Steelworkers Committee on Older & Retired Workers, have been appointed by Pres. Johnson to the Advisory Committee on Older Americans.

The committee was established by the Older Americans Act of 1965 and will advise the secretary of health, education and welfare on national policies and programs to improve the status and well-being of older people.

Also named to membership was Zalmen Lichtenstein, executive director of the Golden Ring Council of Senior Citizens of New York City, which is largely made up of retired union members.

## Rehabilitation Organizations Cite Hollander

New York—Twin honors for outstanding work in rehabilitation were paid Vice Pres. Louis Hollander of the Clothing Workers at a luncheon here.

He was presented with the 1965 distinguished service award by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and a citation from the National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services, a non-profit organization that designs and conducts rehabilitation research and demonstration programs.

Hollander is president of the Sidney Hillman Health Center, which has just completed a successful pioneering rehabilitation test program for blue collar workers. Conducted over a three-year period, it has been advanced as a model for unions and other community groups. The center is still working on a companion mental health rehabilitation project.

**The President's Committee award was presented by the committee chairman, Harold Russell, who himself is disabled. Dr. Lorin E. Kerr, NIRHS chairman, presented the institutes' citation. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey sent a laudatory telegram.**

Hollander insisted that the awards be shared by the staff of the project and particularly by Hyman Weiner, project director, and Dr. Morris Brand, director of the health center.

"The field of rehabilitation is making great strides," Hollander said. "The handicapped are beginning to be able to take their places freely in the economy of the nation. We are no longer ignorant of their abilities, or of their employability. And we at the ACWA are proud to be counted in the ranks of those who have pioneered."

## Saltonstall Bars New Senate Term

Boston—Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R) announced Dec. 29 that he would not seek a fourth full six-year term. He is 73 years old and ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Gov. John A. Volpe and Atty. Gen. Edward W. Brooke, both Republicans, have indicated interest in running for the vacated Senate seat. Among Democratic possibilities are former Gov. Endicott Peabody and former Atty. Gen. Edward McCormack.

# *Deferred Pay Hikes Due 4 Million in '66*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**an unspecified number who won increases late in 1965 or at earlier unreported dates.**

The 1966 total of scheduled increases is 400,000 larger than in 1965, due primarily to recent settlements in the aerospace, rubber, shipbuilding, glass container and can industries, according to the survey.

"Part of the rise results from the hiring of additional workers in expanding industries, such as automobiles, where deferred increases were scheduled for both years," Ruben reported.

"Other industries in which workers were to receive increases in both years were automotive parts, farm and construction equipment, meat packing, trucking, and railroads (non-operating employes)."

The deferred increases will amount to 10 to 11 cents an hour for 35 percent of the affected workers. Excluding the building trades, this contrasts with the 1965 concentration of 32 percent in the 7-8 cent area.

**Forty-three percent of all workers to be affected in 1966 will receive at least 10 cents an hour, compared with 17 percent in 1965. A somewhat larger proportion will be raised 3-3.5 percent of their straight-time average hourly earnings because of deferred settlements.**

The largest affected group is in autos where, in September, about 600,000 workers will receive an increase of 2.8 percent of base rates (excluding the cost-of-living supplement)—with a minimum increase of 7 cents—plus 2 cents.

Almost 450,000 railroad nonoperating employes, the report said, will get increases averaging 9 to 10 cents. Others who will benefit include 85,000 workers in meat packing, 200,000 in the aerospace industry, 30,000 in the can industry, 50,000 in shipbuilding and another 50,000 in Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoring.

# Lasting Impact Found From Republic Layoffs

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**most had been idle for 26 weeks or longer.**

Other findings included:

- Some 65 percent of those furloughed had found new jobs, 6 percent had left the labor market when they were laid off, and 8 percent had relocated.
- About 90 percent of those with new jobs found them outside the aircraft industry and 70 percent were working outside manufacturing—mainly in the service industries and in wholesale and retail trade. Their new pay averaged $101 weekly, a cut of 25 percent from the $135 they had received at Republic.
- The median age of those surveyed was 40 years; about 86 percent headed families; 60 percent had at least a high school education and 7 percent were college graduates. About one-third had been in skilled occupations, another third in semi-skilled, about 15 percent in professional and managerial posts, and the rest in unskilled and clerical jobs.
- Younger workers were most successful at finding new jobs: only 14 percent of those under 25 years were still unemployed in March, but 54 percent of those over 55 years were still jobless.

The division claimed the study helped it to provide the displaced workers with more effective and realistic job counseling and placement service. A spokesman added that it yielded "the clearest picture yet of how defense workers fare after layoffs."

**"Intensive job solicitation" on Long Island and elsewhere, the division said, revealed job openings which were filled by Republic workers who had been unable to find work on their own. It estimated that by August at least half of those who had been still unemployed in March were back at work.**

Others were referred to training courses under the Manpower Development & Training Act after the study disclosed that 285 of the 1,155 different jobs found in the aircraft industry required skills that could be used in non-defense industries with comparatively little or no training.

The full study will be made public early in 1966.

# 1966 Election Challenge

THE 1966 congressional elections will put to the test once again the question of mobilizing labor and liberal strength to prevent losses in a non-presidential election year.

History and tradition, the AFL-CIO sixth convention pointed out recently, "are not on our side." Only once in this century—1934—has the party in power in the White House been able to prevent a loss in the mid-term balloting. This is the challenge in 1966.

**The 1964 Johnson landslide brought liberal gains in the 89th Congress—gains that were instrumental in helping pass the measures that made the first session of the 89th the most productive in the nation's history.**

This year 51 labor-backed freshmen congressmen must stand for election along with the entire membership of the House. Of the 34 members of the Senate whose seats are up, there are a number of outstanding labor-supported liberals.

And in the 35 states where governorships are at stake in addition, labor's programs are closely identified with battles both for the statehouses and the legislatures.

★ ★ ★

**THE TREMENDOUS** legislative gains of 1965 and the promise that the second session of the 89th Congress will clean up the major unfinished business of the first session are involved. If labor-liberal strength is not maintained, or possibly expanded, the progress and vitality of the past five years will taper off into the stagnation that marked the 1950s.

**The election campaigns are already under way; candidates are emerging, political organizations are being put together or reinvigorated, funds are being solicited. The freshmen congressmen elected in 1964 are prime targets of the conservative coalition that suffered a major setback in the crushing Goldwater defeat.**

The payoff will be on Nov. 8 in terms of how many eligible voters get to the polls. That's labor's job in the next 10 months; to see that every union member and his family are registered, know the candidates and the issues and cast ballots on Election Day.

The basis for labor political action was spelled out sharply and succinctly by the AFL-CIO's recent convention when it adopted a resolution declaring:

**"The involvement of union members in the political life of our nation is accepted as a legitimate and essential function of trade unionism. In the narrowest sense, every contract agreed upon through the process of collective bargaining is affected by laws and the officials who administer them. In the broad sense, the lives of our members and their families are affected daily by federal, state and local laws and administrative decisions.**

"As American citizens first and trade unionists second, we take it to be our solemn responsibility to engage to the fullest extent and at every level of government in support of those programs which will strengthen the democratic process, benefit our nation at home and abroad and permit all Americans to live in dignity and self-respect."


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*Official Weekly Publication of the*

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

## 'All Aboard!'

***Output Rise, Prices Stable:***

# Bracero-less Farming Proves Agricultural, Financial Success

WHEN THE 89TH CONGRESS ended the bracero program a chorus came from growers, charging that fresh fruits and vegetables would rot in the fields and those products that did reach the market would zoom in prices at the retail outlets.

Among the spokesmen in Congress for the growers was freshman Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.), who campaigned to make Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz look like a man who was bound and determined to wreck American agriculture.

What Murphy and others sought was congressional action to restore the bracero program so that the growers could return to their low-wage paradise.

**Now there is solid evidence that not only has the ending of the bracero program proven to be a sound move for agriculture but it has been good for the economy as a whole, providing thousands of jobs for the unemployed. In only a few instances did Wirtz feel that the need of foreign labor was justified.**

The Agriculture Dept. has just released its annual summary for 1965 on acreage, production and value of principal commercial crops. This should settle, for a long time to come, the debate over the need of braceros.

It shows that production of the 27 principal fresh market vegetables and melons in 1965 at 220 million hundredweight (CWT) was 4 percent more than last year and 3 percent above average. Moneywise, the value of such crops was 5 percent above last year.

**CALIFORNIA** was the heaviest user of braceros while the program was in force. Last April Wirtz appointed the California Farm Labor Panel, charging it to assist him in carrying out his objectives and to make recommendations in the entire area of farm labor. The panel, after extensive hearings and studies, concluded that:

"Although there have been localized difficulties, 1965 has been an excellent year for California agriculture. The crops have been brought in with much less recourse to braceros than last year, and at the same time, grower gross revenues have generally been higher."

The objective of Wirtz and of organized labor is to make agriculture a wholly domestic operation without the need of any foreign workers who are frequently exploited, helping to depress the entire wage structure in the industry.

**In only two crops in California was there some loss due to labor shortages, strawberries and asparagus. Wages paid in both crops were the lowest in the state and well below the average for all crops. Despite the losses, however, California strawberry growers grossed 5 percent more than the 1959-64 average and asparagus growers grossed nearly $1 million more than in 1964 but slightly below the 1959-64 average.**

Gov. Pat Brown has estimated that California agricultural income will be about $3.6 billion in 1965—slightly higher than in 1964. At the same time, prices consumers have paid for agricultural products have, for the most part, remained fairly steady. Some have gone up, others have dropped.

# 'Shiftless' Charges Refuted by NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board has rejected an employer's argument that Kentucky mountain people are not entitled to backpay because they love their native hills too much to leave them and look for another job—in effect that they are shiftless.

The board approved Trial Examiner Thomas S. Wilson's findings against Charles T. Reynolds, Sr., doing business in Hamilton, O., as the Charles T. Reynolds Box Co. and Reynolds Pallet & Box Co.

Three years ago the board found Reynolds had unlawfully fired 30 employes who supported the Carpenters and ordered $110,000 in backpay for the time they were laid off, plus interest but minus other earnings. The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals enforced the order and later the employer filed written objections to paying the money.

**The "mass exodus" of the fired workers from Hamilton to "various rural, depressed areas," the employer argued, led to the conclusion that the men "willfully and intentionally removed themselves from any opportunity for employment" and wanted "to go home and enjoy a 26-week vacation" on unemployment compensation.**

The examiner, however, found that fired Kentuckians who stayed in Ohio had no greater success in finding new jobs than those who returned to the hills. One discriminatee, he noted, had to drive 1,198 miles to find another job.

***Morgan Says:***

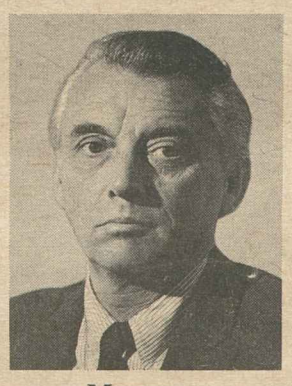
# 'The Anti-Leadership Vaccine' Poses a New National Problem

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**NEW YORK**—A constant, continuing dilemma of the open society is how to produce leaders of sufficient dynamism and breadth of vision to keep society open and not make it a closed arena for their own selfish ambitions.

In its recently released annual report on its philanthropic and educational activities, the Carnegie Corp. published an essay entitled "The Anti-leadership Vaccine" which was remarkable on two counts, its perceptive content and its authorship. It was written by John W. Gardner before he took leave of the firm's presidency to become Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. His sensitive analysis of the problem deserves wide attention.



Morgan

Our concept of and training for leadership, Gardner argues, must be enlarged. "The sad truth is," he wrote, "that a great many of our organizations are badly managed or badly led." One reason: the reluctance to face the responsibility of making tough decisions, the tendency, in an age of technology and specialization, to rely on polls, "elaborate statistical systems, cost-accounting systems, information-processing systems" and the like to provide the answer.

Not that facts are unimportant but "rarely do the facts provide unqualified guidance." To support the point that more than data are necessary he cited the case of the school girl who said she was going to draw a picture of God. "But, Mary," the teacher exclaimed, "no one knows what God looks like." And Mary replied, "They will when I get through."

**Gardner's picture of the ideal American leader is neither a "Man of Destiny" nor a "Nervous Nelly," but a citizen of balance. This commodity is in short supply. This he blames in part on the academic world, "which appears to be approaching a point at which everyone will want to educate the technical expert who advises the leader, or the intellectual who stands off and criticizes the leader, but no one will want to educate the leader himself."**

He maintains that "we are in danger of falling under the leadership of men who lack the confidence to lead. And we are in danger of destroying the effectiveness of those who have a natural gift for leadership." How? Why? In American colleges and universities, he argues, "the best students are carefully schooled to avoid leadership responsibilities." And the ones who go on to graduate school are "powerfully indoctrinated" in a set of attitudes appropriate to their calling, pointedly specialized, perhaps, but damagingly detached from the broader needs of an increasingly complex society.

**"Very few of our most prominent people," his essay goes on, "take a really large view of the leadership assignment. Most of them are simply tending the machinery of that part of society to which they belong. . . . (They) may tend it very well indeed, but they are not pursuing a vision of what the total society needs. . . .**

"Yet it is doubtful that we can any longer afford such widespread inattention to the largest questions facing us. We achieved greatness in an era when changes came more slowly than now. The problems facing the society took shape at a stately pace. We could afford to be slow in recognizing them, slow in coping with them. Today, problems of enormous import hit us swiftly. Great social changes emerge with frightening speed. We can no longer afford to respond in a leisurely fashion."

**TO THOSE CRITICAL** of "big government," Gardner counsels that one of the vital ways to keep a problem from being passed on to Washington is to make nongovernmental leadership groups more capable of handling them on lower levels by creating better channels of communication among them.

What is Gardner talking about? The cutting edge of his advice seems clearly to be that no longer can specific segments of society shirk their larger responsibilities to society as a whole. Nor is it enough simply for the businessman, the labor leader, the technician, the scientist to contribute to the Community Chest, attend PTA meetings and vote in elections.

**Industry, trade unions and others must consider their requirements and demands, their policies and goals, in terms of their impact on the community and the country. This is going to take some doing, some stretching of narrow preparations, some loosening of tight, selfish concepts.**

"So much of our energy has been devoted to tending the machinery of our complex society," Gardner reemphasizes in conclusion, "that we have neglected the (moral) element in leadership." By "moral" he referred to the "shared values that must undergird any functioning society. . . . When leaders lose their credibility or their moral authority, then the society begins to disintegrate."

It is almost redundant to emphasize that citizens with the leadership dimensions of John Gardner are scarce, but it is reassuring that both the private and the public sectors of our society have been given the benefits of his own wisdom and talents.

***More Than 100 Areas:***

# Fulltime Labor Staffs Spur Aid To Voluntary Welfare Agencies

**FULLTIME** AFL-CIO staff members are now helping organize and coordinate union community service efforts in more than 100 areas throughout the country, the head of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities said.

Besides spurring aid to voluntary health and welfare agencies, disaster relief and local civic projects, special stress is being laid on consumer counseling, the fight against poverty and constructive use of leisure time, CSA Dir. Leo Perlis reported.

**Consumer counseling is especially important to workers to assure that gains made at the bargaining table are not "lost across the store counters," Perlis said on the weekly public service radio interview, Labor News Conference.**

He noted that there are also some 75,000 union counselors across the country who work in the shop and are trained to give guidance and advice on problems ranging from health and housing to education and alcoholism. He added that union community service is geared to help "the total community," not just union members.

"The AFL-CIO is not a class conscious organization," he emphasized; "it is a community conscious organization."

**THE FEDERATION** and its affiliated unions are making special efforts to bolster U.S. policy in Viet Nam—particularly through the Red Cross, USO, CARE, Seamen's Service and other agencies, he reported.

**"The American labor movement is four-square behind U.S. efforts in Viet Nam . . . our troops . . . the South Vietnamese people and their independence," Perlis declared.**

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced program, broadcast nationwide over the Mutual network, were Sam Sharkey, labor reporter for the Newhouse Newspapers, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**AN ADMINISTRATION** proposal to reform the electoral college system is scheduled for hearings in February before the subcommittee headed by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.). Despite the backing of the President, the proposed constitutional amendment is likely to fail, because the electoral college system has been a national hairshirt since it was invented.

**The theory of the constitution-writers was that the people could not be trusted to select their own President and that their choice, therefore, should be once-removed by allowing them to vote only for "electors" who in turn would cast ballots that would be canvassed by Congress to determine a majority, if any, for any candidate.**

The theory of the constitution-writers—that a group of "electors" was more greatly to be trusted than the people—went out the window early in our national history. For most of the 19th century and all of the first half of the 20th century, our political parties nominated slates of electors pledged—and pledged in all honor—to vote for specific presidential candidates.

It was not until within the last score of years that a reversion occurred to the system wherein an individual elector would consider himself entitled, morally and legally, to vote against a candidate to whom he was publicly pledged in advance.

"There lurks in the electoral college system the ever-present possibility that electors may substitute their own will for the will of the people," Mr. Johnson wrote to Congress last Jan. 28. "I believe that possibility should be foreclosed."

**The Bayh amendment, paralleled in the House by a proposal sponsored by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the Judiciary Committee, would maintain the electoral college system intact—that is, each state would have a vote equal to its total number of Senate and House members—but the office of elector would be abolished.**

The popular vote of each state would be certified to Congress, and the canvass would be made by Congress, on the basis of the popular vote.

"Our present system of computing and awarding votes by states is an essential counterpart of our federal system and the provisions of the constitution which recognize and maintain our nation as a union of states," wrote Mr. Johnson. "It supports the two-party system which has served our nation well. . . . But it is imperative that the electoral votes of a state be cast for those persons who receive the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President—and for no one else."

* * *

**THIS PROPOSITION** is so common-sensical that the Johnson-Bayh-Celler amendment should have clear sailing. The only realistic substitute is an amendment by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) for direct election of the President by popular vote.

But every time electoral college reform is discussed, the gremlins get into the game. They have two principal ideas—one for splitting up a state's electoral college vote proportionately, the other for splitting it up by congressional districts.

The President is our only national officer chosen nationally, or by anything approaching a national vote, and he is quite properly looked on by our people as the responsible Chief Executive.

**The only purpose of the split-the-vote substitutes offered for the Johnson-Bayh-Celler proposal is to make possible the election of a minority President. The congressional district substitute is particularly reprehensible; the House already has enormous powers, and the districts should not be given additional potential powers to choose the nation's President.**

The opponents of the Johnson-Bayh-Celler proposal nevertheless appear to have enough committee votes to block it. And this in defiance of the fact that an "independent" elector is an anachronism and the validity of Mr. Johnson's statement that the popular vote of each state should be awarded in the canvass to those candidates for President and Vice President "who receive the greatest number of votes—and no one else."

**COMMUNITY SERVICE** efforts in more than 100 areas now have the help of full-time AFL-CIO staff members, Leo Perlis (center), director of Community Service Activities for the federation, told Harry Conn (left) of Press Associates, Inc., and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers on the nationwide radio interview, Labor News Conference.

***How to Buy:***

# Consumer Education Attacked By Business Association Aides

By Sidney Margolius

THE ADVERTISING Federation of America has launched another attack on consumer education. This time the attack is aimed at consumer courses in the public schools, which actually are rare, and specifically at one given at Lincoln High School in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in cooperation with Consumers Union.

This program introduced consumer education into several courses. For example, some of the science classes studied the chemistry of medicines and cosmetics; in economics, protection of the consumer by private and government agencies, purchasing, renting or buying a home, etc.; in home economics, budgeting. Some math classes studied how to tell the true annual interest rate various lenders and sellers charge. One session, with the help of a local car dealer, showed what to look for in buying a used car.

This is all useful information, which these youngsters will need when they get out of school and establish families and homes, and it also helps teach them to think for themselves.

**The attack of the Advertising Federation was exaggerated to the point of wildness. The federation claimed that consumer-education programs "unfairly influence our school children's thinking and create doubt and suspicion in their minds as to the integrity and dependability of the country's business firms and their advertising practices." It further charged that the "latest" campaign is spearheaded by Consumers Union, "aided and encouraged by the same people who have been active consumer agitators in recent years. . . . Unquestionably this program will bode ill for our business systems if it is allowed to spread across the country."**

The federation also suggested that the program amounted to "invading the curriculum for the purpose of spreading propaganda and thereby distracting the students from the serious purpose of gaining a meaningful, proper education."

Often such attacks do not come from businessmen themselves but are started by business association officials. This was noticeable in the attacks by business organizations on the consumer-business conferences sponsored in four cities last year by Esther Peterson, the President's consumer assistant. Prior to the first conference in St. Louis, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Retail Association sent representatives to try to dissuade local businessmen from participating. To their credit, the local businessmen did participate under the leadership of the local Better Business Bureau.

One St. Louis business representative told this writer that the "drum beaters" from the national associations who tried to stir up "fear and resentment" against the conferences did this "to maintain or gain stature in the eyes of their own supporters."

**IN THE CASE** of the attack on the consumer education course, again there seems evidence that it is not the members of the association as much as the federation officials who are raising unnecessary alarm. In a telephone interview with a spokesman for the federation, which soon reached the shouting level on his part, we tried to find out if there were any actual objections from members of the federation. The federation is composed of ad agencies, advertisers, public relations men and local ad clubs.

There were "several" complaints, the official said. He refused to say who, or how many complaints out of his 800 members—just several.

Since the federation had condemned consumer "programs," in the plural, we asked what other schools had given them. He could cite only one other, in St. Paul, Minn., at which, he shouted, "not a single representative of business was there nor were any invited." He said he objected to school children being used as "pawns."

**When asked about the large amount of business materials being used by teachers in the schools, he did not know, for example, that finance-company associations distributed to public schools hundreds of thousands of pamphlets tending to encourage installment buying, and concealing the true costs.**

Consumer courses are useful not only because they teach students how to make the most of their money, but because the children bring this information home. Parents should encourage such courses, as did the Lincoln High School PTA.

Teachers and government agencies need not fear the wrath of businessmen if they do provide consumer education. As these incidents show, local businessmen usually cooperate and any attacks from associations may reflect their officials' attitudes more than that of most of their members.

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# *Labor's Role Spelled Out In Drive Against Poverty*

**The background of the anti-poverty campaign and organized labor's role in prosecuting it to successful conclusion are outlined in a new AFL-CIO pamphlet, "Labor's Goal—To End Poverty in Our Time."**

**The illustrated publication recalls that labor has fought poverty for nearly two centuries and has helped, through collective bargaining and support of social legislation, millions of Americans to escape deprivation and penury.**

**"Organized labor is determined that the purposes of the Economic Opportunities Act will be carried out and expanded," it says. "To this goal, labor has enlisted the same zeal it gave to the achievement of civil rights, economic gains and social progress."**

**Though the war on poverty "is an historic undertaking that promises historic gains," it continues, labor will press its efforts to secure additional "poverty-defeating legislation," such as extension of Fair Labor Standards Act coverage and a $2 an hour minimum wage.**

**The pamphlet gives brief descriptions of the forces used in the war on poverty—the Community Action Program, Project Headstart, the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, VISTA Volunteers, Work-Study Program, Work Experience Program, and others.**

**It suggests that for full information on any part of the program, inquiry be made of the AFL-CIO Anti-Poverty Office, Miles C. Stanley, Assistant to the President, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Copies of the pamphlet, No. 137, may be had from the AFL-CIO at 10 cents each, $7.50 per 100 copies.**

***To All School Levels:***

# New Law Extends Defense Education

RECEIVING little attention to date is a provision of the Higher Education Act of 1965, an amendment to the National Defense Education Act (NDEA), which extends the benefits of NDEA to all students from kindergarten through graduate school.

**The whole scope of the NDEA has been broadened to encompass programs that buttress the entire educational structure. These include strengthening instruction in science, mathematics, foreign languages, civics, history, geography, English, economics and reading.**

It also covers expansion of guidance, counseling and testing, technical education, improvement of communications media for instructional purposes, teacher-training institutes and improvement of educational statistical services.

The total cost of the program, through June 1965, has been $1.2 billion. A report recently prepared by the U.S. Office of Education reviews its accomplishments over the past seven years.

Here are the achievements as listed by the Office of Education:

**Student Loans**—Approximately 750,000 students have borrowed about $619 million at 1,630 institutions of higher learning. The federal contribution to the fund at each school is normally 90 percent with the institution contributing the rest.

The average loan is $511, slightly over half the maximum permitted in any one year. Graduate students, under the new amendment, may now borrow up to $2,500.

**Graduate Fellowships**—For the current academic year, 3,000 fellowships are provided. This number will increase to 6,000 in 1966-67 and to 7,500 in 1967-68.

About $130 million has been obligated so far for stipends, allowances and support of participating graduate schools.

**Science, Mathematics and Foreign Languages**—More than $300 million has been paid to states and territories, on a 50-50 matching basis, for strengthening these subjects in both public elementary and high schools.

**History, civics, geography, English, reading and economics were added by amendments in 1964 and 1965. Language laboratories in public high schools have increased from 46 in 1958 to at least 8,000. More than 306,000 local public school projects have been approved for acquisition or for remodeling of equipment and materials for instruction in these subjects.**

A broad program of foreign language development in higher education has been authorized, too.

**Guidance, Counseling and Testing**—Grants to states of over $98 million have helped bring the number of full-time secondary school counselors from 12,000 to 31,000. Each year there were, in addition, 2,000 counselors working in elementary Grades 7 and 8 in public schools and Grades 7 through 12 in public institutions such as schools for the deaf, blind and handicapped.

**Technical Education**—About 63,000 new technicians have completed preparatory training in electronics, drafting and design, instrumentation, chemical and similar occupational fields.

About 250,000 youths and adults were enrolled in the school year 1964-65 under the program.

**Teacher-Training Institutes**—The first year of this program, the summer of 1965, about 20,400 elementary and secondary school teachers participated in institutes for advanced study in history, geography, English, reading institutes for school library personnel, communications media and institutes for teachers of disadvantaged youths. **(PAI)**

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# It's a Cinch, if You Know How To Tell a Child from a Grownup

By Jane Goodsell

IF IT CAN correctly multiply 786,983 by 652, it's a child.

If it insists that it can, but doesn't see why it should waste its time when it's more efficient to use an adding machine, it's a grownup.

If it smokes cigarettes on the sly, it's a child. Or else a grownup who has told everyone that it has given up smoking.

If it's scared of bogeymen, monsters, robbers and bears, it's a child. If it's scared of practically everything else, it's a grownup.

If it can't walk in a straight line, it's a child. If it can't walk in a straight line and wakes up the following morning with a headache, it's a grownup.

**If it knows all the words to "My Girl Sloopy," it's a child. If it knows all the words (except the middle part which it hums) to "My Gal Sal," it's a grownup.**

If it collects rocks, shells, stamps, snakeskins, marbles, Indian arrowheads and/or football pennants, it's a child. If it collects trading stamps, buttons, antique trivets, quaint salt and pepper shakers, cancelled checks, pretty bottles and/or short lengths of string, it's a grownup.

**IF IT CAN'T** remember where it put its arithmetic book, it's a child. If it can't remember where it left the car keys, it's a grownup.

If it chooses the biggest piece of chocolate cake on the plate, it's a child. If it chooses the next-to-biggest piece of chocolate cake, but murmurs that it really shouldn't because it's on a diet, it's a grownup.

**If it's scared to go to the doctor for fear he might give it a shot, it's a child. If it's scared to go to the doctor for fear he might order a series of barium x-rays, it's a grownup.**

If it reads comics before looking at the front page of the newspaper, it's a child. If it reads the sports section or the society columns before looking at the front page, it's a grownup.

*Task Force Unanimous:*

# Major Shift Urged In U.S. Job Service

(Continued from Page 1)

mass layoffs in order to facilitate workers' job adjustments."

● A coordinated job recruitment system crossing labor market and state lines so that information on manpower shortages or surpluses in one area will be promptly available in other areas. The task force suggested a pilot project testing the practicality of using automatic data processing in inter-area recruitment.

● Financing the employment service from general revenue as well as from the federal unemployment tax, which now supports the combined unemployment insurance and U.S. Employment Service operation.

**Dean George Shultz of the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business served as chairman of the task force. Labor members were Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers and Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock.**

Wirtz told newsmen the report had initially been intended for his private guidance. But he found it "of such moment and significance" and was so impressed by the unanimity achieved in a "controversial" area that he decided to make it public.

It is "high time," he said, that consideration be given to revising the basic mandate of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Wirtz said he has asked Stanley Ruttenberg, the Labor Dept.'s manpower administrator, to advise him "as quickly as possible about the changes that can be made administratively on the basis of these recommendations."

**● A "central" theme of the report, Wirtz noted, was the need to develop better working relationships between the employment service and private employers. He cited the pattern in Western European nations where private firms advise the employment service in advance of any expected major job developments.**

Wirtz stressed that the employment service should "go more than half way" to find and place hundreds of thousands of out-of-school youngsters "who have given up looking for work."

**Private Agency Role**

The report in effect rejected the contention of private, fee-charging employment agencies that the government should stop "competing" with them. But it held out an olive branch with the suggestion that the federal-state network of agencies make job market information available to private groups, including employment agencies, unions and other interested organizations.

The task force did not deal directly with the issue of transforming the federal-state employment service into a solely federal operation—a step urged by the AFL-CIO in a convention resolution.

Its thrust, however, was towards closer coordination of the 2,000 local offices with vastly stronger federal standards for staffing and training, coupled with mobility allowing employes to move back and forth between state and federal payrolls.

**TWO NATIONS JOINED** in ceremonies in Saigon that sped a delegation from the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) to the United States. Shown from left are John Schulter, team manager for the Labor Dept.; Pres. Pham Vau Tu of the Tenant Farmers Union; Gen. Sec. Pham Van Vy of the Plantation Workers; Pres. Ta-Ngoc Tuong of the CVT's Binh-Duong Provincial Council; Pres. Nguyen Van Tri of the Danang Provincial Council; John Condon, U.S. labor attache; CVT Pres. Tran Quoc Buu and Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., who was in Saigon to confer with Buu on matters of mutual concern to the labor movements of the two countries.

# Deadline Near In New York Transit Talks

New York—The Transport Workers and the Amalgamated Transit Union intensified their efforts to reach contract agreement with the city's Transit Authority here before a Jan. 1 deadline.

The TWU and ATU contracts covering 36,000 subway and bus workers were due to expire at 12:01 a.m., Jan. 1, but union negotiators agreed to hold off any necessary group action until 5 a.m. so that holiday celebrants might reach home by subway or bus.

A three-member panel of mediators has been working with the parties to help reach agreement, and Mayor-elect John V. Lindsay, who takes office Jan. 1, named a seven-man committee to develop emergency plans for use in the event of a shutdown. The mediators are Nathan P. Feinsinger, Theodore W. Kheel and Sylvester Garrett. Deputy Mayor-designate Timothy W. Costello heads the Lindsay committee.

**At a joint bargaining session called by the mediators, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill and his committee presented arguments for a 32-hour workweek, a substantial wage boost and other improvements. Transit officials said they don't have the money and spoke of getting a court order restraining a strike.**

The ATU and TWU have been negotiating jointly.

# Building Trades Press Viet Nam Film Showing

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. took the first step in activating its convention decision "to bring a full understanding of the United States' participation in Viet Nam" to members by showing the Defense Dept. film, "Why Viet Nam?" to officers and representatives of 18 affiliates.

The preview in the AFL-CIO headquarters building was to acquaint union officials with the film so they can arrange to have it shown in the field.

The San Francisco convention resolution called for action through the department's 525 councils and 8,000 local unions to build broad support for the Johnson Administration's course in Viet Nam. Its passage brought telegrams of thanks from Pres. Johnson and Sec. of State Dean Rusk.

The 16-millimeter, black-and-white film opens with Johnson telling the world why the U.S. is in Viet Nam as he did in an address last July 25, and elaborates on the basic points he made.

**Scenes show the armed forces in action in Viet Nam and the activities of medical and construction units. Maps and still photos illustrate the words the President, Rusk and Sec. of Defense Robert S. McNamara used in describing the danger that could spread if Viet Nam were to fall to the Communists. The three make it clear that the U.S. does not seek a wider war and does seek peace that will permit South Viet Nam to develop in peace.**

Prints of "Why Viet Nam?" may be borrowed for public non-profit showing on request of U.S. Army Audio-Visual Support Centers.

These are located at Fort Meade, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Richardson, Alaska; Fort Shafter, Hawaii; Chicago, San Francisco, and Room 5A1072 in the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

# *Wirtz Presses Full Employment, Hits 'Groundless' Inflation Fear*

The United States should not permit its progress toward full employment to be slowed by a groundless fear of inflation, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared.

"It is not necessary," he told an end-of-the-year news conference, "to choose between inflation and unemployment."

Replying to questions, Wirtz stressed that he is "completely satisfied" with the nation's ability to employ every single person who wants to work and who is able to work without the development of inflationary danger."

**The push toward full employment, he said, should continue "on the deep conviction that the economy now knows enough about its own workings so that it will meet any threatened problem of inflation."**

He predicted a continued decline in unemployment over the year, but made no estimate of what the jobless figure would be at year's end. The full employment goal, he suggested, would be largely reached when the unemployment rate dropped to 3 percent. With normal job changes and seasonal factors, he said, "you can't get much below that figure."

The secretary reiterated his warning that a rise in interest rates "would have a somewhat delaying effect on the expansion of the economy."

Asked about the effect of a federal budget increase on unemployment, Wirtz commented: "The best answer to unemployment and to poverty is a vast expanding economy and more jobs. Now that would come from an increase in spending."

**He views "the rapidly developing good sense" of negotiators on both sides of the bargaining table as the best safeguard against inflationary wage-price spirals, pointing out that over the past five years "unit labor costs have stayed almost level" despite the absence of government controls.**

In other areas Wirtz said:

● Minimum wage legislation is "high" on the Administration's "must list" for the 1966 session of Congress. The Administration has not yet decided on the amount of increase in the minimum wage it is prepared to support. As for extension of coverage, Wirtz expects the figure to fall somewhere between the 4.5 million recommended by the Administration last year and the 7-to-8 million in the House Labor Committee bill.

● Apart from repeal of Section 14(b) and enactment of the situs picketing bill, the Administration has no immediate proposals for basic labor law.

● The "fastest possible degree of technological development," in Wirtz' view, will contribute to full employment. At the same time, "the higher the degree of automation, the more important it is that we have an employment service which will take care of the person who is replaced by a machine . . . and has to be moved, perhaps to a different area."

● Emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act should be used to compel suspension of a strike only when "a determination is made that both the parties are not going to be able to face up to both their private and public responsibilities."

# AFL-CIO Employe Frank Wilson Dies

Frank P. Wilson, in charge of night security in the AFL-CIO headquarters building, died suddenly on Dec. 24 in his home in suburban Adelphi, Md. He was 62.

A member of Firemen & Oilers Washington Local 63, he joined the former AFL building maintenance staff in 1953 and continued in that capacity, following the merger, until his appointment to the security post.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Helen L. Wilson; a son, F. P. Wilson; a stepson, Forney Cluner; two grandchildren, three brothers and two sisters.

# 'Breakthrough' Scored In Computer Plant Vote

Los Angeles—A major breakthrough in the non-aerospace electronics industry here came as the AFL-CIO's pilot organizing drive prepared to wind up the old year.

The victory came at the Scientific Data Systems plant, one of the largest computer firms in America, where the Machinists won bargaining rights for nearly 900 workers in a National Labor Relations Board election.

William Gilbert, AFL-CIO drive director, predicted that the victory by IAM District Lodge 1578 would pave the way for organizing thousands of other non-union electronics workers in the area.

Outside of aerospace, the electronics industry is one of the largest in the area, but has remained largely non-union for years.

**The NLRB vote tally was 412 to 348. IAM Dist. Organizer Roy E. Dodson credited a committee of 12 IAM men and women with "invaluable assistance" in overcoming what he said was a 3 to 1 in-plant deficit in pro-union feeling to achieve the victory.**

Dodson said the union won despite the company's launching of a profit-sharing plan one week before the election and a general wage increase a week after the IAM petition was filed. The SDS complex, one of the major space age "babies," has skyrocketed from 30 employes in 1962 to 2,500 today. It has worldwide sales and is developing a 26-acre site in El Segundo, a union spokesman reported.

The Scientific Data Systems victory, plus another major NLRB win at the Dixie Cup plant in Orange County, brought the total organized here since the coordinated AFL-CIO drive began well over the 70,000 mark and gave new impetus to the drive as it headed into another two years of operations under the authority of the national AFL-CIO.

In the Dixie Cup election, the Printing Pressmen's specialty division won bargaining rights for some 200 workers. The NLRB vote was 121 for the union and 67 against.

Meanwhile, an earlier victory by the Brick and Clay Workers as part of the joint AFL-CIO drive has resulted in an initial contract for some 500 employes of Pharmaseal Lab. Inc., in Irwindale. Intl. Rep. James Cruz announced signing of an agreement that provides a package increase of 23 cents across the board. The firm manufactures disposable hospital supplies.

*'Twin Obligations':*

# Meany Cites Goals Of Peace, Progress

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**will willingly pay whatever the price of the struggle may be, as long as the obligation is shared equitably by all."**

"The quest for a more perfect society in the United States" also must go on, "while we defend freedom half a world away," Meany said.

"It must go on because it is right; because it is essential to the strength the nation needs to defend the cause of freedom, and because the world's most powerful free society, the examplar of freedom's rewards, must be a truly good and great society for all."

**"Long strides toward that goal" have been made since 1961, he remarked, citing expansion of the national economy, reduction in unemployment that remains, however, "too high," and the establishment of equal and unlimited educational opportunity as "the public policy of the United States."**

He cited also the strengthening of the social security system and its broadening to protect the aged against the costs of illness and the restoration of areas "stricken by economic misfortune."

"Racial discrimination in any form or in any place is at long last a statutory as well as a moral offense," he continued, "though the tive. be fully effec-

"The extermination of poverty is a national purpose, so declared by Congress."

The same spirit of advance must animate the future," Meany said.

The "enormous legislative progress" of the five years has been "paralleled by scientific progress on the same scale," he observed. Unless this unprecedented productive power "is fully used, and its boundless output absorbed by a well-paid, poverty-free people, the reward of man's genius will be the bitter ashes of depression."

"The unfinished business of the last year must be promptly completed," he said.

**"Full freedom of collective bargaining must be made nationwide by repeal of Section 14(b). The minimum wage must be substantially increased and the law's coverage broadened. The unemployment insurance system must be strengthened by a system of federal standards.**

"Consumers must be better protected against deception and usury.

"All this and much more must be done, and each year will bring a new set of goals. The search for perfection in a changing society is endless."

**Social Dividends for All**

The experience of the past five years proved that "economic expansion and social progress are natural partners; that investment in America pays dividends to stockholders as well as to those who are the direct beneficiaries," Meany remarked.

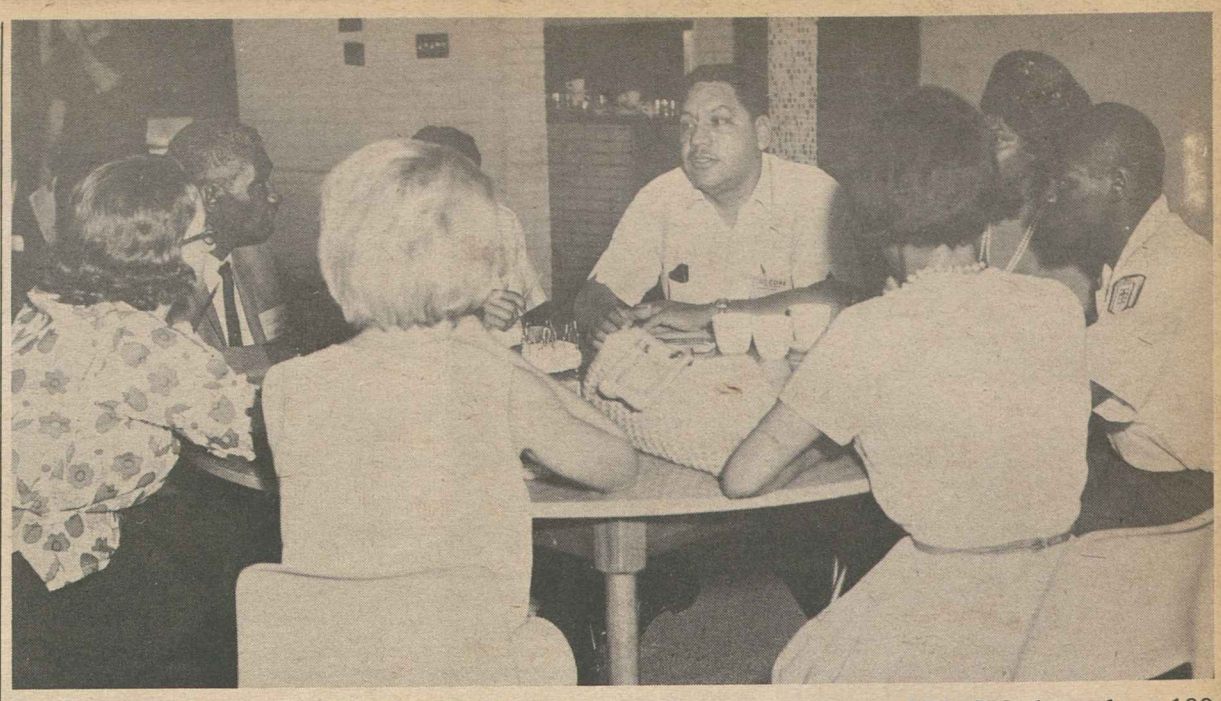
"Higher public investment [illegible] lower tax rates [illegible] add up to a better budgetary balance—confounding the bookkeeping pessimists of the past."

Young Americans may be forced to fight in Viet Nam in 1966 and on other fronts, "now unforseen," in the future, and the sacrifices asked of them are "tragic," he said. "They are essential to the survival of human freedom."

"Equally essential," he emphasized, 'is continued progress toward realization of the American ideal."

## Factory Injury Rate Increases Seasonally

The work-injury rate for factories, following the seasonal pattern, climbed 6 percent in the third quarter to 13.4 disabling injuries per 1 million man-hours, preliminary data compiled by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has revealed.



**YOUTH CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE** held last summer by the Texas AFL-CIO drew about 100 young men and 50 girls, most of them in the high school senior category, for two weeks' intensive study of a program centered on the theme, "Building Citizenship." Here Francisco (Pancho) Medrano, a member of the Auto Workers, talks about civil rights and its tie-in to the full spectrum of history, economics and politics.

# *State Councils Urged to Emulate Texas Youth Citizenship Parley*

A unique experiment in education, sponsored by the Texas AFL-CIO with the intention of making better and more knowledgeable Americans out of young people, is described in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist and pronounced a success.

Called the Texas AFL-CIO Summer Youth Citizenship Conference, it was held at St. Edward's College, Austin, and attracted about 100 young men and half that number of girls—most in the high school senior category, but a few of them collegians. The article, a Labor Education News & Views feature of the Federationist, says they "probably learned more than they were aware of at the time."

"For, as unique as was such a course, the real test of citizenship is in living it in the real world," [illegible] what these very special youngsters were beginning to do."

**The subjects, the speakers and the discussions, the article declares, "would never be found in any conventional curriculum," geared as it was to "building citizenship."**

"The subject matter ranged over history, economics and politics," it says. "The interrelationship of these subjects emerged through the discussion of such specific topics as the labor movement, the civil rights movement, political action and the 'coalition idea.' "

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) spoke on the emergence of a Texas liberal movement based on a coalition of labor, Latin Americans, Negroes and already existing [illegible] groups. The article notes that the idea was of particular interest to the more politically-minded students because of the fact that the state's Latin Americans and Negroes have not "really begun" to participate in political life.

**"Another popular subject," the feature adds, "was the role of organized labor in the national war on poverty. The students discussed the problems involved and the ways in which they might assist low-income neighborhoods in their communities in securing federal programs.**

"The speakers and discussion leaders, many with national reputations in their fields, proved stimulating and inspiring. The visiting guests included university professors, civil rights leaders, church officials and union officers of every rank. Experts offered the benefit of their experience in social action, politics, organizing, political education, the war on poverty and international affairs."

**The conference was under the direction of two Texas AFL-CIO officials—Henry Munoz, Jr., director of equal opportunity, and Education Dir. Harold Tate.**

The recent AFL-CIO convention urged all state central bodies to emulate the Texas program and instructed the federation to provide assistance and encouragement.

99-1-1

# Boost in Social Security Benefits Financed by Payroll Tax Increase

*(Continued from Page 1)*

scheduled to go up in 1966 to pay for improvements made in previous years.

There will be further step-ups until, by 1987, workers and employers each pay 4.85 percent of the first $6,600 of earnings for basic social security benefits and eight-tenths of 1 percent for hospital insurance. For 1966, the rate is 3.85 percent for social security and 35 one-hundredths of 1 percent for hospital care.

More significant than the minor adjustment in the tax rate is the higher amount of earnings subject to the social security tax. The immediate effect is a bigger bite out of current pay checks since the tax will be computed on earnings up to $6,600 instead of $4,800. The eventual effect will be social security retirement incomes up to $168 instead of $127 for an individual and $252 instead of $190.-50 for a couple, with a maximum family survivorship benefits of $368 instead of $254.

**In dollars and cents terms, here is how the payroll deductions affect the worker making the average manufacturing wage of $109.30 a week—or $5,683.60 a year:**

In 1965, he paid $174 in social security taxes—the amount paid by all workers earning more than $4,800 a year.

During 1966, he will pay a total of $238.71. Of this, $19.89 will be the hospital insurance deduction.

**The new year also marks the start of social security taxes and credits on tips received by service workers.**

Retired workers with earnings from part-time or temporary work will gain by provisions of the new law which permit greater outside earnings than previously without loss of benefits.

Eeveryone over 65 will be eligible for basic hospital insurance starting July 1, 1966, and for nursing home benefits starting Jan. 1, 1967. The payroll deduction for the program begins this month.

**There is no payroll deduction for the voluntary medicare program, which covers doctor bills and most health expenses not included in the hospital insurance. That program goes into effect July 1, financed by $3-a-month premiums paid by persons over 65 matched by an equal amount paid by the government.**

There has been some concern that some elderly people will, through misunderstanding, pass up the opportunity to enroll in the program by the Mar. 31 deadline. Premiums will not be due until the program is actually under way, but those over 65 who do not sign up will have to wait until the fall of 1967 and then pay a higher premium.

The AFL-CIO convention, while urging that the government drop the $3 premium charge and make the coverage free and universal, stressed that it represents "an excellent buy" and recommended it to all persons over 65.

## IUD Names Lesser As General Counsel

Leonard Lesser, since 1963 assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has been named general counsel of the department by Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

A graduate of Harvard Law School, Lesser held a series of federal government legal posts before joining the staff of the Auto Workers in 1949 as counsel to its Social Security Dept. He later became director of the IUD's social security activities. In his new post he will continue as an assistant to Reuther.

Lesser has served on the Public Welfare Advisory Council, the Advisory Council on Education for the Health Professions, the Welfare & Pension Disclosure Advisory Committee, and the Employment Security Advisory Committee.

## *New Pension Plan Starts in Canada*

**Ottawa, Ont. — Canada's labor-backed national pension plan went into effect Jan. 1 and in another year will begin to pay benefits ranging up to $104.17 a month, depending on previous earnings, at age 65.**

**The benefits will be in addition to the $75 a month that goes to all Canadians over 70 years, with eligibility being reduced to 65 by 1970. Thus when the plan is fully operative beneficiaries will receive $179.17 monthly.**

**For the first year, the federal Revenue Dept. will collect 3.6 percent of wages or salaries between $600 and $5,000 a year earned by all Canadians 18 years or older. Half will be deducted from paychecks by employers, who themselves will contribute the remaining half.**

# Jodoin Cites CLC Program For New Year

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress will press at every opportunity in 1966 for a "more realistic approach" to job security, wage increases and other economic problems, Pres. Claude Jodoin said in his New Year's statement.

Organized labor in Canada will seek increased activity by the Economic Council of Canada so as to involve all sections of society in the planning "that is so badly needed," he said, and will work for improvements in social security and "other forms of legislation, with top priority being given to a truly comprehensive health insurance program."

**"We have been encouraged, during the past year, to see a marked trend toward increased support for the collective bargaining process and for the organized labor movement," Jodoin added.**

"A large number of people in occupations and professions which had previously shown little active interest in the labor movement are now recognizing the advantages and the need for placing their relationship with their employers on the formalized basis that is the foundation of collective bargaining."

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# Fight for 14(b) Repeal Vote Tops Issues Facing Senate

**COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS** Local 3104 of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., bought advertising space on this bench the Junior Chamber of Commerce placed in front of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. building as part of a citywide project. But it wasn't long before the company got the message, too, and told the Jaycees to haul it away. The local, some of whose members are shown around the now-vanished bench, has appealed to the company to bring it back.

## *Labor Reaffirms 'Unalterable' Goal*

**By David L. Perlman**

The Senate's "right to vote" on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act rates as the hottest domestic issue facing the 1966 session of Congress when it convenes Jan. 10.

Friends and foes alike agree that the House-passed repeal bill will be approved by the Senate—if it gets to a vote. A clear majority of senators is pledged for repeal of the Taft-Hartley provision which allows states to exempt themselves from national labor policy and outlaw the union shop.

The big fight will be over whether the Senate shall have the opportunity to vote.

**When the opening gavel falls, the 14(b) repeal bill will be on the Senate calendar—the legislative agenda of bills sent to the floor by Senate committees. It has been on the calendar since last September, carrying a ringing 12-3 endorsement from the Senate Labor Committee. And a conservative coalition, put together by Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), is determined that it will stay there until it dies with the adjournment of the 89th Congress.**

Dirksen mounted an end-of-the-session filibuster to keep the Senate from considering the bill during the 1965 session. He has already served notice that he will resort to the same filibuster tactics this year. Dirksen chose what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called "a most appropriate and appreciative audience" to announce his intent—a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers.

**The AFL-CIO has termed a vote on repeal of 14(b) labor's "first and unalterable objective" in the 1966 session of Congress. The federation's recent convention urged the Senate to take up the repeal bill early in the session.**

"We propose to fight in the Sen-

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## Congress to Reconvene On Jan. 10

The 89th Congress will face the growing demands of the Viet Nam war and the unfinished business of the Administration's domestic program when it returns on Jan. 10.

Pres. Johnson's State of the Union message, his budget proposals and economic report will spell out the Administration's program for the second session of a Congress whose first session was hailed as the most productive in history. The messages are scheduled for this month.

**House Speaker John W. McCormick told newsmen he sees no need to cut back domestic programs to finance operations in Viet Nam.**

On specific bills before the House, the Speaker predicted:

- Expansion of the minimum wage law—"both an increase in the rate and an extension of coverage."
- Unemployment compensation legislation "bringing this program up to date."
- A new "GI Bill of Rights" for servicemen, including a college aid program comparable to that

*(Continued on page 12)*

*In First Three Months:*

## Early Auto Pensions Open 10,000 Jobs

Detroit—A total of 10,200 members of the Auto Workers have taken advantage of the union-negotiated early retirement program during its first three months and cleared the path to an equal number of new jobs for younger workers.

"Each month that total rises," according to an article in the January issue of the UAW's official publication, Solidarity, by Staff Member Howard Lipton.

"It is also being boosted by retirees from about a dozen parts and supplier companies where the retirement incentive program went into effect last month and this.

**"By creating sorely-needed jobs in such heavy numbers—the average so far has been better than 3,000 a month—the pace-setting program, on the basis of today's figures, would be furnishing new employment every 12 months for a work force equal to the size of an employer as big as the Allis-Chalmers Co., one of the farm implement industry's giants."**

The special retirement program for workers 60 to 65 years old went into effect in September and the figures are for that month, October and November, the last for which data are available.

Under it, the retiree with 10 years or more of service receives the normal pension, reduced actuarially, plus a supplemental amount

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## Firemen Press Pay Proposals On Railroads

Cleveland, O.—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have served proposals for a 25 percent wage increase and other major contract improvements on the nation's railroads, Pres. H. E. Gilbert announced here.

The brotherhood is determined, Gilbert declared, "to secure needed economic gains at a time when the railroad industry is enjoying near-record earnings and profits."

**The BLF&E was the first of the operating unions to press**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Powder Plant Strike Ended By New Pact*

East Alton, Ill.—Trade union unity won long-sought contract improvements for 4,400 members of AFL-CIO unions here after a month's strike at the military small arms ammunition plant of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., only one of its kind in the country.

Four unions struck early in December because of dissatisfaction with management contract offers—the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electric Workers, Chemical Workers and the Western Employes Trade Council, representing several crafts.

**The last picket line was removed Jan. 3 after contract ratification by IAM Lodge 660, IBEW Local 649 and the Trade Council. Chemical Workers Local 6 ratified new terms Dec. 23 but stayed out until the final settlement. Plumbers Local 553, still negotiating for 70 Olin employes, did not vote a strike but respected the picket lines.**

The flow of ammunition to U.S. forces in Viet Nam was not curtailed at any time because of the strike, IAM Vice Pres. Eugene D. Glover said.

For IAM members, the new pact means wages increased by at least

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Vast Training Program Proposed for Unskilled

A plan to break the hard core of employment through a vast expansion of public services has been unveiled by the Democratic Study Group, made up of 180 liberal congressmen.

It calls for training 1 million persons for new jobs with cities, counties, states and non-profit organizations—in hospitals, nursing homes, schools, playgrounds, libraries, parks and similar fields. The federal government would finance the training and then pay 90 percent of wages after employment.

The proposal was drafted by the DSG's Full Employment Steering Committee, headed by Rep. James H. Scheuer (N. Y.).

**Basis for the plan is the committee's belief that even reduction of the unemployment rate to 3 percent—a figure frequently used as a national goal—would leave "many among the poor who lack the opportunity to assume a productive place in society."**

Besides providing both job training and jobs, the program envisioned by the committee would result in "better nursing homes and

*(Continued on Page 11)*

# Census Bureau To Make Area Job Surveys

A series of household surveys to help the Labor Dept. improve its techniques for estimating unemployment at the state and area levels will be conducted by the Bureau of the Census under a contract calling for a start later this month.

Representatives of the bureau will interview householders in 18 metropolitan areas in 14 states in an attempt to develop data concerning the interrelationships between the components of joblessness, such as insured and uncovered unemployment and migration of the jobless into various kinds of areas, and to provide an additional check on the accuracy of local employment estimates made by the states.

**Plans call for interviewing two categories of households—those with persons eligible for and claiming unemployment compensation benefits, and those drawn at random from the population.**

The study will combine the use of state source material with the Census Bureau's regular sampling methods. The bureau's data will provide base information with which the Labor Dept. can compare future state estimates of joblessness.

State employment security agencies will cooperate in Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia.

The survey project grew out of a 1962 recommendation by the President's Committee to Appraise Employment & Unemployment Statistics, on which labor was represented by Manpower Administrator Stanley H. Ruttenberg, then AFL-CIO research director.

**DISSATISFIED** with one 5-cent raise in 20 years of work for Tyson Poultry, Inc., veteran employe Robert Bowers joined his first union and now walks his first picket line in Springdale, Ark. Shown at the strike headquarters trailer with picket captain Bowers are Esther Wilburn, left, and Wilma Thomas. Striking members of Meat Cutters are asking consumers not to buy Tyson products processed by strikebreakers.

# Strikers Press Boycott Against Tyson Poultry

Springdale, Ark.—Seventy workers marching on a picket line at the Tyson Poultry plant here have said they are relying on a consumer boycott as a key weapon in their long dispute with Tyson, one of the nation's largest poultry processors.

The strikers' union, Food Handlers' Local 425 of the Meat Cutters, regards its "Don't buy Tyson" appeal to labor families as critical because, it said, "under the Arkansas 'right to work' law it is a simple matter to recruit strikebreakers."

**For many years, the local reported, the Tyson firm resisted union organization. In so doing it was found guilty of numerous violations of the National Labor Relations Act. Two NLRB elections were set aside, the union said, "because of the company's program of coercion and threats," but Local 425 finally was certified as bargaining representative after a third election last May.**

Months of bargaining failed to achieve a contract and Tyson workers went on strike Aug. 27 with the full support of their local and international union.

The union said Tyson poultry can be identified by USDA inspection numbers P-481 or P-607 on these brands of chickens and eggs: Tyson's Pride, Dover Cornish, Dover Roasters, Old American Roasters, Patti Jean Cornish or Roasters, Manor House (Safeway), Ocoma Foods or Wishbone (Kroger).

Poultry sold through Washington Creamery, New York, also are unfair Tyson products, the strikers said.

Issues in the dispute, according to the local, include Tyson's refusal to pay wages and classifications negotiated with other Arkansas poultry processors, its demand for "absolute control" over employes including the right to discharge any worker engaged in a strike, and its demand for inferior working conditions in the contract.

# 10% Package Accepted By Millinery Workers

New York—A three-year contract giving some 8,000 Millinery Workers a 10 percent package increase in wages and other benefits, and geared especially to the needs of the lowest-paid workers, has been ratified by members of five locals affiliated with the union's New York Joint Board.

The agreement applies in more than 400 factories operated by members of the Eastern Women's Headwear Association and the Hat Frame Manufacturers Association. Union spokesmen said it is expected to serve as a model for settlements in the industry in other parts of the country.

**wage increases—3 percent Jan. 1 and 2 percent effective each of the next two years. A minimum wage of $2 an hour was established and according to Nathaniel Spector, general manager of the Joint Board, wages will increase an average of $6 to $7 weekly.**

Pay ranged from $64 to $127 weekly for weekly workers under the old agreement, and piece workers earned from $1.75 to $3.75 an hour.

Employer payments into the general health and welfare fund were increased by 1 percent, with a similar rise in pension fund payments. For the final two years of the agreement the last 1 percent will be used to boost to 2 percent of payroll funds used for the promotion of sales of women's hats.

The agreement was negotiated by Spector, who has been Joint Board manager since 1915, and A. Mendelowitz, the co-manager. Spector called the settlement "modest and reasonable." The emphasis on increasing the earnings of the lowest-paid workers, he said, reflects the union's effort "to make millinery as good an industry to work in as it used to be."

**A total of 7 percent goes in**

# Viet Nam Unionist Wins Scholarship

Boston—Gen. Sec. Nguyen Tho-Khanh of the South Vietnamese Petroleum & Chemical Workers Union was named winner of the first James P. Mitchell Scholarship at the 38th graduation exercises of the Harvard University Trade Union Program.

The award was established at Harvard for Trade Union Program participants by the Fund for Intl., Social & Economic Education, and honors the late secretary of labor in the Eisenhower Administration. Tho-Khanh was chosen from a class made up of 27 American union leaders and nine others from overseas countries.

The principal commencement speaker was Dean Donald K. Price of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration. Dean George P. Baker of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration presented the certificates, and John T. Dunlop, chairman of the university's economics department, also spoke.

Speaking on behalf of the graduates was Education Dir. Harold Tate of the Texas AFL-CIO.

# GEC Hits Hardship In Base Shutdowns

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council has asked Pres. Johnson for a top-level meeting to discuss the "severe hardships" resulting from large-scale closing of defense bases.

# NASA Fills Post In Labor Relations

The National Aeronautics & Space Administration announced the appointment of R. E. King as the agency's director of labor relations. He was formerly labor relations manager for the Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, Calif.

King, who will be assisted by Stuart Broad of the NASA labor relations staff, will be the agency's principal official on matters dealing with union-management relations on NASA projects.

**Cite Industry Profits:**

# *Rail Firemen Seek Major Pay Gains*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**wage proposals on the industry, which showed improvement in every category but passenger traffic in 1965. Net income was up 12 percent from 1964, according to the Association of American Railroads, and net profits were estimated at a booming $775 million by Barrons, the weekly financial publication.**

The wage and other proposals were served on the railroads under an agreement signed Dec. 2, 1964, which yielded pay hikes totaling 18 cents an hour, retroactive to the previous Jan. 15, and barred new wage negotiations before Jan. 1, 1966. Present rates for locomotive helpers, or firemen, range typically from $20.53 to $24.50 a day, depending on class of service, and for BLFE-represented engineers from $22.88 to $28.52. The rate for hostlers is $24.77.

**12-Point Program**

The BLFE presented the railroads with a 12-point bargaining program that called for the 25 percent pay hike for engineers, helpers and hostler helpers, with the same rise in miscellaneous rates and special allowances; a cost-of-living adjustment clause; a $5 hike in the daily minimum in all road service; daily and monthly work guarantees, and a night shift differential of 20 cents an hour for time on duty between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

**In addition, the union wants double time or double mileage when employes are held in service beyond monthly maximum mileage; improved lodging and meal allowances; five days' written notice of abolition of any regular assignment; payment for time lost because of a death in the immediate family, and a noncontributory supplemental pension plan providing benefits of $6 monthly for each year of service up to a maximum of 30 years.**

The wage improvements sought from 190 railroads would be effective Feb. 2 under the BLFE proposal. They would affect about 30,000 members and also would apply, Gilbert said, to jobs which were temporarily eliminated under a two-year federal arbitration decision that expires Mar. 31. The union is negotiating for the restoration of these jobs. Under the Railway Labor Act bargaining must start within 30 days on the wage issue.

"Railroad transportation employes have not adequately shared in the great prosperity of the industry," Gilbert said, "but 1966 will alter that situation."

Other operating unions are expected to present comparable proposals. J. E. Wolfe, chief negotiator for the railroads, charged that they are "so completely out of line" that "any counter-proposal is completely academic because the railroads are not going to pay them."

**Some 400,000 members of eight non-operating rail unions started off 1966 with wage increases of 9 cents an hour, the last of three steps that raised pay by a total of 27 cents. Members of three shopcraft unions received 3.5 percent increases at the same time.**

Both groups will be able to press for further increases this year, but any won by the shopcrafts will not become effective until Jan. 1, 1967, under the terms of the last agreement. Shopcraft unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept. have set a conference of general chairmen for the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, on Jan. 27 and 28 at which "aims for the coming year" will be reviewed.

# ConEd Local Approves Pact In Second Vote

New York—In a second secret ballot vote within a month, members of Utility Workers Local 1-2 reversed a previous decision by agreeing to accept terms of a new three-year agreement with the Consolidated Edison Co.

Both votes were conducted by the American Arbitration Association. The second vote, on whether or not to reject contract terms and go on strike, was 11,008 for acceptance, 5,654 for a strike. The earlier vote was 8,591-6,897 against acceptance.

**The new three-year pact provides wage hikes averaging 35.7 cents an hour; additional "progression" raises of $3 a week in January and July of each year; reclassifications valued at 3.3 cents an hour; and improvements in health, retirement and vacation plans.**

Business Mgr. Michael Sampson headed local negotiators who had recommended contract approval. UWUA Pres. William J. Pachler assisted the bargainers.

# Union Unity Wins Pact In Powder Plant Strike

*(Continued from Page 1)*

30 cents an hour, with better overtime, pension, seniority and health provisions.

These contract improvements were won by the IBEW, with similar gains reported for the others:

- Wage increases of 4 percent in the first and third years of a three-year pact, 10 cents an hour in the second year.
- A 7-cent additional raise, effective at once for first-class journeymen, to remove a long-standing inequity for half the unit of maintenance electricians and electronics technicians.
- Night shift differentials increased from 5 cents to 7 cents in the first year, 10 cents in the second and 12 cents in the third.
- A fifth week of paid vacation after 25 years of service.

Wage and fringe improvements valued at 44.1 cents over three years also included pension changes, reduction in employe contributions to Blue Cross and Blue Shield, better job assignment language and improved seniority provisions.

**IAM Lodge 660, representing about 3,700 workers, rejected four management offers to end a walkout that began Dec. 1. The final vote on the fifth offer was 1,599-1,543, union sources said, with one recount because of the closeness.**

Army spokesmen said the plant here is the only current producer of ammunition powder used in the M-16 lightweight rifle, in tracers for the standard M-14 rifle, in M-60 machine guns and 20-mm. rounds.

*Quill Collapses After Jailing:*

# Transit Strike Talks Pushed in New York

New York—Bargaining and mediation efforts to solve a strike of 36,000 bus and subway workers were intensified here as the walkout ended its first week.

Mayor John V. Lindsay sat in on contract talks for several hours with three special mediators, headed by Dr. Nathan Feinsinger, and negotiators for transit management and the two unions involved, the Transport Workers and the Amalgamated Transit Union.

The strike that began with contract expirations Jan. 1 halted the movement of practically all subway and bus service. It was the first strike ever called by TWU against the Transit Authority, union spokesmen said.

**A "standby" team of union leaders took over negotiations when TWU Pres. Michael Quill and eight other TWU and ATU leaders were jailed on charges of violating court orders to call off the strike. Quill, who is 60, collapsed in the city's Civic Jail, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital for intensive care and rest. He had suffered two heart attacks previously.**

The jailings angered the New York labor movement, which has repeatedly urged revision or revocation of the Condon-Wadlin Act imposing harsh penalties against use of the strike weapon by public employes.

**Emergency Meeting**

The New York City Central Labor Council called an emergency meeting of its executive board as the AFL-CIO News went to press to discuss the transit strike and the jailing of union leaders who included TWU Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan, the council's first vice president. Besides Quill and Guinan, the jailed union officials included Frank Sheehan, Daniel Gilmartin, Ellis Van Riper and Mark Cavanagh of TWU, and John Rowland, William Mangus and Frank Kleess of ATU.

In negotiations that began Nov. 4 the unions have been asking for wages on a par with those of comparable New York City employes; a shorter workweek, and other improvements.

The case for improved contracts was made in an 81-page study presented to the mediators and the city Dec. 20 by Leon H. Keyserling, consulting economist for the TWU who headed Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers.

**The Keyserling study laid heavy stress on wage inequities.**

**The Transit Authority, it noted, pays $3.46¼ an hour to TWU and ATU members in contrast to $3.95 for Hudson Tubes motormen employed by the Port Authority and $4.80 for auto mechanics and $4.49 for welders employed by the city.**

Quill before his illness summed up the union case by saying "a garbage man gets better pay" than a subway motorman—$3.59 an hour.

Transit managements' only contract offer before the walkout came just a few hours before the strike deadline. The proposal, the unions said, amounted to about 60 percent of the final settlement two years ago on the contract that just expired. After the strike began, the managements made a slightly larger offer and the union pared its proposals in an attempt to settle the dispute.

**TAXI DRIVERS** in Washington, D.C., members of Machinists Local 814, are joined by other union members in the nation's capital in a demonstration against substandard earnings. The taxi union, organized by the IAM in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., is asking elimination of a 40-cent zone rate on a ride which often takes 20 minutes or longer. The picket line is in front of the District Building, Washington's equivalent of City Hall.

# *Priests, Lay Professors Picket As Faculty Strikes at St. John's*

New York—Lay professors and priests marched side by side as the United Federation of College Teachers picketed St. John's University in the country's first faculty strike against an institution of higher learning.

The UFCT is a unit of the American Federation of Teachers. St. John's is the largest Catholic college in the world with 13,000 students divided between campuses in Brooklyn and Jamaica, Queens.

The strike was the outgrowth of the firing of 31 teachers, with no reasons being given. Most of them were members of the UFCT and many were participants in a growing faculty movement protesting an alleged lack of academic freedom. Dr. Israel Kugler, UFCT president, said at least 200 of the 651 faculty members had joined the walkout, which has the strong support of the rest of organized labor.

**Picket lines of teachers and sympathizing students were joined by delegations from the Communications Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Drug & Hospital Workers and Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee.**

In a pre-strike peace move the union had offered to call off the walkout upon rehiring of all dismissed faculty members; the institution of contractual job tenure; establishment of academic freedom; the establishment of grievance procedures and a promise of no reprisals against the strikers and their supporters.

Several days later the Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill, president of the institution, announced the establishment of a University Senate. He said the faculty will make up two-thirds of its membership and will have a voice in establishing university policy subject to approval of the trustees.

Father Cahill, who has refused to recognize the union, also rejected four offers of mediation, made over two weeks, the last from Mayor John V. Lindsay. Earlier he had declined to meet with a committee from the New York City AFL-CIO and rejected its request that he reinstate the ousted teachers. He refused to meet with Acting City Labor Commissioner James T. McFadden, or to meet with AFL-CIO officials and McFadden.

The city AFL-CIO called the situation "dangerous" in that faculty members were discharged "because they had the courage to organize into a union of their own choosing and for their stand for academic freedom."

**"Should these unjust dismissals be permitted to stand," the local labor council said, "a situation will be created that will discredit the city and state."**

Father Cahill, in a telegram to McFadden, said that since the dispute is concerned with academic matters, "it is the judgment of the university that any action within the framework of labor relations procedures . . . would not be appropriate."

**Union Quotes Pope**

Kugler and the Rev. Peter O'Reilly, chairman of the St. John's UFCT chapter, issued a statement pointing to concepts in the Christmas message of Pope Paul VI which they said were applicable to the situation at the university.

" 'Cease fire' can very well apply to the firing of 31 professors without a proper hearing, presentation of specific charges or any other aspect of due process," they said.

"The other concept was that no side should be so stubborn as to refuse to negotiate. This also is applicable to St. John's where the UFCT has time and again offered to resolve this dispute without having to engage in a strike."

The university at first refused to give reasons for the dismissals because they involved matters of policy. Father Cahill later said some were ousted because of "unprofessional conduct;" the use of "libelous and slanderous" statements; advertisements in newspapers and magazines "serving to discredit" St. John's; the use of classrooms for "propaganda purposes;" the dissemination of "false and misleading information;" efforts to "impugn the credibility" of the Vincentian Order, which runs the school; unauthorized demonstrations; alleged efforts to subvert the responsibility of university officials, and "constant" challenging of the trustees' policy-making role.

**In a television interview he said the only way to temper the discharges would be for individual professors to request reviews of their dismissals.**

"He's talking nonsense," said Father O'Reilly, an ousted associate professor of philosophy. "If he thinks that anybody will submit to a hearing under his conditions, he's simply out of touch with reality."

# GE Hit for Penalizing Labor Board Witnesses

The General Electric Co., which defeated a 1964 union organizing attempt in its electric blanket plant at Asheboro, N. C., has been found guilty by the National Labor Relations Board of unlawfully penalizing four employes who testified at an NLRB hearing growing out of that attempt.

The board upheld a trial examiner's ruling that GE was guilty of coercion in reprimanding four women workers who testified in support of charges filed against GE by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The four were penalized for allegedly breaking a GE rule against "excessive talking" during working hours but actually were punished for appearing as adverse witnesses, the NLRB found.

The board, disagreeing with the examiner, dismissed a charge that the company unlawfully gave a week's disciplinary layoff to another union witness, a male maintenance worker who had been previously warned about "visiting" other departments.

The board said it agreed with the finding that GE broke the law by reprimanding and taking disciplinary action against the four women in December 1964 "because they gave testimony at the first board hearing" in the case.

The NLRB members also upheld the examiner's finding that the placing of "contact slips" in employe files was part of GE's disciplinary procedure, and that the action was taken because the employes testified at the board hearing.

**It ordered GE not to reprimand, take disciplinary action against, or otherwise penalize employes because they gave testimony in any NLRB proceeding, and not to restrain or coerce employes in the exercise of rights guaranteed them by the National Labor Relations Act.**

The union began organizing activities at Asheboro in 1963, lost an election in March 1964 but participated in a later hearing on charges brought before the election. In that case the board ruled that two supervisors engaged in unlawful surveillance of a union meeting and two others unlawfully questioned employes about their union activities.

## Charles Caldwell Joins COPE Staff

Appointment of Charles Caldwell as director of COPE Area 2 has been announced by National COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan.

Caldwell, staff assistant to Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) for the past eight year, is a member of both the Newspaper Guild and the Government Employes. He was in the leadership of Yarborough's successful campaigns for the Senate in 1958 and 1964, and has aided other labor-endorsed candidates.

He succeeds Walter L. Davis, recently named assistant national COPE director. The area consists of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Wast Virginia and the District of Columbia.

# Court Upholds Restraint On Fake Labor Paper

New York—Supreme Court Justice George Tilzer has refused to dissolve an injunction enjoining the promoter of a publication who masqueraded as the publisher of a union newspaper and solicited advertisements from business firms on the basis that they would appear in a labor paper.

The injunction was obtained in July by Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz of New York State and prohibited Irving Lobel, Forest Hills, N. Y., from soliciting advertisements by representing that he publishes a union newspaper, that he is endorsed by a union, that he has "influence" with unions and that he can help advertisers with union or labor problems.

The Intl. Labor Press Association worked closely with Lefkowitz's office, particularly Assistant Atty. Gen. Jerome O. Glucksman, in detailing the case against Lobel.

**Glucksman filed an affidavit in which he said that Lobel also has used the names of Barney Lobel, Barney Lobello and Barney Lobella. Judge Tilzer noted in his decision that in selling ads, "the defendant used his own name or, depending upon the nationality of the person to whom he was talking, a name similar to his own."**

Lobel persuaded a small union to sponsor his paper, which he called the "Labor Union News," but the agreement was disavowed when his method of operating was called to the local's attention.

Glucksman said in his affidavit that Lobel represented to prospective buyers of space that he was seeking ads for a labor publication which was designed to improve labor-management relations, and that he had influence with unions, "which was not the fact."

Informing the Public:

# When They Ask About 14(b), What Do You Tell Them?

Repeal of Section 14(b) has been a public issue for months and it will be more so in the weeks to come. Here are some of the questions raised and the AFL-CIO's position:

**What is 14(b), anyway?**

Section 14(b) is a part of the Taft-Hartley Act —the basic labor relations law. It allows the states to pass laws that forbid unions and employers from bargaining over union security, called the union shop.

**What's so important about the union shop?**

A union shop—which requires every worker who is protected by the union contract to be a member of the union—protects the union from being undermined by the employer; assures it of enough income to do its job; and helps it to be strong enough to live up to the terms of the contract.

**That sounds all right for the union as an organization, but what do the workers get out of it?**

First of all, the workers get better representation from a stronger, more secure union. And they have the satisfaction of knowing that everyone in the work-place is paying his fair share toward the costs of the union.

**Why can't unions just depend on workers to join because the union does a good job in the plant?**

There are many reasons. Lots of employers, where there is no union shop, actively discourage workers from joining. In anti-union communities, as in the South, some workers who vote for the union in a secret ballot do not join because they are afraid, or because they are currying favor with the boss. In all areas, some workers don't join because they think it's smart to get something for nothing.

**But isn't it un-American to force a worker to join a union if he doesn't want to?**

It isn't any more un-American than taxes. A home-owner may be opposed to a plan to build a new fire house in town. But if he is out-voted, he still has to pay his share of the cost in taxes.

**That's all right for government; but why should a union have that kind of authority?**

Because the government has assigned a specific obligation to unions which they are legally bound to fulfill. A union that is the established bargaining agent for workers in a factory or other place of employment must provide equal protection to all workers, even those who are against the union. This obligation can be enforced through the labor board and the courts. Therefore, it is fair and reasonable for a union to seek a contract that similarly requires all workers to assume their share of the responsibility—which is all that a union shop requires.

**If there's a union shop, doesn't the worker lose the power to protest against union policies he doesn't like, because he can't resign from the union?**

It is simply not true that they lose the power to protest. They can fight for their point of view within the union itself—something that goes on every day. They can petition for a labor board vote de-authorizing the union shop, while leaving the rest of the contract alone. They can petition for a vote to decertify their present union as bargaining agent. These remedies are not only adequate; they are far more in keeping with democratic principles than quitting in a huff.

**How about my neighbor, whose church tells him he can't join any other organization of any kind?**

Most unions have met this problem sympathetically on a local and individual basis. Moreover, the Senate repeal bill as it now stands sets up a procedure for exempting genuine legitimate religious objectors.

**Isn't a lot of dues money spent on politics and other activities, besides just union affairs?**

No. By far the greatest share of the dues dollar is spent on direct trade union activities—negotiations, administration, grievance procedure, organizing the unorganized, training local officers and staff, preparing necessary economic data—the bread-and-butter operations. But beyond this, the labor movement has realized for more than 30 years that it cannot live apart from the rest of the country. Education, social security, medicare, minimum wages, unemployment insurance, housing, hospitals, highways—all these and more are as important to the well-being of workers as the terms of their contract. So politics and legislation are also "union affairs." Finally, no dues money at all is contributed to political candidates in federal elections; the law forbids it. Only voluntary COPE dollars can be used for that purpose.

**Just the same, won't repeal of 14(b) force millions of workers into unions they don't want, and give unions a dangerous amount of power?**

Not at all. The only union shops that will go into effect automatically will be in companies where union and management had earlier agreed that they would have a union shop as soon as the law allowed it. Elsewhere in the 19 states that now have compulsory open-shop laws the issue will be the same as it is in the rest of the country—a matter of negotiation and agreement between the employer and the union. The only increase in "union power" will be, in some cases, an increase in a union's ability to protect its members—a goal which Congress has said is in the best interests of the nation.

**How about those public opinion polls that show most people are in favor of keeping 14(b)?**

All of these poll questions, by nature, have to be stated in simple terms. The 14(b) question, by nature, is complicated. Therefore the polls cannot reflect true opinion. It is more instructive to look at the results of seven state referendums since 1958 (labor won six), and the national elections of 1960 and 1964, when the party positions were totally opposed and the pro-repeal party won.

**If Section 14(b) is harmful and most people favor its repeal, then who actually wants it kept in the federal law?**

Support comes primarily from the selfish interests who have utilized "right-to-work" laws as a means of keeping unions weak, wages and social conditions poor and as a lure to bring industry into their areas. These same persons who claim to seek "freedom" for the worker are, for the most part, the same groups and individuals who have opposed civil rights legislation, one man—one vote, higher minimum wages, medicare and all forward-looking legislation in the United States.

There are more questions, and more answers. The AFL-CIO hopes that these few will contribute to a public dialogue on 14(b) as it is, rather than what it is said to be.

## 'Fight to Win' Pledged In Humphrey Speech

*The Administration's views on repeal of Section 14(b) were sharply and clearly stated by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey at the recent AFL-CIO convention. Here is what he said:*

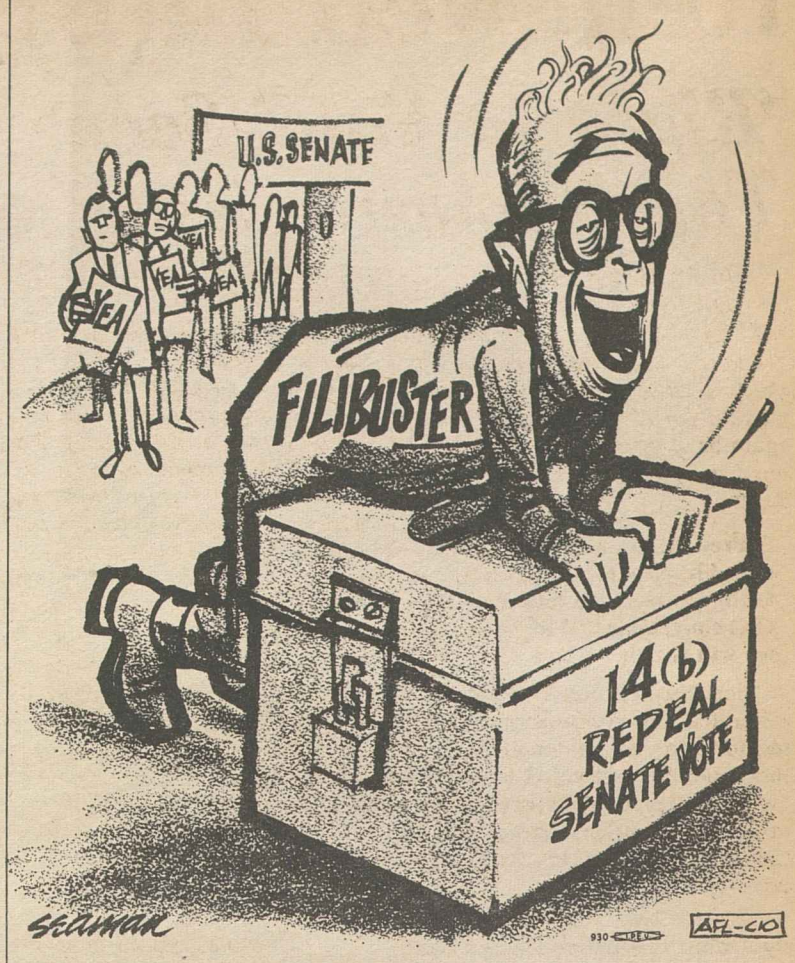
This Administration is determined to fight, and this Administration and its leadership from the President on down is determined to fight and win—I repeat, to fight and win the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law.

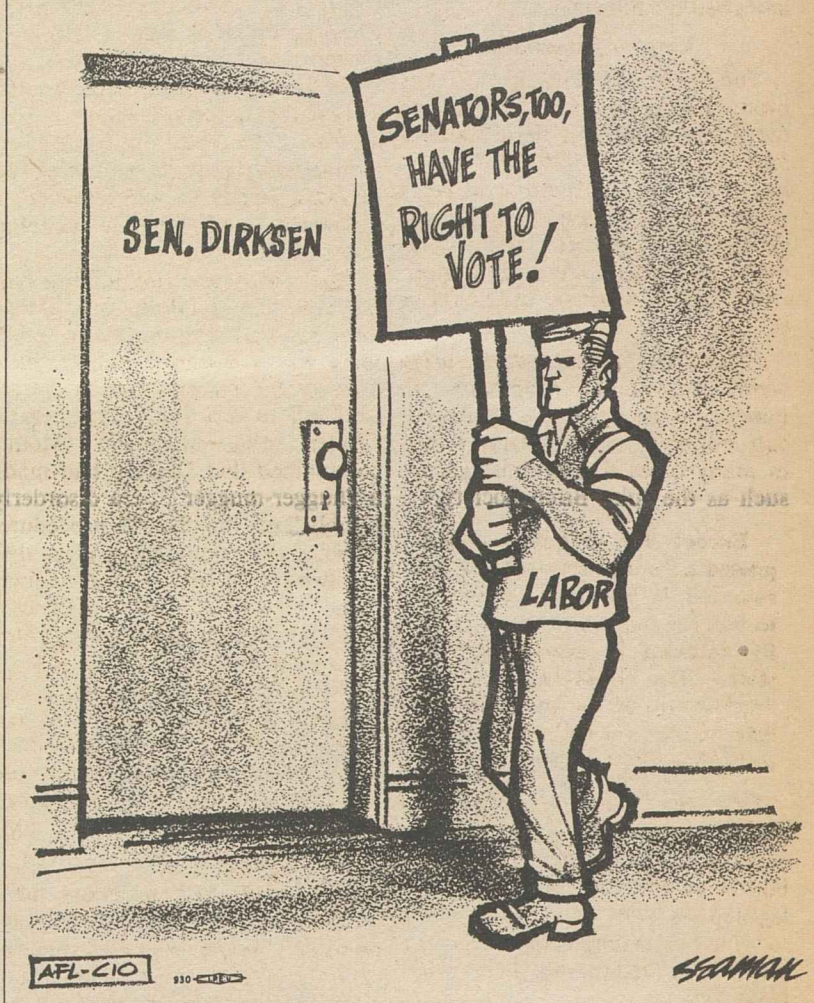
Pres. Meany, I want to thank you for making it crystal clear here that you are not angling around for any bargains. We are going to see that this part of the law is repealed, because it ought to be. And we are also going to see that the people of the United States have the proper representation. You don't have to bargain off anything. We will win these fights on the fair and square.

The "right to work"—if there ever was a misnomer—is "the open shop." What it really means is an open shop where the door is open for the union man to be turned out. Now, some people claim that the repeal of 14(b) is a narrow, selfish, parochial concern for labor, just organized labor, that is all. But I want to set the record straight. I say the repeal of this section is everybody's concern.

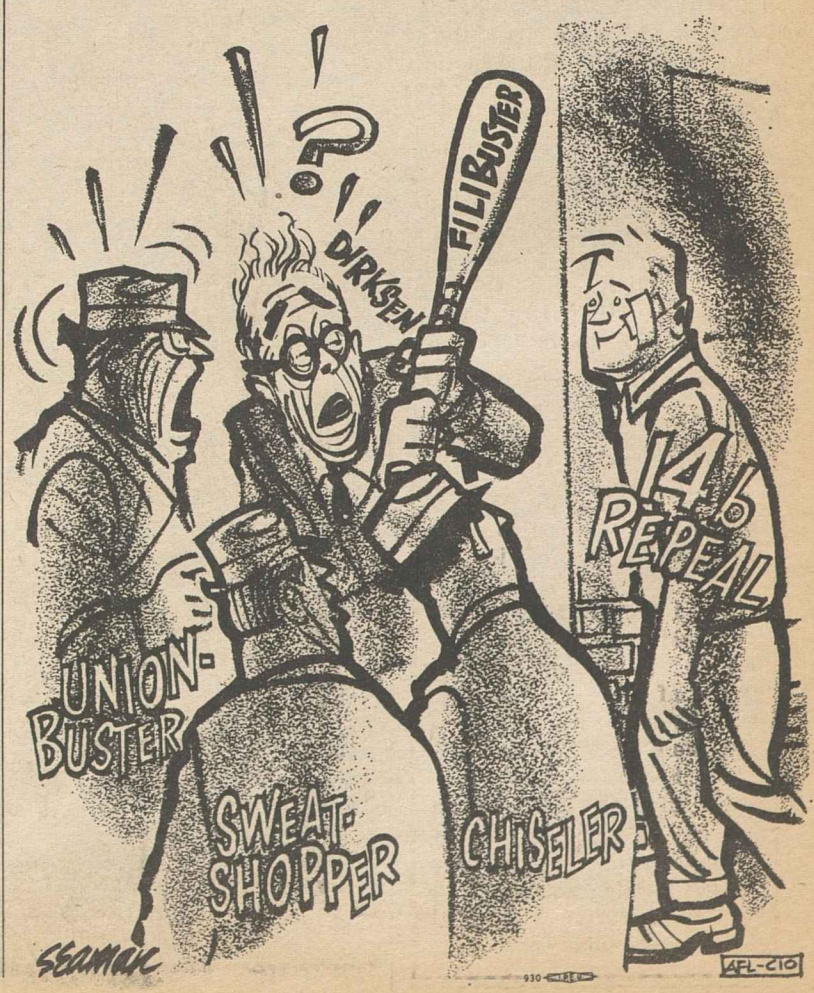
These so-called "right to work" laws help no one. They attract low wage employers, who in turn make it difficult for high wage and decent employers, and they bring about low wages and poor working conditions. They undermine industry that is willing to pay a decent wage. It is unfair competition. They work against progressive and social legislation.

## 'The Nays Have It!'




## 'You Left Him for Dead, Huh?'



# Renewed 14(b) Battle Confronts Senate

## 'Right to Vote' Seen Top Domestic Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

ate until this issue is won or fairly lost," Meany told the convention.

Church and civil rights groups, which testified at congressional hearings for repeal of Section 14(b), will again be allied with the labor movement in fighting for the right of the Senate to vote on the issue.

**Pres. Johnson said he will renew his plea to Congress for a 14(b) repealer and told the AFL-CIO convention: "With your help, we will pass it."**

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey reiterated the Administration's determination "to fight and win" on the issue. He predicted that repeal "will lift the standard of living for millions of workers and it will be the major victory in the war on poverty."

The tide had been running heavily against the union-busting "right-to-work" laws until Dirksen launched his filibuster.

**Bait for Runaways**

The 1947 Taft-Hartley Act brought a rash of state laws barring the union shop. But these touched only the fringes of industrial America, primarily the South and rural West. "Work" laws became another form of bait for runaway industry, along with low wages, promises of "tame" workers, and lucrative tax and construction subsidies.

Behind the "right-to-work" drive were professional promoters, financed by the right wing of American business and industry, linked in many cases to extremist groups such as the John Birch Society.

**Except for Indiana — which passed a "work" law in 1957 and repealed it last year—proposals to ban the union shop were heavily defeated in every industrial state. The 1964 rejection of "right-to-work" in an Oklahoma referendum was a jarring setback to the "work" law promoters.**

Last year, there was Indiana's overwhelming repeal of its law and passage of repeal bills by the lower houses of the Wyoming and Iowa legislatures. The only serious effort to enact a union shop ban in a "free" state was soundly defeated in New Mexico.

The massive Democratic victory in the 1964 congresisonal election—on a party platform pledging repeal of Section 14(b)—set the stage for what all observers then considered to be the showdown battle, the vote in the House of Representatives.

A change in the House rules made it possible for the repeal bill, HR 77, to bypass the Rules Committee and be brought to the floor by direction of the House Education & Labor Committee. With Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) calling the strategy signals, it passed every test vote and was approved intact, 221-203.

**The road to Senate approval appeared clear. To reinforce the anticipated majority for the bill and to accommodate questions raised about the union shop obligations of members of a few religious sects, an amendment was added by the Senate Labor Committee. It would allow persons whose religious convictions barred payment of dues to a secular organization to contribute an equal amount to charity.**

But not long after the House vote for 14(b) repeal, there was a Senate vote which many congressional observers consider directly related to the stalling of the repeal bill.

The Senate failed, by a five-vote margin, to pass the constitutional amendment long sought by Dirksen to allow states to escape the one man, one vote apportionment of legislatures ordered by the Supreme Court. And labor was instrumental in lining up votes against Dirksen's amendment.

Dirksen threatened—and carried out his threat—to filibuster not just passage of the repeal bill, but against the normally routine motion of the majority leader to make the committee-approved bill the pending order of business.

With the session running late into the year the filibuster was hardly more than a skirmish. For a week, there was a desultory debate, little of it on the motion to bring the repeal bill to the floor. Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) complained that Dirksen had made a "hugger-mugger . . . a disorderly jumble" of the Senate procedure. When a test vote made it clear that the two-thirds vote needed to limit debate would not be soon forthcoming, Mansfield dropped the fight for the session.

Meany, in his keynote speech to the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last month, expressed labor's "resentment and outrage at the shabby tactics that have obstructed repeal of 14(b)." But he added pointedly:

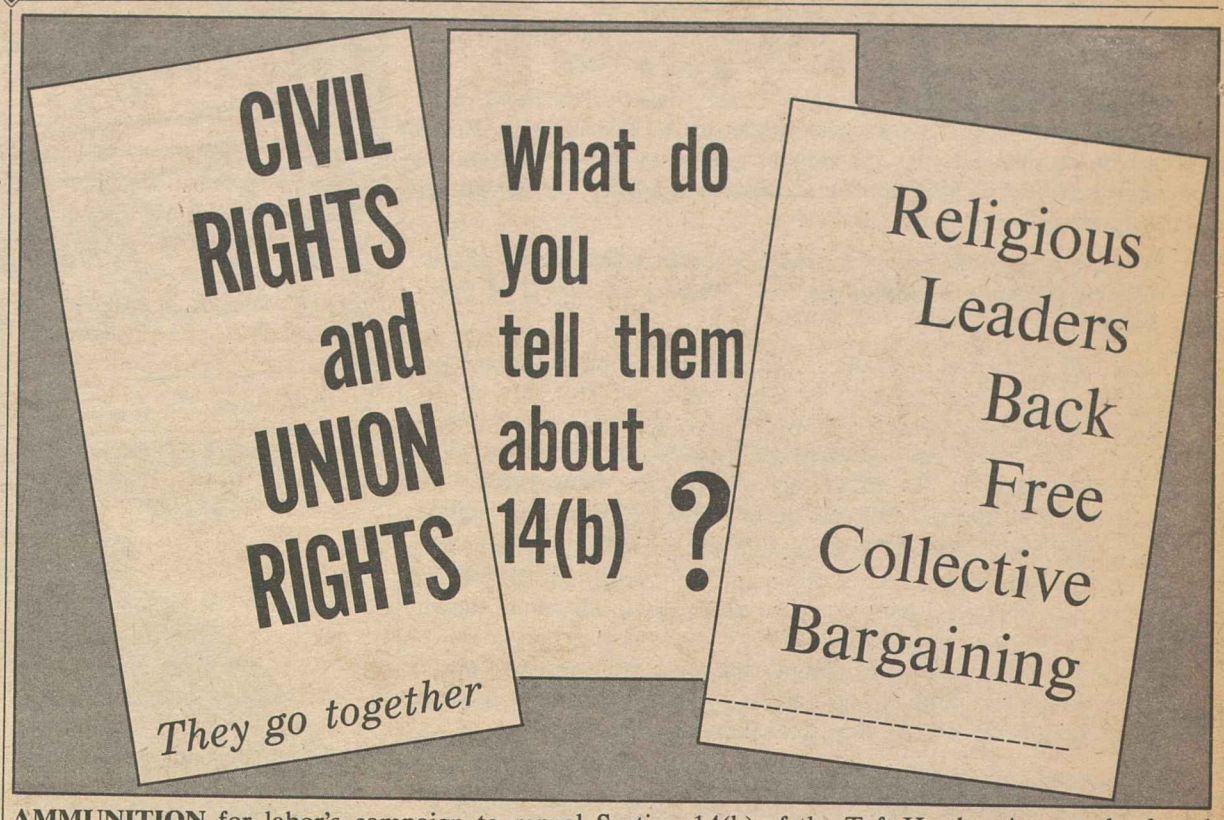
**"I find it hard to believe that a really determined majority can not, if it has the will and leadership, overcome any tactics that a minority might pursue."**

### 'Work' Law Forces Ready New Drive

**If 14(b) repeal is blocked, open shop supporters plan to mount a new anti-union push.**

**Reed Larson, head of the National Right to Work Committee, served notice that defeat of the repeal bill "will set the stage for numerous new state drives for 'right-to-work' laws."**

**He told a Harvard Business School group: "We have moved much nearer the day when serious consideration will be given to a national ban" on the union shop.**




**AMMUNITION** for labor's campaign to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act can be found in these three new pamphlets. Requests for copies of any or all of the pamphlets should be addressed to Room 606, AFL-CIO Building, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

## Labor Spurns 'Back Door' Bid For Deal on One Man, One Vote

Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen's filibuster against Section 14(b) repeal is "a cynical invitation to a deal" in the opinion of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany described the tactic to the AFL-CIO convention as a "back door" invitation to "give up your opposition to the reapportionment amendment and you can have 14(b) repeal."

To this, the AFL-CIO president replied bluntly:

**"As badly as I want 14(b) repealed, I do not want it that badly. And the Senate minority leader and all his anti-labor stooges can filibuster until hell freezes over before I will agree to sell the people short for that kind of a deal."**

Meany referred to Dirksen's proposal for a constitutional amendment to allow states to escape the one man, one vote apportionment decision of the Supreme Court. With labor opposed, the amendment failed to win the needed two-thirds vote in the Senate last year. But it was put back on the calendar "without recommendation" for possible action this year in exchange for an agreement by Dirksen to drop delaying tactics against the immigration reform bill.

Meany also made it clear that labor will not sacrifice its other legislative objectives or retreat in petulance from the political action field.

Side by side with labor's campaign for 14(b) repeal will be the AFL-CIO's drive for its other major legislative goals—including a higher minimum wage covering additional millions of workers, an updated unemployment compensation law, the job site picketing bill, consumer legislation and other priority items.

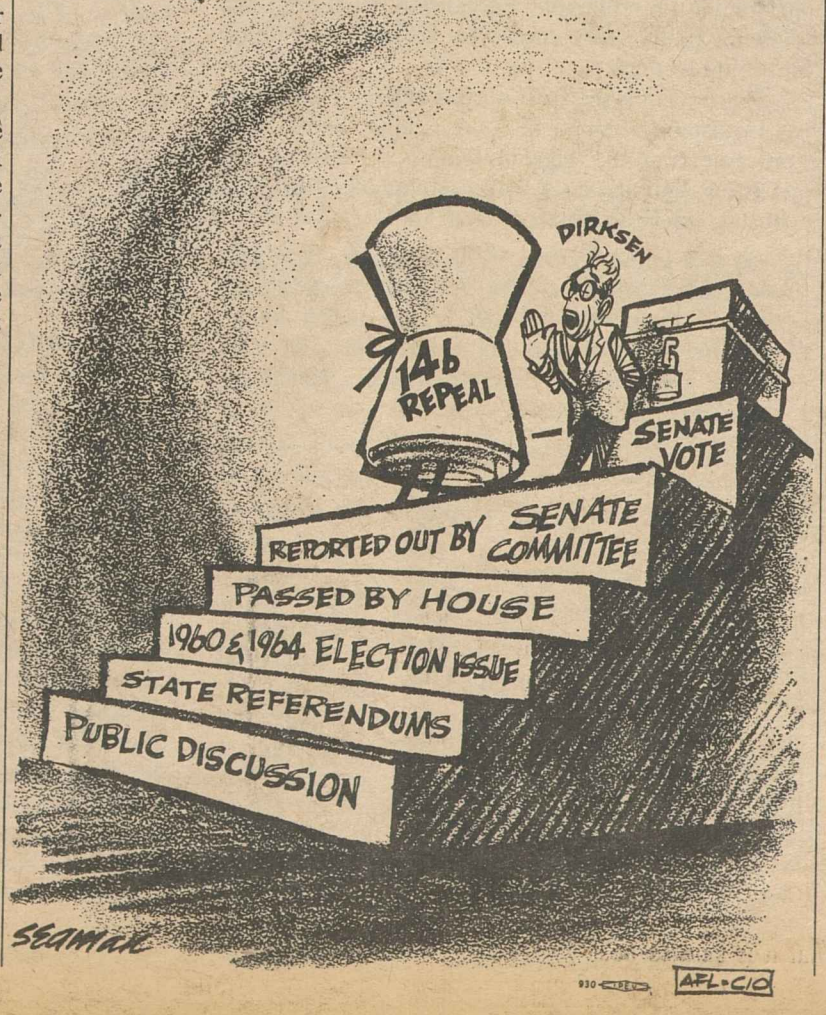
Labor, Meany said, will not abandon its efforts to help "millions and millions of people in this country who have jobs and do back-breaking work, but who are not paid enough to properly feed, house, clothe and educate their families . . . They are, for the most part, not our members, but they are our brothers and our responsibility."

Dirksen's drive to halt one man, one vote apportionment of legislatures, Meany charged, is "a bitter, rear-guard action against the relentless advance of the 20th Century." He added:

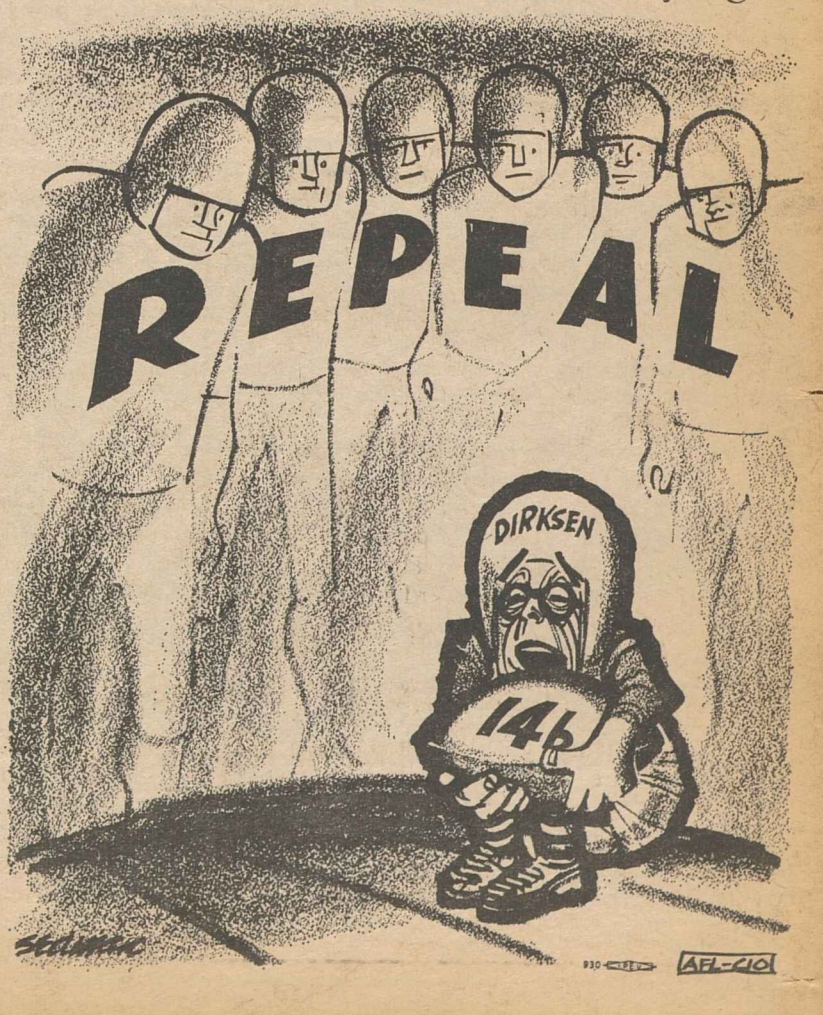
**"The trade union movement strongly supports the one man, one vote principle and is the most constant and effective advocate of the measures required to provide for the general welfare of the people . . . Therefore the Senate minority leader must assail the trade union movement and place his forces in our path.**

"The issue of 14(b) repeal and the issue of reapportionment in particular and progress in general are solidly and inescapably intertwined. There is no illusion about that either in our minds or the mind of the Senate minority leader."

### 'You're Out of Order!'




### 'I Got the Ball and I Ain't Playing!'



# An Abuse of Power

**ONE OF THE MOST** cherished safeguards in the unique system of democratic government is the power of the Senate to delay.

The purpose is to insure full debate—to give the minority time to pull together its forces and its arguments, for all concerned to take a sober second look at what a majority proposes.

The instrument of delay is the filibuster, which has most often been used to frustrate progress, particularly in civil rights. Yet it should be recognized that reasonable power to delay what might be hasty and hysterical action by a runaway majority is both proper and important.

**It is not reasonable power to which we object; it is to the abuse of that power, as exemplified by Sen. Dirksen on repeal of Section 14(b).**

Repeal of 14(b) was not and is not a novel or hastily conceived proposal. It has been debated in every state for 18 years. Since 1958 there have been seven statewide referendums on the matter. In both 1960 and 1964 the two political parties took opposite positions on the issue. In six of the seven state referendums, and in both national contests, the union security position was upheld.

Therefore we in the AFL-CIO feel we are wholly justified in insisting that the Senate has a right and an obligation to vote on the repeal of Section 14(b)—to vote the repeal bill up or down, but at least to vote.

Yet Sen. Dirksen would prevent this. He prevented it in the first session of the 89th Congress, and he has publicly declared his intention of preventing it in the second.

**He intends to filibuster, not only against the bill itself, but against any effort to bring the bill to the floor—even though it was favorably reported by a heavy majority of the Senate committee. This is truly a perversion of the democratic process.**

Let the Senate vote—that is our basic goal, far more important to the ultimate national interest than the outcome. For if the deliberate, well-considered will of the people can be frustrated by a legislative maneuver designed to serve worthier purposes, then the very concepts of the American system of government are in danger.

* * *

**SECTION 14(b)** offends practically every serious student of constitutional law. It flies in the face of the Constitution that makes federal law superior to state law. Obviously Congress would not allow the states to establish lower minimum wage rates than the federal standard.

Moreover, 14(b) encourages regressive competition among the states based upon low wages and freedom from union organization. This is contrary to the public interest by any measurement.

**Workers themselves want the union shop. For almost four years the law required a secret-ballot, labor board vote before a union shop; the results were so embarrassing (97 percent of the elections won, 91 percent of the votes cast) that the sponsors of the requirement also sponsored its repeal.**

Repeal of Section 14(b) would eliminate one aspect of destructive interstate competition—luring industry by low wages and weak unions.

There is no apology we have to make or need to make on the substance of 14(b) repeal. And we have an absolute right to a vote on the issue.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*Official Weekly Publication of the*

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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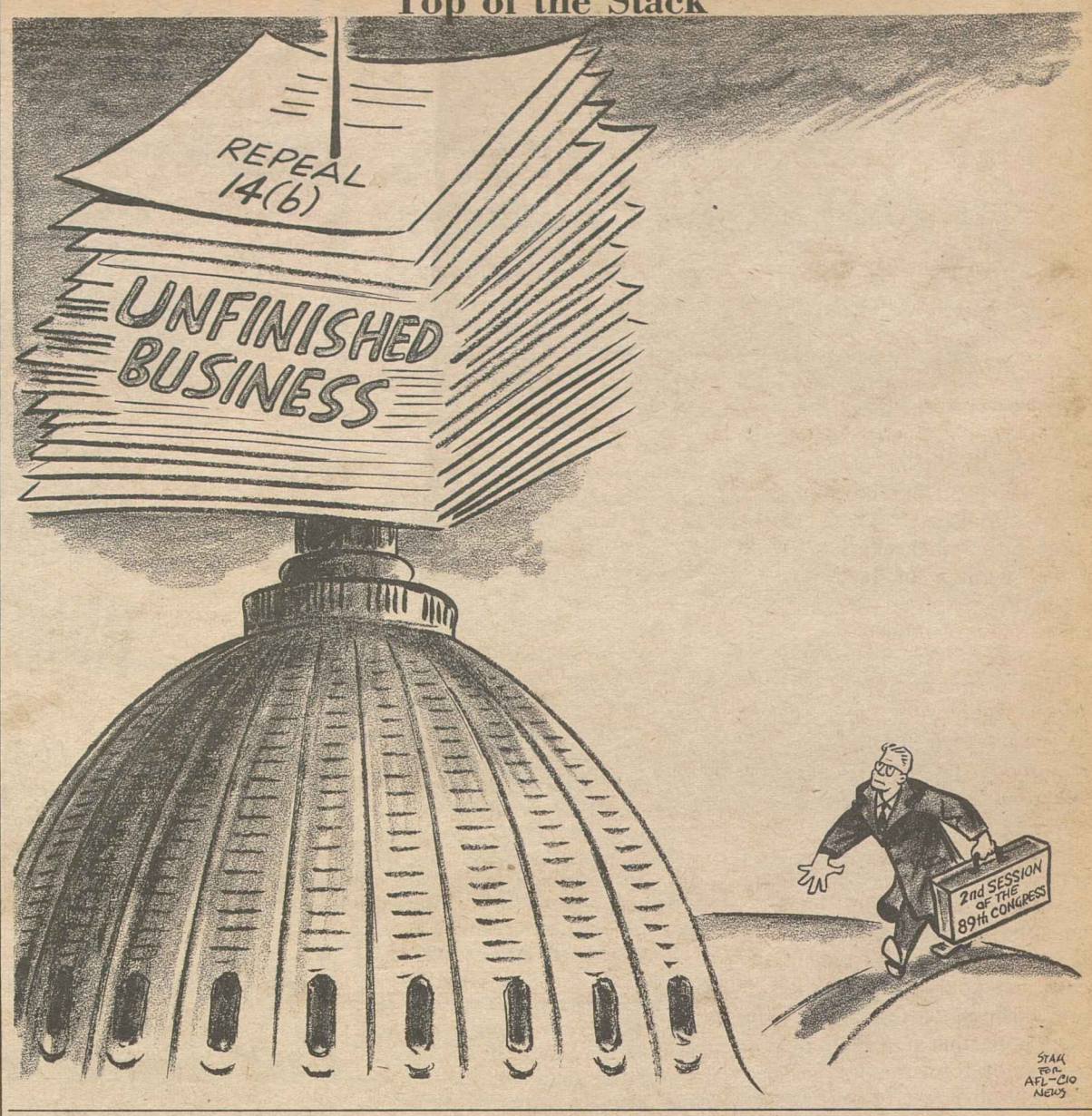
## Top of the Stack




***The Lean Years:***

# Record of States Since 1958 Rebuffs 'Right-to-Work' Forces

**PROMOTERS** of "right-to-vote" laws, now fighting congressional repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, haven't had much to cheer about in the lean years since 1958.

They've been turned back in virtually every state they entered, scorned by legislatures, rejected by voters in elections and held at a long arm's length by politicians they sought to embrace.

Before they finished applauding the addition of sparsely-settled Wyoming to the list of states which prohibit the union shop, populous Indiana, the only industrial state on the "right-to-work" list, repealed its union shop ban.

The anti-union momentum of the Taft-Hartley Act proved short-lived. Rural-dominated southern legislatures, in the 1947-48 period, had been quick to pass "right-to-work" laws as presumed inducements to low-wage, anti-union employers. A few farm states in other areas followed suit.

Most Americans, it turned out, support the principles of collective bargaining, including the right of unions and employers to negotiate union shop agreements.

There were signs of this even before 1958, such as Louisiana's repeal of its sweeping "work" law and rejection of "right-to-work" in several legislatures and in state referendums from Massachusetts to New Mexico.

**It was in November 1958, however, that the roof really fell in on the "right-to-work" promoters. Proposals to outlaw the union shop had been petitioned to referendum in six states: California, Ohio, Colorado, Washington, Kansas and Idaho.**

It was a bold frontal attack on unions and the results were devastating to "right-to-work" sponsors and Republican officeholders who embraced their cause.

California and Ohio voters rejected "right-to-work" by massive million-vote pluralities. Down to crushing defeat went such nationally-known Republicans as Sen. William F. Knowland, who campaigned for governor of California as a "right-to-work" supporter; and veteran GOP Sen. John W. Bricker and Gov. William O'Neill in Ohio. Part of the reputation for political acumen which led to the selection of Ohio's Ray Bliss as Republican national chairman stems from his early unheeded-at-the-time warning that Ohio Republican officeholders were courting disaster by embracing "right-to-work."

Washington and Colorado voters also turned down "right-to-work" by big margins that year and even agricultural Idaho. Only Kansas joined the list of "work" states and by a narrow margin.

"Right-to-work" legislation was defeated in state legislatures, whether offered as a separate bill or, in a growing number of cases, as a "sleeper" amendment to civil rights bills and other unrelated legislation. In most states, "work" bills were buried in committee.

Bipartisan majorities rejected "work" proposals in Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and Oregon.

Efforts to stir up local support for a union shop ban were made, and abandoned, in Montana and Delaware.

Louisiana refused to reenact its "work" law despite a strong campaign.

**"Right-to-work" committees were active in Kentucky and Pennsylvania and several Kentucky communities enacted local "work" laws which were subsequently invalidated by the courts. The capture of Wyoming's Republican Party by right-wingers and a GOP election victory in 1962 marked the only advance for the "work" forces.**

Every session of the New Mexico Legislature faced a "right-to-work" battle. But although some votes were close, the union-busting attempt fell short of passage. In February 1965 another well-financed drive was repelled in the Senate by an 18-14 vote.

**THE BIGGEST,** hardest-fought campaign since 1958 took place in Oklahoma, a state almost surrounded by "right-to-work" neighbors, where local leaders of the radical right had powerful support from both the National Right to Work Committee and a newly-formed Committee for Voluntary Unionism of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

**After the legislature twice rejected bills to ban the union shop, paid solicitors collected petitions to force the issue to referendum. The court battle over allegations of fraud in the petitions raged for several years, but finally the referendum was scheduled for a vote in the May 1964 primary election.**

Labor worked as never before, formed a strong alliance with Negro groups, the Farmers Union and committees of educators, churchmen, civic, professional and business leaders.

When the votes were tallied, "right-to-work" was again defeated.

***Morgan Says:***

# Industry Beginning to Realize That Beauty Can Show a Profit

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

CHICAGO—Theodore Dreiser would be flabbergasted. Lincoln Steffens would be goggle-eyed. Upton Sinclair—who is still living—hasn't tipped his hand but he, too, must be more than mildly astonished. These men, among others, courageous muckrakers in the medium of fact and fiction, exposed the heartlessness of industry, the shame of the cities, the lusts of the monopolies, the ugliness of factory sweatshops around the turn of the century. And what is happening today?

Morgan

Ruthlessness has not been banished from the corridors of competition and industry in the middle Sixties has not calmed all doubts about the beneficent qualities of its heart and soul—but it is discovering that it is good business to develop a taste for beauty and let us hope that it will become profitable enough to be a joy forever.

The Wall Street Journal front-paged a dispatch from Chicago the other day which began, "the Nineteenth Century ugly school of factory design is finally dying out."

**The report said Lady Bird Johnson's insistence that we pretty up the face of the nation, coupled with new interest from local communities, was nudging more companies to pay more attention to their looks.**

It went on to cite some examples:

● A big new steel mill being laid out on the Indiana shore of Lake Michigan amid a landscaping job of shrubs, trees and grass which makes it look more like a college campus than a factory.

● A steel strapping plant in an elegant Chicago suburb whose residents are so pleased with its appearance that they are urging the firm to expand into a neighboring tract to block a developer from erecting cheaper houses on it.

● A cement company which made a veritable oasis of its plant in the Mojave Desert in California by planting $150,000 worth of flower gardens, plum, olive, Chinese elm and peach trees around it.

And what are some of the results of these artistic touches?

"In the pretty plants," the Wall Street Journal reported, "labor productivity is above average, absenteeism is down and workers with hard-to-find skills are more easily recruited . . ."

Beauty, you might say, is inclined to subdue the beastliness in people, presumably having similar effects on the far-sighted company executive and the employes on his payroll. There are seeds here for what may burgeon into a revolutionary pageant of productivity set in the gardens of American industry—in place of the smoking, choking hideosities that most of the country's manufacturing districts have been allowed to become.

**IF THIS SOUNDS** silly don't forget that the idea was given major attention by the Wall Street Journal, an excellent newspaper which is not inclined to be frivolous. The more one dwells on the concept the easier it is to see where the silliness, indeed the utter folly, really lies: in our carelessness and greed which have raped our natural resources and needlessly reduced vast tracts of the city and countryside to virtual ruin—when all the time it would have been sounder national policy and better business to plan industrial and other growth with beauty and conservation in mind.

The Journal quotes the Container Corp. of America's chief architect, Torwald Torgensen, as saying that good architecture "absolutely and unequivocally doesn't cost more" than the "run-of-the-mill brand" and he testified furthermore that good design leads to increased productivity.

The executives of that Mojave Desert cement plant said that absenteeism and turnover became "significantly lower" after they invested in their oasis. The superintendent of a gracefully executed factory near Chicago said he landed two obviously difficult-to-find turret lathe operators because the plant's appearance "indicated concern on management's part for their welfare."

This correspondent happens to know a distinguished interior designer on the West Coast whose bold, modernistic, color-drenched concepts have helped to double, even triple the volume of business for such widely different enterprises as motels, hotels, banks and bars. Perhaps it is time that the social psychologist join forces with the architect and the interior designer to explain and encourage the attractive fact that people are more stimulated by beauty than ugliness.

**On second thought, however, common sense should make this truth vividly clear. A fresh flower is more attractive than a dead branch. A tidy neighborhood is more inviting than a garbage dump. Clear water has more sparkle than a river polluted with sewage and factory refuse. Pure is somehow more breathable than carbon monoxide and smog.**

What a wonderful, nay beautiful irony it would be to have one of the most avaricious and irresponsible pressure groups in the country, the real estate lobby, brought to book by enlightened minds in manufacturing who discovered that it is smarter and in the end easier to make a buck by respecting the importance of beauty than by bulldozing a hillside to make a quick-sell middle-class slum.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**MR. JOHNSON** returned to Washington to face a sea of uncertainties with the new session of Congress that were not so readily apparent last October, when the first session adjourned—a potential conflict between Viet Nam war spending and Great Society welfare programs, a challenge on the war itself, the impact of next November's elections in the Congress that follows.

The $100 billion budget line—for so long a sacrosanct figure—is certain to be broken. The military spending in Viet Nam makes it a necessity, and if the welfare programs—schools, poverty, urban renewal, mass transit systems—are not to be starved, the Bureau of the Budget may find itself unhappy over the final figures it transmits.

**The $100 billion administrative budget has been fiction rather than fact, however, for a number of years. It has not represented realistically what the government takes in from citizens and pays out to them, in turn, in such things as social security transactions, for example.**

The Gross National Product has jumped to something approximating $700 billion. The money the country needs to finance domestic investment programs as well as to finance the Viet Nam operation is available. The national debt is far less, proportionately, than it was 20 years ago when our economy and productive power were much smaller.

* * *

**THE PRESIDENT** faces a certain amount of trouble over Viet Nam from his own Democratic camp, including some of the senators who have been touring the world's capitals in recent weeks. He has countered it, or sought to counter it, by sending Administration spokesmen on journeys to test the possibilities of obtaining a simple cease-fire from the North Vietnamese in Hanoi.

The political danger to Mr. Johnson, however, comes from the Republicans, who clearly are whetting their weapons to use Viet Nam against him as the GOP used Korea in 1952 in labeling it "Truman's war."

**The Republican technique has been to express approval of the President's policies in Viet Nam, so much so as almost to kill him with kindness, but to add a caveat that he isn't waging the war hard enough.**

This is a theme on which infinite variations can be played.

The Republican Coordinating Committee, for example, complained that the North Vietnamese were being heavily supplied by cargoes moving into the port of Haiphong. The committee did not say that we should bomb the port; it merely called for a "Kennedy-type" naval blockade to obstruct the traffic.

Former Vice Pres. Nixon took the tougher line: the President should order the bombing of both Haiphong, the port, and Hanoi, the northern capital, he said. The GOP has the advantage of having stated both positions in the "harder war" encampment.

* * *

**THESE ARE ISSUES,** obviously, that will be raised in Congress, along with all the others about repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and improvements in the minimum wage law and unemployment compensation system.

There will be other issues that emerge during the new session, but Viet Nam and the budget can clearly become overriding to Republican orators.

**Their objective will be to snatch away from the Democrats the handful who made the balance of power in the House of Representatives after the 1964 election. It is not widely understood how slender that margin was on some issues, such as motions to recommit bills.**

The Democrats have waged a major program to establish their new members firmly in the districts they won from the GOP last year. The effectiveness of this program as well as the record Congress writes in the second session will play a part in the election results.

***Assures Fair Wages:***

# New Service Contracts Law Climaxes Long Fight by Labor

A **NEW FEDERAL LAW** climaxes organized labor's seven-year fight to assure that firms providing services to the federal government pay fair wages, an AFL-CIO spokesman has said.

Employers bidding for federal contracts for custodial, laundry and other services must hereafter do so on the basis of the prevailing area wage or the federal minimum wage, whichever is higher, said Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, an AFL-CIO vice president. The new law requires that fringe benefits be included in the prevailing wage determination.

**The new safeguards mean "greater economic justice to workers in the low-paying jobs" and "guarantees that responsible contractors" can compete favorably in the bidding for government work, Sullivan said. His statements came on Labor News Conference, the weekly AFL-CIO public service production aired nationwide over the Mutual radio network.**

Sullivan recalled that the prevailing wage principle for service contracts won wide support in both Congress and the Executive branch when it became clear that some federal contractors were forcing their employes to work for extremely low wages.

**SULLIVAN SAID** that repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act would be a great help to service trades workers and others in the lower wage levels. Wages for such workers are now especially low in the states with so-called "right-to-work" laws encouraged by 14(b), he pointed out.

**"We all talk about fair competition," he said, but the "work" laws permit employers in some states to pay low wages at the same time they compete with firms in states that maintain higher standards.**

Reporters questioning him were Neil Gilbride, labor reporter for the Associated Press, and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

**LABOR'S LONG FIGHT** to assure that firms providing services to the federal government pay fair wages was climaxed by a new federal law spelling out the requirement, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes (center) told Alan Adams (left) of Business Week magazine and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public service radio program.

***How to Buy:***

# Labor, Consumer Groups Fight Out-Moded Harsh Credit Laws

By Sidney Margolius

**WITH BANKRUPTCIES** hitting new records and hundreds of thousands of garnishees filed against workers annually, consumer and labor groups are battling in many states to change the present laws which bring about these family financial tragedies.

For the thirteenth straight year, personal bankruptcies have hit another new high. For 1965, over 180,000 bankruptcies were filed. Of these, 163,400 were personal or "consumer" bankruptcies, (as distinct from business). In 1952, there were just 28,000.

There are no national figures for the number of garnishees filed each year. But the total probably runs into the actual millions. One moderate size city like Akron, O., had 12,000 garnishees in one recent year.

**When credit was little used by moderate-income families, laws which took for granted the seller's right to repossess, hold the debtor liable for any deficiency, and garnishee, did not create as much havoc as they do now.**

A landmark case for consumers occurred recently in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. Justice Shelly Wright ruled that an unfair installment contract could not be enforced. More usually courts have held that once you have signed a contract, you are presumed to know its terms and must fulfill it.

Three changes in the credit laws of most states would help protect your family from some of the worst onslaughts of the more unscrupulous credit sellers and finance companies.

**A cooling-off period** has been sought in several states and Canadian provinces. Such a law would give you a chance to reconsider an installment contract your or a member of your family may have signed hastily or without full understanding, especially with door-to-door salesmen. The Rev. Robert McEwen, a member of the Massachusetts State Consumer Council, tells about a woman who signed a contract one night. She became worried, and called up the next morning to cancel it. The salesman said, "Lady, you're stuck."

The Massachusetts Council proposed a three-day cooling-off period. Final legislation does provide one day, which is some help.

**Both in Michigan and the Province of Alberta, legislation has been proposed to provide cooling-off periods of several days. Similar bills lost out in Colorado and California. In Colorado, it is reported, some business firms fought the cooling-off proposal, including Colliers, one of the leading door-to-door encyclopedia sellers.**

Father McEwen advises that even if your state does not provide such a cooling-off period, you should ask any salesman or dealer for such a cancellation period before you sign a contract.

**Fairer garnishee laws:** States which have harsh garnishee laws or other serious defects in credit regulations usuallly have most bankruptcies. The "bankruptcy capitals" of the U.S., according to figures collected by Colorado State Rep. Gerald Kopel, are, in order, Alabama, Tennessee, Oregon, Nevada and Colorado. They have, in proportion to population, the highest rate of straight bankruptcies and wage-earner plans (in which the debtor pays his debts over an extended period).

In the few states where garnishments are not permitted, bankruptcies are much lower. For example, while Colorado had about 4,300 bankruptcies in one recent year, there were only about 1,000 in Texas and 1,100 in Pennsylvania.

Other states which do not permit garnishees include Connecticut and North Carolina.

As this department has pointed out, the least protection any state ought to give its workers is to bar firings by employers because of garnishees.

**Bills to end such firings have been introduced in New Jersey and New York. The New York State AFL-CIO recently told legislators that the use of garnishees "has become a racket in many industrial areas" and that "a credit sale is often made with no thought but to slap a garnishment on the debtor if he misses a payment."**

The New York City Hotel Workers Council also is urging that state law be amended to permit a buyer to tell in court about verbal promises or claims made by a seller.

**Repossession or garnishee:** California, the only state with a fulltime Consumer Council to represent consumer interests, now has a law which allows a creditor either to sue for the balance, or repossess the goods, but not both.

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**OLDEST U.S. PLUMBER,** Louis J. Deckert of Chicago Local 130, celebrated his 100th birthday on Christmas Eve with greetings from Pres. Johnson, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of his union, and other notables. With him is Business Mgr. Stephen M. Bailey of Local 130, which voted him a gold membership card in recognition of 50 years of service to the union and sent the big birthday cake and ice cream to go with it to the rest home where he now lives.

***Quarterly Survey Shows:***

# Consumer Confident Of Prosperous 1966

**ANN ARBOR, MICH.**—The American consumer is confident that 1966 will be a prosperous year, according to findings by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

Unlike some experts who are greatly concerned about inflation or the balance of payments, most consumers do not see dark clouds on the horizon. They are intent upon carrying out a variety of major expenditure plans, among which plans to buy automobiles play a large role.

The latest SRC quarterly survey of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy suggests that optimism about the short-term economic outlook is based on three developments of which many people are aware. These are:

1. **The war in Viet Nam:** This worries many people and yet is believed to stimulate business at home. Although only a minority of Americans thinks that the situation will improve during the next few months, unfavorable military or political appraisals are not translated into a pessimistic view of economic prospects. The war is thought to have favorable effects domestically.

2. **Recent favorable economic trends:** In November 1965 more people than at most other times since World War II said that the business situation improved during the prior 12 months. In a particularly significant change, the majority of respondents now said that unemployment had decreased and would decrease further. Recession was thought unlikely.

3. **Income increases:** In 1964 and again in 1965, about one-half of all family units experienced an increase in their incomes. This proportion is larger than in any year since the war.

Economists George Katona and Eva L. Mueller, who direct the surveys of consumer attitudes, report that the favorable economic news has not been balanced by bad news.

**They say that while consumers are aware that prices have been going up, there is no widespread fear of inflation. Increases in wages, salaries, profits, etc., are felt to represent real gains in purchasing power.**

The economists predict that barring major adverse developments, consumer demand will continue to grow during the next few months.

The survey found that 54 percent of all respondents and 67 percent of upper income respondents said that current business conditions are better than those of a year ago—"a more favorable evaluation of business trends than ever obtained before."

When asked whether they expected better or worse business conditions a year hence, consumer response was more modest. About one-half of those perceiving an improvement in the recent past believe that conditions will improve still further in the near future, while most of the others think that conditions will remain as they are.

**The proportion of family units expressing an intention to buy a new car in the next 12 months was somewhat higher than a year ago and was the highest ever obtained by SRC interviewers.**

The survey reveals only one durable good, other than automobiles, regarding which buying intentions are higher now than a year ago. These are television sets. The market for other durable goods, and one-family houses as well, appears stable.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# People Fall into Two Factions When It Comes to Raising Kids

By Jane Goodsell

**ON THE SUBJECT** of child-rearing, people are divided into two sharply opposed factions. To determine which group you belong to, check the statements which best express your philosophy.

A. A 10-year-old child should go to bed every night at a regular time, which should be no later than 8:30 on school nights.

B. Children, themselves, are the best judges of how much sleep they need.

* * *

A. Report cards are a reliable gauge of a child's academic progress, and a child who gets a poor report card requires strong parental supervision to help him acquire better study habits.

B. Too much importance is attached to grades, which are often an inaccurate and capricious estimate of a child's achievements. A poor report card may not reflect real progress, but merely a personality conflict between teacher and child.

**A. Eating between meals should be discouraged because pickup snacks do not provide adequate nutrition, and they spoil the appetite for regular, well-balanced meals.**

**B. Children should be allowed to eat when hungry.**

* * *

A. In establishing dating rules for a 16-year-old girl, parents should not allow themselves to be swayed by what other, over-permissive parents allow their children to do.

B. It is unrealistic to expect a girl to get home from a dance at midnight when the other members of her group are allowed to stay out until 1:30.

* * *

**A. PARENTS' MAIN JOB** is firm, consistent discipline and careful supervision to help their children grow up to be diligent, responsible, self-controlled, sober, industrious citizens.

* * *

**B. Rigid discipline and constant parental criticism have a harmful, inhibiting effect on children. Childhood should be a happy, carefree, relaxed time of life.**

* * *

Have you marked your choices? Good. Now let's see where you stand. If you have all A answers, congratulations! You are a sensible, conscientious, level-headed parent, who takes your job seriously. If you have all B answers, good for you! You are a perfectly normal child.

*Board Orders Bargaining:*

# Local CofC Rapped On Anti-Union Drive

An employer's failure to repudiate an unfair "vote no union" campaign conducted among his workers by other businessmen amounted to ratification of the drive, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled in setting aside an election lost by the Clothing Workers and ordering the firm to bargain with the union.

The decision against the Hamburg Shirt Corp. was in line with the NLRB's "Bernel Foam" rule that an employer may not benefit from his own unfair labor practices.

**Board documents related that the businessmen of Hamburg, Ark., comprising the Chamber of Commerce, devised a plan to give the town its first industrial plant and contacted the State Industrial Development Corp. which was "seeking to bring industry to Arkansas."**

Town leaders in 1963-64 formed the Hamburg Industrial Development Corp., induced Bernstein & Son Shirt Corp., New York City, to open a plant there, and raised money to pay for a site and an employe training program, according to NLRB testimony.

Bernstein & Son formed the Hamburg Shirt Corp. and signed a contract with Ashley County under which it occupied an old building on the county fairgrounds and negotiated a lease for a new plant.

The rental for the new building, the NLRB said, "was fixed at a sum which would retire the bonds issued by the county at the end of 20 years. The bonds were secured by an increase in taxes on real estate in the county."

Hamburg Shirt moved into the new plant on May 11, 1964, but did not officially accept it because of such defects as water dripping from a ceiling. At that point the union notified management that 13 workers had formed an organizing committee and listed their names.

By June 5 the ACWA had signed 92 of 123 eligible employes and requested recognition. Management refused, and town businessmen, fearing they would lose their investment if Hamburg Shirt pulled out, began urging the workers to get their cards back and vote no union.

**The NLRB upheld an examiner's ruling that the company had no real good faith doubt of the union's majority, and did not reassure the employes that it would not close the plant if the union won, as the businessmen were claiming.**

The firm was ordered to bargain with the union, reinstate seven members it fired or laid off, and stop interfering with workers' union rights.

**COMMUNITY SERVICES AWARD** of the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO was presented to Nash C. Roberts (center), a member of the State Board of Education, for his efforts to raise Louisiana's adult literacy level. Presenting it are Pres. A. P. Stoddard (right) of the central body and Chairman Robert A Quinn of its Community Services Committee. Roberts also is a member of the Television & Radio Artists.

# Sheet Metal Pact Caps Long Drive

Roxboro, N.C.—Successful completion of a 31-month campaign to organize the Crown Aluminum Corp. plant here will signal a step-up in North Carolina organizing activities in 1966, the Sheet Metal Workers have announced.

Capping a drive begun in May 1963, the union won bargaining rights after two elections followed by a first contract it calls one of the best in the state.

**Edward J. Carlough, director of organization for the union, said the new two-year pact will give 300 formerly unorganized employes wage boosts averaging more than 21 cents an hour, seven paid holidays, strong grievance procedure, unlimited arbitration of all disputed issues, medical and hospital insurance, seniority as the sole governing factor in layoffs and an irrevocable dues deduction clause.**

The employes' long fight for union representation was termed by Carlough "a case study in employer opposition to union organizing" in the South. It included an election loss in 1963, a new election because of employer interference, and certification of the union after an 89-87 election victory. The firm began bargaining only after being ordered to do so by the National Labor Relations Board and two federal courts—a District Court and the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Carlough said.

# *Jobless Aid Granted 'Replaced' Strikers*

Harrisburg, Pa. — The "labor dispute" disqualification in the state's unemployment compensation legislation is removed when an employer notifies a striking worker that he has been permanently replaced, the Pennsylvania Superior Court ruled.

The court held that such a worker becomes eligible for benefits upon receipt of the notification. The decision upheld a ruling by the State Unemployment Compensation Board of Review that 34 members of Machinists Local 1971, Scranton, on strike against Sprague & Henwood, Inc., were entitled to benefits "due to a severance of the employer-employe relationship by the employer."

The strike started Apr. 8, 1963, when negotiations for a new contract broke down. The plant remained open, and some strikers returned when the company announced that normal operations were being carried on and work was available.

**Workers who remained on strike received letters from the firm, dated between June 20 and Aug. 30, telling them they had been permanently replaced.**

The majority opinion pointed out that a worker cannot wipe out the "labor dispute" disqualification merely by going to work for another employer; he also must end his connection with the employer against whom he is striking "so that clearly he would no longer be interested in the outcome of the labor dispute."

In the Sprague & Henwood case, the opinion went on, "the employer severed the employment relationship by its letter to the claimants, with the same result to the relationship as if the employe had accomplished it by resignation." It continued:

"The letter, in so many words, advised the employe that he had been permanently replaced. . . . From the time of this notice he was not only removed from actual labor because of the strike but the employment relationship was severed by the employer. The reasoning [in a previous case] that determined that an employe must sever the employment relationship to take him out of the disqualification of the law also applies to the situation when the employer by his action severed the employment relationship in this case."

# Cartoons Hitting Raise Held Protected Activity

Posting sarcastic cartoons in a workshop commenting on a 2-cent-an-hour pay raise is a form of protected activity and insufficient cause for dismissal, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

A panel of three board members ordered the Indiana Gear Works, a division of the Buehler Corp. in Indianapolis, to restore Jerry W. Packard to the job from which he was fired and to make up his pay losses to Nov. 14, 1964, the date of firing.

**The facts showed that employes of the firm's gear department had complained they were getting a wage increase of only two cents an hour while other departments would get up to 16 cents. Packard, an inspector in the "gear lab," announced his own "displeasure" with the 2-cent raise and, while working on the night shift Nov. 13, 1964, taped a number of cartoons to a lamp shade suspended over a workbench in the gear department.**

"This was not an uncommon form of communication among the employes," said the board, noting that the pasted cartoons contained such added expressions as "My God, John" and "I'll tell you where you can stick your 2 cents an hour."

The plant superintendent saw the cartoons, took them to the office of the personnel director, and Packard was fired. His plant committeeman made no protest, and an NLRB trial examiner ruled that posting cartoons was not a legally protected activity. The firm, he observed, had good reason to fire Packard because he left sarcastic notes for the day shift and was "disobedient" of orders on the parking lot.

**Not too Offensive**

"We do not agree," said the board, "that Packard's activity was unprotected" or that the cartoons were so offensive as to merit his discharge. It added:

"These cartoons could not reasonably be construed as anything more than an expression of the employes' dissatisfaction by pointing up the disparity between (company) Pres. John Buehler's professed love for his employes and the alleged meagerness of the wage increase."

**As to the "stick" reference, board members said "we do not approve of vulgarity" but "factory and foundry employes do not always employ the language used in polite formal society while at work."**

Besides, they observed, Packard was not the only worker responsible for the cartoon collection; the other reasons given for his firing were "pretextual" and Packard's conduct rose out of a grievance; thus it was "protected concerted activity" under the law.

## Labor Dept. Issues Welfare Plan Study

Hospitalization is the most common benefit provided in the nation's 163,500 private welfare and pension plans on file with the Labor Dept. under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act, according to a study recently issued by the department.

Surgical and medical benefits come next, the study showed, followed by life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, etc. Dental coverage has increased one-fifth since 1961, and most of the more than 34,000 pension plans surveyed contain provisos for disability retirement and special benefits in case of death.

Copies of the study, "Characteristics of 163,500 Plans," may be had free on request of the U.S. Labor Dept., Washington, D.C. 20210.

## *NLRB Approves Kohler Settlement*

**The National Labor Relations Board has approved a settlement of all unresolved issues arising out of the Auto Workers 1954-1960 strike against the Kohler Co.**

**Union and management agreed Dec. 17 that the plumbing wares firm will pay $3 million to some 1,000 strikers and about $1.5 million into the UAW Local 833 pension fund if the courts dismiss a pending contempt of court action against Kohler.**

# Clear Labeling Urged On Electronic Imports

Protection of consumers through more and tighter regulations concerning clear and precise labeling of imported electronic products used in the radio-television-phonograph industry was proposed by a spokesman for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in testimony during a Federal Trade Commission hearing on import labeling.

David Lasser, assistant to IUE Pres. Paul Jennings for economics and collective bargaining, told the FTC commissioners:

**"In the absence of adequate regulations, the company that sets out to get a competitive advantage by buying a majority of its parts or sets abroad, and hiding disclosure of that practice, makes other companies feel they have to follow suit. The ensuing competitive rush negates regulations already inadequate."**

Citing such labels as "some components have been made in Japan" as an example of misleading labeling, Lasser said such a practice makes it impossible for the consumer to know just what components were referred to—a speaker, or a transistor, or what. He suggested a three-point method to regulate labeling practices:

- Adequate enforcement of the present regulations concerning the marking of country of origin on imported electronic products.
- Extending the rule of disclosure of origin of imports on completed sets to include advertising, particularly where nationally-known names are involved.
- Disclosure of foreign origin of imported components.

Lasser emphasized that various benefits would result from better enforcement and tighter regulations, including assisting a consumer to "move up" to higher quality products, once the consumer could depend on the label telling him the facts clearly. Such a "move up" could also result in stabilizing the job security of the American industry, he said.

# ACWA Unit Sets Up Fund For Tuition Aid

Chicago—The Clothing Workers' Chicago Joint Board has set up an educational fund to help provide college or technical school educations for the children of members with at least 13 years in the union, Mgr. Murray Finley announced at a press conference in the City Hall office of Mayor Richard Daley.

**The plan, believed the first of its kind in the country, will provide up to $600 a year toward tuition in any accredited college or university. Where the tuition is less than that amount, the difference will be given the student for living expenses.**

The Joint Board represents more than 10,000 ACWA members who work in Joliet, Ill.; Racine, Wis., and Gary and Rochester, Ind., as well as in Chicago. The pioneering goes into effect next September, but students may apply now, said Finley. He estimated the cost at $60,000 the first year, with substantial increases each following year.

Finley emphasized that the fund is not intended to help just top grade students, but "to make certain that the children of all our members receive as much education as they need and can absorb." A high school diploma is not necessary, he added, so long as the student meets the entry requirements of the educational institution he selects.

# GENERAL ELECTION INFORMATION FOR 1966

| STATE | U. S. CONGRESS | | GOVERNOR | | STATE LEGISLATURES | | | | FINAL FILING | DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION | | PRIMARY DATE | RUNOFF PRIMARY DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | UPPER HOUSE | | LOWER HOUSE | | | PRIMARY | GENERAL ELECTION | | |
| | Elect a Senator | No. of Representatives | Elect | Term | Elect | Term | Elect | Term | | | | | |
| Alabama | Yes | 8 | Yes | 4 | All | 4 | All | 4 | Mar. 1 | April 22 | Oct. 28 | May 3 | May 31 |
| Alaska | Yes | 1 | Yes | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | May 1 | No registration in state | | Aug. 9 | |
| Arizona | No | 3 | Yes | 2 | All | 2 | All | 2 | July 14 | July 8 | Sep. 26 | Sep. 13 | |
| Arkansas | Yes | 4 | Yes | 2 | All | 4 | All | 2 | April 27 | July 6 | Oct. 19 | July 26 | Aug. 9 |
| California | No | 38 | Yes | 4 | All | 4 | All | 2 | Mar. 25 | April 14 | Sep. 15 | June 7 | |
| Colorado | Yes | 4 | Yes | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | July 30 | Aug. 24 | Oct. 19 | Sep. 13 | |
| Connecticut | No | 6 | Yes | 4 | All | 2 | All | 2 | Nominating Conventions | June 10 | Oct. 15 | 8th Wednesday after close of Conventions | |
| Delaware | Yes | 1 | No | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | Nominating Conventions | July 23 | Oct. 15 | Aug. 20 | |
| Florida | No | 12 | Yes | 4 | All | 4 | All | 2 | Mar. 1 | April 2 | Oct. 8 | May 3 | May 24 |
| Georgia | Yes | 10 | Yes | 4 | All | 2 | All | 2 | Aug. 15 | July 26 | Sep. 19 | Sep. 14 | Sep. 28 |
| Hawaii | No | 2 | Yes | 4 | * | 4 | All | 2 | Sep. 1 | Sep. 1 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 1 | |
| Idaho | Yes | 2 | Yes | 4 | All | 2 | All | 2 | May 7 | July 30 | Nov. 5 | Aug. 2 | |
| Illinois | Yes | 24 | No | 4 | All | 4 | All | 2 | Mar. 28 | May 16 | Oct. 10 | June 14 | |
| Indiana | No | 11 | No | 4 | * | 4 | All | 2 | Mar. 24 | April 4 | Oct. 10 | May 3 | |
| Iowa | Yes | 7 | Yes | 2 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | July 5 | Aug. 27 | Oct. 29 | Sep. 6 | |
| Kansas | Yes | 5 | Yes | 2 | No | 4 | All | 2 | June 20 | July 12<br>Wyandotte, Johnson, Shawnee, Sedgewick Cos.<br>July 22<br>elsewhere | Oct. 18<br>Wyandotte, Johnson, Shawnee, Sedgewick Cos.<br>Oct. 28<br>elsewhere | Aug. 2 | |
| Kentucky | Yes | 7 | No | 4 | No | 4 | No | 2 | Mar. 30 | Mar. 26 | Sep. 10 | May 24 | |
| Louisiana | Yes | 8 | No | 4 | No | 4 | No | 4 | July 8 | July 13 | Oct. 8 | Aug. 13 | Sep. 17 |
| Maine | Yes | 2 | Yes | 4 | All | 2 | All | 2 | April 1 | Varies by towns and cities | | June 20 | |
| Maryland | No | 8 | Yes | 4 | All | 4 | All | 4 | July 5 | Aug. 9 | Sep. 20 | Sep. 13 | |
| Massachusetts | Yes | 12 | Yes | 4 | All | 2 | All | 2 | Aug. 2 | Aug. 19 | Oct. 7 | Sep. 20 | |
| Michigan | Yes | 19 | Yes | 4 | All | 4 | All | 2 | June 14 | July 5 | Oct. 10 | Aug. 2 | |
| Minnesota | Yes | 8 | Yes | 4 | All | 4 | All | 2 | July 19 | Aug. 23 | Oct. 18 | Sep. 13 | |
| Mississippi | Yes | 5 | No | 4 | No | 4 | No | 4 | April 8 | May 7** | July 8 | June 7 | June 28 |
| Missouri | No | 10 | No | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | April 26 | Jackson & Clay Cos.—July 6;<br>St. Louis City & Co.—July 9<br>Other Cities over 10,000—July 5 | Jackson & Clay Cos.—Oct. 12<br>St. Louis City & Co.—Oct. 15<br>Other Cities over 10,000—Oct. 10 | Aug. 2 | |
| Montana | Yes | 2 | No | 4 | All | 4 | All | 2 | July 7 | July 7 | Sep. 29 | Aug. 16 | |
| Nebraska | Yes | 3 | Yes | 4 | Unicameral All | | | | Mar. 11 | Cities 7,000 to 40,000—April 30<br>Douglas & Lancaster Cos.—April 29 | Cities 7,000 to 40,000—Oct. 29<br>Douglas & Lancaster Cos.—Oct. 28 | May 10 | |
| Nevada | No | 1 | Yes | 4 | All | 4 | All | 2 | July 20 | July 23 | Oct. 1 | Sep. 6 | |
| New Hampshire | Yes | 2 | Yes | 2 | All | 2 | All | 2 | July 28 | Towns over 4,500—Sep. 7<br>Cities—Sep. 3 | Towns over 4,500—Nov. 2<br>Cities—Oct. 29 | Sep. 13 | |
| New Jersey | Yes | 15 | No | 4 | No | 4 | No | 2 | April 28 | April 28 | Sep. 29 | June 7 | |
| New Mexico | Yes | 2 | Yes | 2 | * | 4 | All | 2 | Mar. 15 | April 4 | Oct. 10 | May 3 | |
| New York | No | 41 | Yes | 4 | All | 2 | All | 2 | | Dates set at 1966 State Legislature | | June 21 | |
| North Carolina | Yes | 11 | No | 4 | All | 2 | All | 2 | Mar. 18 | May 14 | Oct. 29 | May 28 | June 25 |
| North Dakota | No | 2 | No | 4 | All | 4 | All | 2 | July 28 | Registration not required | | Sep. 6 | |
| Ohio | No | 24 | Yes | 4 | * | 4 | All | 2 | Feb. 2 | Mar. 23 | Sep. 28 | May 3 | |
| Oklahoma | Yes | 6 | Yes | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | Mar. 4 | April 22 | Oct. 28 | May 3 | May 24 |
| Oregon | Yes | 4 | Yes | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | Mar. 15 | April 23 | Oct. 8 | May 24 | |
| Pennsylvania | No | 27 | Yes | 4 | * | 4 | All | 2 | Mar. 8 | Mar. 28 | Sep. 19 | May 17 | |
| Rhode Island | Yes | 2 | Yes | 2 | All | 2 | All | 2 | June 30 | July 15 | Sep. 9 | Sep. 13 | |
| South Carolina | Yes | 6 | Yes | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | 3rd Thursday after State Convention | May 14 | Oct. 8 | June 14 | June 28 |
| South Dakota | Yes | 2 | Yes | 2 | All | 2 | All | 2 | April 23 | May 18 | Oct. 19 | June 7 | |
| Tennessee | Yes | 9 | Yes | 4 | All | 2 | All | 2 | June 6 | July 5 | Oct. 8 | Aug. 4 | |
| Texas | Yes | 23 | Yes | 2 | All | 4 | All | 2 | Feb. 7 | Poll tax receipt necessary<br>No registration** | | May 7 | June 4 |
| Utah | No | 2 | No | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | May 10 | Aug. 27 | Nov. 2 | Sep. 13 | |
| Vermont | No | 1 | Yes | 2 | All | 2 | All | 2 | Aug. 3 | Sep. 10 | Nov. 5 | Sep. 13 | |
| Virginia | Yes | 10 | No | 4 | No | 4 | No | 2 | April 13 | June 11** | Oct. 8 | July 12 | Aug. 16 |
| Washington | No | 7 | No | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | July 29 | Aug. 20 | Oct. 8 | Sep. 20 | |
| West Virginia | Yes | 5 | No | 4 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | Feb. 5 | April 9 | Oct. 8 | May 10 | |
| Wisconsin | No | 10 | Yes | 2 | ½ | 4 | All | 2 | July 12 | Milwaukee—Aug. 24<br>Others—Aug. 31 | Milwaukee—Oct. 19<br>Others—Oct. 26 | Sep. 13 | |
| Wyoming | Yes | 1 | Yes | 4 | All | 4 | All | 2 | July 6 | July 29 | Oct. 22 | Aug. 16 | |

* Total membership to be elected in Upper House not yet determined in States of Hawaii, Indiana, New Mexico, Ohio and Pennsylvania.
** Poll tax payments due in Alabama and Mississippi Feb. 1, Texas Jan. 31 and Virginia May 7. A Supreme Court ruling, however, may determine these taxes unconstitutional.

**AFL-CIO Committee On Political Education • Washington, D.C.**

*Through Massive Training:*

# Public Job Program Urged for Unskilled

*(Continued from Page 1)*

care for the aged . . . home helpers for chronically ill and large families . . . open schools, libraries, museums and playgrounds on evenings and weekends and during summer."

The report said the nation's record in meeting the goals of the Employment Act of 1946 "is not good."

In only five of the past 20 years has unemployment averaged 4 percent or less and in only three years has the average dropped to 3 percent.

The report termed low interest rates "essential to a full employment economy." And it warned that the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board in raising its discount rate to the highest level in 35 years "may impede our advance to full employment."

**It declared that "the time has come when we must begin to provide a minimum income for everyone." The report suggested consideration of both "a negative tax on income" and improved social insurance programs as means of achieving this goal.**

It urged business-labor cooperation in avoiding inflation, suggesting that both industry and labor participate in the development of voluntary wage-price guidelines.

"Employment at a living wage plus basic education and training are needed by most of those now living in poverty," the committee declared. "Full participation in American life and escape from poverty, discrimination and ghetto living require opportunities for jobs, education and training far beyond those now being provided."

It warned that job-training programs "may have negative effects if there are no jobs for those who have qualified themselves."

**For that reason, the committee recommended, training for the jobs in public employment should be done by the hiring institutions themselves wherever possible.**

The education, work discipline and work experience acquired in the program, the report suggested, will enable many persons to move on to better jobs in private industry.

It gave this two-point "philosophy" for the public employment proposal:

- "The work to be performed is both useful and needed, and
- "There is, among the poor, a tremendous reservoir of latent potential which can and must be tapped—for as a nation we cannot afford to forego the fruits of their labor."

It likened the program to the help given servicemen after World War II, enabling them to make "a substantial contribution to themselves and their society."

## Woodworkers' Aide Honored by Florida

Tallahassee, Fla.—Regional Rep. James A. Craven of the Woodworkers has been presented with a citation signed by Gov. Haydon Burns in recognition of his efforts to promote, assist and encourage the maintenance of mutually satisfactory employer-employe relations in Florida.

Dir. Richard W. Youngman of the Florida Mediation and Conciliation Service, who made the presentation, hailed Craven as a "dedicated representative of his members" and as "an outstanding example of responsible labor leadership in Florida."

**FULL EMPLOYMENT** proposals issued by the Democratic Study Group of the House of Representatives are presented to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey by Rep. James H. Scheuer (N. Y.), left, chairman of the committee which drafted the report, and Representatives Gale Schisler (Ill.) and Henry S. Reuss (Wis.).

# NLRB Order Scores Tactics Of Taxi Firm

A New York taxicab firm has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to stop harassing drivers because they joined the AFL-CIO Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee.

The board ruled that the committee is a bona fide labor organization and directed the A & A Maintenance Corp., which provides cabs and drivers for 20 fleets, to cease the following actions:

- Coercively interrogating employes about their union activities.
- Threatening to discharge or take other reprisals against union members.
- Harassing employes to discourage their union membership.

**Four drivers testified that corporation Pres. Stanley Wissak inspected their cabs more frequently after they signed union cards and warned each to "watch yourself" and not get a scratch on the cab "or he would be finished."**

The board affirmed Examiner Paul Bisgyer's finding that Wissak committed unfair labor practices. The drivers' testimony "had the ring of truth," Bisgyer ruled, but Wissak's "contradictory testimony appeared to be lacking in candor," especially his pretended "complete indifference" to the organizing drive.

The committee wound up its drive recently by winning bargaining rights for 79 groups of drivers and inside workers. It has asked employers to start contract talks early in January, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann said.

# *Early Auto Pensions Create 10,000 Jobs*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

from the company that ceases when he reaches 65 years and becomes eligible for social security. The maximum benefit is $400 a month.

The plan also enables a worker between 55 and 60 to retire if he has 85 "points"—his age plus his years of service. He also gets a basic pension actuarially reduced plus the supplement.

A breakdown given in the Solidarity article shows that 9,200 auto plant workers went on early pension during the three-month period compared with 241 in the same months of 1964. A total of 5,280 retired at General Motors compared with 120 in the same period of 1964, and 1,931 at Ford, compared with 45 in 1964.

**An estimated 1,020 UAW members retired at farm implement firms where the program is in effect—Intl. Harvester, John Deere and Caterpillar. The last company does not have the supplement, but has a higher basic benefit that lifts retirement income for all recipients.**

The creation of jobs for younger workers is called in the article "a practical and vigorous energizer for the economy."

### Realistic Attack

"It is a realistically mounted attack against the paralyzing effects of a high, steady unemployment which numbs hopes and spreads despair, especially for younger workers looking unsuccessfully day after day for steady jobs at decent pay," Lipton continued.

Individual case histories of early pensioners are cited that show the chance of opening up a job for an idle worker was in many instances as significant a factor in the decision to retire as the more attractive benefits in the union plan.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther is quoted as saying "there's no question that the number of early retirees closely reflects the number of jobs opened up as a result of UAW early retirement gains."

**When a worker retires from a job putting a windshield on a car," he says, "the plant he works in isn't going to begin turning out vehicles with no windshields. . . .**

"To a considerable extent, therefore, early retirement not only satisfies the need to create job opportunities for the unemployed, the under-employed and the young people entering the work force—and with a national unemployment rate of 4.2 percent we need those job openings.

"It also serves to free older workers from the pressures imposed by typical auto industry jobs."

# $2 Million Fund Held For 7,000 Musicians

New York—Some 7,000 Musicians due to share in a back-wages pot of more than $2 million are being sought by their union as the result of a final judgment in a long legal fight.

Fifty percent of the money is due them, under a court-approved settlement, for making non-symphonic phonograph records between Jan. 1, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1958. The AFM claims they were covered by the Phonograph Record Labor Agreement, signed in 1954 and effective Jan. 1, 1956, under which a sum equal to 21 percent of the wages earned by recording this type of music was to be paid by the recording companies into the Music Performance Trust Funds.

**When the time came to effectuate the agreement, the union said, the recording companies backed down and attacked its legality in the courts. Additional suits were undertaken seeking to secure the 21 percent for the recording musicians.**

With litigation pending in New York and California state courts, major companies deposited the disputed 21 percent with the Crocker Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles as receiver under a preliminary injunction, building the account until the $2 million mark was reached.

Other firms sent the money to the trustee for the trust funds, who forwarded it to the receiver. Still others reported to the trustee, but withheld payment. A final group made neither reports nor payments.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin, said that Cecil F. Read, claims agent for the receiver, has sent written demands to hundreds of recording firms allegedly responsible for payments due under the recent court decisions.

The union is notifying possible claimants through AFM and local union publications and by advertisements in metropolitan newspapers telling those eligible, or their survivors, how to procure claim forms and how to file them with the receiver.

**Kenin also announced cancellation of the recording license of Crest Records (Golden Crest Records, Inc.), of New York, for refusal to comply with the court's directive to pay what the AFM claims is $8,000 in default under the 1954 agreement.**

Read has advised some 150 other companies which owe $500 or more to pay up or have their AFM recording licenses cancelled.

# Chronic Ailments Affect 7.3% of Labor Force

Chronic disability affected the working capacity of 7.3 percent of the country's labor force during the two years ended June 30, 1963, according to the Health, Education & Welfare Dept.

The finding was turned up in a survey by the department's National Center for Health Statistics in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census.

**Rates of chronic disability were lowest among white collar workers and became progressively higher among blue collar, service and farm workers. The leading causes of chronic limitation of working ability, the report showed, were heart conditions, arthritis or rheumatism, and orthopedic conditions.**

The study also showed that the labor force—including persons 17 or older who were working, looking for work or on layoff during the two weeks preceding survey interviews—suffered 118.5 million acute conditions per year, a rate of 1,658.2 per 1,000 workers compared to a rate of 1,753 for the total population over 17.

About 52.4 percent of the work force had at least one chronic condition, H-E-W said in a summary of the survey.

"Injuries occurred at an annual rate of 266.4 persons per 1,000 labor force members," it continued. "The injury rate for the non-labor force population aged 17 and over was 242.9."

### Days of Illness

Members of the labor force spent an average of 4.4 days in bed because of illness conditions, and underwent an additional 12.4 days of "restricted activity."

For every 1,000 people in the labor force there were 84.2 hospital discharges per year, or a total of about 6 million a year.

Workers who were hospitalized had hospital insurance in 76.4 percent of the cases and surgical insurance in 71 percent. Expenditures—both medical and dental and including insurance—came to about $142 a year on the average, compared with $164 for all persons 17 or over.

The survey disclosed that both acute and chronic disabilities were more frequent among older persons than younger, and that except for dental costs, "all types of health expenses increased with advancing age."

## *Union-Labeled Rods Angle for Anglers*

**Park Falls, Wis. — The Papermakers & Paperworkers make no guarantee of sure catches to the angler—but any fish that wants to die happy can now do so with the help of a union-label fishing rod. The rod itself, however, does carry a 10-year guarantee.**

**UPP Local 883 and the St. Croix Corp, have signed an agreement under which the firm will use the UPP union label on its world-famous rods and other products, which include fiber-glass billiard cues. The firm employs about 100 UPP members.**

## *World Auto Unions Plan Detroit Parley*

**Detroit — Thirty delegates from six continents will meet here the first week in June in a free world conference of automotive unions sponsored by the Auto Workers.**

**Delegates from General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler-Fiat-Simca, Rootes plants will discuss company policies, exchange bargaining data and plan mutual aid. The council, set up by the Intl. Metalworkers Federation, also includes Volkswagen and Mercedes-Benz workers who will meet later.**

**UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who will serve as chairman, invited delegates to attend the auto union's convention May 16-24 in Long Beach, Calif.**

*Lower Pattern Set:*

# Selective Price Hike Cleared in Big Steel

A six-day running dispute between the Administration and major steel firms over the inflationary impact of a steel price hike was resolved when the White House termed acceptable a "selective" increase by U.S. Steel.

Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said U.S. Steel's "price adjustments, some up, some down, indicate an effort to meet the nation's problem of price stability."

**He said the company's action "is generally consistent with the price-wage guideposts," and that the net gain in revenue appeared to be less than one-tenth of 1 percent.**

U.S. Steel said the increase averaged about $2.75 a ton on certain types of structural steel, not including the heavier types used for road building and public works. The company said also it was reducing the price of cold-rolled sheets at its Pittsburg, Calif., plant by $9 a ton.

### Others Follow

Immediately following the U.S. Steel announcement, Bethlehem Steel and Inland Steel said that they would cut back their previously announced $5 a ton price boosts in structural steel to the level of the U.S. Steel increase. Ackley in his statement had expressed the hope for this action "to meet and thus well serve the national interest."

The Bethlehem move which triggered the dispute came on Dec. 31 and touched off a sharp reaction from the Administration. Ackley termed it "inflationary" and said it was unjustified in terms of the company's excellent profit position in 1965 and the prospects for continued high earnings in 1966. He took the same position on the Inland action.

**Pres. Johnson declared in a statement "this is certainly no time for unwarranted price increases which can lead to inflation. It is time to consider the larger national interest, to weigh the impact of unnecessary price action against the sacrifices of our men in Viet Nam and to act accordingly."**

Bethlehem and Inland maintained their position that the increase was justified until U.S. Steel acted.

Prior to the U.S. Steel announcement, the Administration ordered government purchases of structural steel to be shifted to companies that had not increased prices.

# Candidates Step Forth In New Political Season

A television special in California, a surprise retirement notice by a Florida senator, a political comeback bid in Ohio and a senatorial race in Massachusetts opened the 1966 political season with a flourish.

The half-hour filmed TV program, blanketing California from 16 key stations, starred Ronald Reagan, the movie and television actor, as candidate for the Republican nomination for governor.

Reagan campaigned actively for Barry Goldwater in 1964. Like Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.), who won an upset victory in '64, Reagan is a film industry name making his first bid for public office.

**He used his TV time to attack "paternalistic government," to denounce "free loading" welfare recipients and to warn against "social tinkering." At one point, he waved a ketchup bottle and blamed "social tinkering" for reducing the output of ketchup and causing the layoff of 200 workers.**

His chief contender for the GOP nomination is George Christopher, former San Francisco mayor, who is regarded as the candidate of the party's moderate wing. Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown is considered certain to run for re-election.

### Smathers to Retire

Florida politicians were given advance notice of a 1968 opening in the United States Senate. Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) told newsmen he will retire on doctors' orders when his term expires at the end of 1968. Smathers, 52, was elected to the Senate in 1950, unseating Claude Pepper, now a congressman. He said he has a "serious, complex but not incurable" ailment which will prevent him from actively campaigning.

In Ohio, Robert Taft, Jr., bid for the Republican nomination for Congress from the 1st District in Cincinnati. The Democratic incumbent is freshman Rep. John J. Gilligan, who won an upset victory in a normally Republican district. Taft, son of the late Ohio senator, served a term as congressman-at-large and in 1964 lost a close race for the Senate to Democrat Stephen M. Young.

Just a day after Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) announced that he will not seek re-election in 1966, Massachusetts Attorney Gen. Edward W. Brooke said he will seek the GOP nomination. Brooke, a Negro and a proven vote-getter, is regarded as the front-runner for the Republican nomination. A number of prominent Democrats have been mentioned as potential candidates.

## 'Won't You Come In?'

**SEVENTY-FIVE** union members were graduated at commencement exercises of a three-month Tidewater Labor Institute sponsored by the Norfolk, Va., AFL-CIO. The students ended the course by writing an essay on what the institute meant to them. The winner was Silas Fletcher (right) of Iron Workers Local 79, shown receiving his diploma from Pres. A. L. Redfern (left) of the local AFL-CIO, as Virginia AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Julian Carper (second from left) and AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. George Guernsey wait to congratulate him.

# *Prices, Factory Pay Rise to New Peaks*

The Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index, under the pressure of higher costs for nearly all major categories of goods and services, rose by two-tenths of 1 percent in November to a new high of 110.6, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

A BLS spokesman predicted that December figures will show a further increase of one-tenth to two-tenths of 1 percent. BLS Deputy Commissioner Robert J. Myers said the November rise was "about in line" with what was expected and "nothing to be apprehensive about." He added that he was "reasonably optimistic that price increases can be held at a moderate level."

**Between October and November, the report showed, housing costs went up again largely because of a four-tenths of 1 percent rise in ownership expenses. Transportation and apparel costs each rose by three-tenths of 1 percent, and new car prices increased 1 percent as a result of the continuing shift to 1966 models, on which dealers are offering smaller discounts than on remaining 1965 models.**

Automobile operating expenses and health and recreation costs also showed rises, but food prices remained unchanged for the second consecutive month as increases in fresh vegetable prices were offset by decreases for fresh fruits and meats.

The index was 1.7 percent higher than in November 1964, with higher prices for services and food the major contributors to the over-the-year rise, and with "significant declines" found in new autos, household durables and toilet goods—reflecting in part the excise tax slash—and also in used cars.

The November CPI reading meant wage raises for about 200,000 workers—38,000 in aerospace getting 1 cent an hour and 80,000—mostly in aerospace—2 cents, based on the quarterly change, and 86,000 in meat packing 3 cents based on the semi-annual change. In Battle Creek, Mich., 4,300 workers got 2 cents based on the quarterly change in the Detroit index, and in Washington, D.C., 3,000 transit workers got 2.5 cents based on the quarterly change for that city.

**In a separate report, the BLS said factory workers' net spendable earnings rose to a record $2.64 in November as the result of a 1-cent rise in average hourly earnings. Take-home pay averaged $98.26 for a worker with three dependents and $90.50 for a single worker, a rise of about 35 cents over the month and approximately $5 more than in November 1964.**

Real earnings rose less than net spendable earnings because of the rise in the CPI, advancing by about 15 cents to new record levels of $88.84 for the worker with three dependents and $81.33 for the single worker, in terms of 1957-59 dollars.

## Thomas Di Lauro Of ACWA Dies

Philadelphia—Vice Pres. Thomas Di Lauro of the Clothing Workers, manager of the union's Philadelphia Joint Board, died suddenly at his office here. He was 57.

A South Philadelphia native, he left school after the eighth grade and by the time he was 15 was at work in the garment industry. He was active in the city wide organizing drive that led to unionization of the Philadelphia clothing market in 1929 and while continuing his education on his own, he became increasingly active in union and civic affairs. He had been joint board manager since 1959 and ACWA vice president since 1960.

# New Session Of Congress Set to Open

(Continued from Page 1)

provided for veterans of World War II and Korea. The Senate passed a labor-supported GI bill last year.

Before the Senate, of course, is the House-passed 14(b) repeal bill—and the threat of a renewed filibuster by Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

**A full-scale discussion of the Viet Nam crisis, either in the course of considering a supplemental money bill or in terms of the President's messages, is anticipated in the Senate.**

There will be a few major committee changes in the new session. Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) of the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee has been named to a federal judgeship and is expected to resign from Congress early in February. Moving up to the committee chairmanship will be Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.). The death of Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D-N.C.) makes Maryland Democrat Edward A. Garmatz chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee.

In the Senate, Russell B. Long of Louisiana, the Democratic whip, is in line for chairmanship of the powerful Finance Committee. Its chairman, Virginia's Harry Flood Byrd, resigned recently and his son was named to succeed him.

The party division in the Senate remains 68 Democrats and 32 Republicans. In the House, there will be 293 Democrats and 140 Republicans with vacancies in the seats formerly held by Bonner and by John V. Lindsay (R), now mayor of New York.

99-8-1

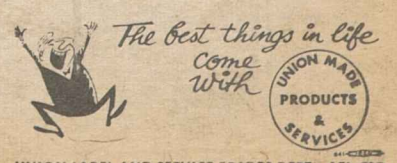
# Board Affirms Right to End Joint Talks

Seven New York newspaper firms have been directed by the National Labor Relations Board to bargain separately on contract terms with Typographical Union Local 6.

**The NLRB found the employers guilty of refusal to bargain when in 1964 they rejected a request by the local for separate negotiations rather than citywide talks.**

Two board members said the facts were identical with those in the Detroit News case, where the NLRB said unions should have the same right as employers to withdraw from a multi-employer unit if they give timely notice. Local 6 served notice June 26, 1964, that it desired to negotiate separate contracts for the period beginning Mar. 30, 1965, paper by paper.

The employers, through the Publishers' Association of New York City, refused to agree.



# LBJ Bars 'Sacrifice' of Welfare Goals


# AFL-CIO News

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# Council Opposes Cutbacks In Great Society Programs

## President Firm on Viet Nam

**By Willard Shelton**

This country "is mighty enough, its people are strong enough," to "continue the Great Society" while fighting back aggression in South Viet Nam, Pres. Johnson told Congress in laying down a program and policy for the second session.

In his third State of the Union message, the President handed Congress a huge package of new and older proposals ranging from civil rights to a federal Dept. of Transportation and a "creative federalism" involving an improved relationship "between city, state, nation and its citizens."

Somberly he recounted our "more than 300 private talks" with more than 100 governments in a search for means to end or reduce the fighting in Viet Nam in what he said may prove, nevertheless, "a long, hard combat."

"We have received no response to prove either success or failure," he commented, although for "20 days now we and our Vietnamese allies have dropped no bombs in North Viet Nam."

**In the domestic field, the President renewed his request that Congress "improve unemployment insurance, expand minimum wage benefits" and repeal the Taft-Hartley Act's Section**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**THE AFL-CIO's LEGISLATIVE** program for 1966 is discussed by Pres. George Meany at a press conference following a special one-day meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Washington. The council strongly opposed proposals to cut back or suspend Great Society programs.

## Reaffirms Legislative Objectives

**By Saul Miller**

America's social and economic progress is the nation's "major bulwark against Communist expansion and should be strengthened, not undermined, as part of our war effort," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

At a special one-day meeting in Washington the council strongly rejected suspension of Great Society programs, declaring "such a suspension could be the costliest penalty of all." **(Text on Page 4)**

**Pres. George Meany told a press conference after the meeting that in an exchange of letters with the White House on this matter, the President had assured him he was "determined to press ahead in building the Great Society" and that he was confident of "maintaining our forward movement" on the social and economic front.**

Meany said he did not expect programs such as the war on poverty, aid to education and others to be cut back and that he was quite sure the funds to fight the war in Viet Nam and continue forward progress in the nation would be available.

The council statement acknowledged that the primary concern of the nation is the "shooting war in Viet Nam," and praised Pres. Johnson for his "unprecedented efforts . . . to bring the issues from the battlefield to the conference table." It added:

"We profoundly hope these efforts will succeed. But if they are rejected, the aggressors must be defeated and we pledge our full sup-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

*Near 9-Year Low:*

## Jobless Rate Drops To 4.1% at Year End

**By David L. Perlman**

The nation moved a step closer to its elusive full employment goal, closing 1965 with the lowest percentage of joblessness in nearly nine years.

Labor Dept. statistics put the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December at 4.1 percent, down from 4.2 percent in November and 5 percent a year ago. In December of both 1963 and 1962, the rate had been stuck at 5.5 percent.

The number of nonfarm workers rose by 400,000 over the month —and by 2.5 million over the year —to 69.1 million.

**Unemployment, at 2.9 million, was 600,000 below the same month in 1964. Almost all the decline was among persons seeking full-time jobs. The full-time unemployment rate, which averaged 4.5 percent in the first half of 1965, began to move down sharply in the summer and reached 3.5 percent in December.**

As overtime pushed up the workweek, average weekly factory work-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## *Union Helps Train Youths In 'Man's Job'*

Syracuse, N.Y.—Operating Engineers Local 545 and the New York State Employment Service are looking for 60 unemployed young men willing to tackle a rigorous training program as the first step to a lifetime of work at good pay.

**The opportunity is sponsored by the local in cooperation with the State Dept. of Public Works and the Neighborhood Youth Corps as part of the war on poverty and is open to youths not scared off by the union's offer of "real men's work in the outdoors —sometimes it's wet, sometimes it's cold, but it's always interesting and the pay is good."**

The 60 accepted candidates will

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *State AFL-CIO Body Launched in Hawaii*

Honolulu—Hawaii's AFL-CIO unions have formed their first state federation, pledging the full power of their 46 organizations in the fight for better working conditions in the 50th state and on the mainland.

Miles Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the charter of the newly formed Hawaii State Federation of Labor to Carl J. Guntert, senior business representative of the Machinists, after Guntert was sworn in as the first president. The new organization brings to 51 the number of AFL-CIO state central bodies, which also includes the Puerto Rico federation.

The oath of office was administered to Guntert and 13 vice presidents, representing four islands, by Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

**Guntert was elected to the presidency over Jack Reynolds, business agent of the Building & Construction Trades Council. But despite strong competition for the top posts, a spirit of unity dominated the proceedings. After election, Reynolds praised the new slate of officers and pledged his full cooperation.**

Vice presidents representing unions on Oahu, the most populous island, are Elmo Samson, Laborers; Akito Fujikawa, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1186; Susan Marshall, Variety Artists; Ivanhoe Naiwi, Meat Cutters;

*(Continued on Page 6)*

### *Weaver Nominated Urban Affairs Chief*

**Pres. Johnson has nominated Robert C. Weaver to be secretary of the new Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.**

**The first Negro ever nominated for a Cabinet post, Weaver has been serving as administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency since his appointment by the late Pres. Kennedy.**

## ILA Helping to Unclog Jammed Viet Nam Ports

New York—Vietnamese dockworkers who have been unloading ships their way "for a thousand years" are learning—from U.S. union longshoremen—how to do it the modern way.

The result: mountain-size tieups of food, supplies and ammunition are being cut to manageable size, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen reported here after a three-week trip to Saigon.

**To help unclog the ports and free U.S. vessels, Gleason left four veteran stevedores behind for a six-month tour of duty at union expense—$50,000 to $60,000. They will help install a new cargo-handling system, suggested by Gleason on a previous visit in November, to cut ship "turnaround" time from weeks to days or hours.**

The ILA also has agreed to pay all the costs to bring several Vietnamese dockworkers here for on-the-job training.

"It'll be worth the money," said

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# U.S. Labor Story Carried To Brazilians

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Intl. Labor Affairs has opened in Rio de Janeiro the nation's first major international exhibit devoted to the worker of the United States and his trade union movement.

It includes colorful audio-visual presentations of many of the elements of the American labor movement, among them a fashion show of garments made by union workers in New York and California.

The exhibit was organized and directed by the bureau and is being presented in cooperation with the U.S. Information Service of Brazil as part of the U.S. Information Agency's Special Intl. Exhibits Program.

**The U.S. labor movement is represented by Gualberto M. Silva, Bristol, R.I., a member of the Rubber Workers, and Ferdinand J. Sylvia, Providence, R.I., who belongs to the Textile Workers Union of America. Both speak Portuguese fluently.**

The display fills about 6,000 square feet in downtown Rio de Janeiro and is staffed by Portuguese-speaking narrators who tell how American workers live and describe their participation in local and national life, and their trade union activities.

The exhibit will be removed to Sao Paulo for showing from Feb. 12 through Feb. 27.

**THE NEED FOR PLANNING** labor education programs in accordance with the realities was stressed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at a luncheon in Washington for 1965 graduates of the Union Leadership Academy. Shown are Schnitzler (second from left) with three of the honored students (left to right): Leroy Clayton, Steelworkers Local 2019, Easton, Pa.; Mrs. Johnnie Johnson, Clothing Workers Local 475, Newark, N. J., and Frank Krajacich, Carpenters Local 2018, Lakewood, N. J.

# '65 Graduates Review Union Leadership Study

Sixteen 1965 graduates of the Union Leadership Academy who spent much of their spare time taking college level courses over a four-year period were warmly praised for their determination and willingness to sacrifice by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at a luncheon in Washington.

Schnitzler also lauded the patience and understanding of their teachers and their skill "in drawing out the best that is in you," emphasized the need for planning labor education programs "in accordance with the realities," and added:

"What happens to this program depends on your performance."

The graduates, officers or staff members of local unions or district councils in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, attended classes in their own communities given by Rutgers University or Pennsylvania State University with the cooperation of the labor-backed Union Leadership Academy and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Their studies included economics, sociology, psychology, labor history, current labor goals and other subjects intended to strengthen and broaden their capacity for leadership and enable them to serve their members better.

The one-day program in Washington included a review of the program and its meaning with AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. George Guernsey as discussion leader; a look at 1966 congressional possibilities; a talk on poverty programs for migrant workers by Ruth Graves of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and another on implementing Title VII of the Civil Rights Act by Deputy Exec. Dir. Walter Davis of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

**In his luncheon speech Schnitzler recalled that in his early days in the labor movement the unions at first were indifferent to the surge of immigrants entering the country and the labor force, then undertook to help them become citizens and learn the language. He himself, with only a grade school education, taught a class in English, he recalled.**

Today's labor movement, he said, must apply the same philosophy to the current effort to wipe out illiteracy among 11 million Americans, most of them white. Trade unionists must make sure, he added, that "they are taught as they should be taught, rather than in discriminatory fashion."

Al Loewenthal, academy director and executive assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, gave a brief review of the institute's growth since its foundation shortly after the AFL-CIO merger in 1955.

# Marine Unions Set Up School for Engineers

New York—Two seagoing unions have launched their own program to supply more licensed engineers for American-flag ships overseas.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Executive Vice Pres. Raymond T. McKay of the Marine Engineers announced the signing of joint agreements to establish the School for Marine Engineering, aimed at producing 250 more licensed engineers within a year.

Spurred by the failure of other means to reduce a growing shortage of engineroom personnel on ships sailing to Viet Nam, the two unions concluded several months of talks by agreeing to launch their own program without government aid.

**Classes at the school, operated in Brooklyn by MEBA District 2 and a staff of professional instructors, will start Feb. 1. It will enroll engineers who want to upgrade their current licenses, and unlicensed engineroom personnel who want licenses.**

Unlicensed personnel who are 19 or older and have three years of engineroom watch-standing time are qualified to apply for training. SIU students will be provided with meals and lodging, plus subsistence payments of $110 a week while in training.

After training of 30 to 90 days, students will take license examinations and, when licensed, can apply for jobs as engineers aboard ships under contract to MEBA District 2.

Tuition costs are free to MEBA members who enroll to upgrade their licenses.

### Pension Credits Assured

A unique feature of the program is an arrangement for a "portable" pension programs for SIU trainees. The two unions agreed that unlicensed men will receive full credit and complete protection for all of their accumulated pension and welfare credits during their training period, and while sailing as engineers.

McKay and Hall said this is the first joint training program of its kind, and expressed hope it could serve as a pattern for similar agreements by other unions of licensed and unlicensed men.

**Hall said surveys of SIU members showed the training program will benefit many men with engineers' licenses who are sailing in unlicensed jobs to protect their current pension credits.**

McKay said his union is waiving its initiation fee for all men who begin sailing as licensed engineers under the joint program during the Viet Nam crisis.

MEBA Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon has proposed that the Maritime Administration authorize a speedup of merchant marine trainees and that other agencies cooperate to end a shortage that may be critical by midsummer.

# Factory Turnover Reflects Stability

Increasing strength in manufacturing employment was demonstrated in November as accession and quit rates declined less than usual over the month with layoff rates, which usually rise at this time of year, remaining stable, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on factory labor turnover.

Hirings fell from 45 to 39 per 1,000 workers, substantially less than the anticipated drop; the quit rate also declined less than seasonally, from 2.2 in October to 1.7, and layoffs were unchanged at 14, although a minor seasonal change is normal.

The report, prepared by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed that hirings actually rose in primary metals, machinery and leather, instead of dropping, and that the better-than seasonal mark in layoffs was concentrated in the durable goods industries.

**To Cut Turnaround Time:**

# *Dock Union Helps Ease Saigon Jam*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Gleason, "if we can get food to the people, supplies to the troops and American ships back in service."

Union know-how was called into the Vietnamese port snafu by George P. Delaney, former AFL-CIO representative and U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization who serves now as a special assistant on international labor matters for Sec. of State Dean Rusk.

Delaney appealed to Gleason and the ILA interviewed 35 men it thought qualified for the port-unclogging assignment before choosing four—John Byrne of Riverdale, N.Y., stevedore for U.S. Lines; Thomas O'Rourke of the Bronx, French Lines' head stevedore; Natale Arcamona of Brooklyn, all-around machinist, and Albert Colalillo of Duluth, Minn., dispatcher and hiring hall expert who heads ILA Local 1366 at the head of the Great Lakes.

**The American dockers flew to Saigon Dec. 16 and worked nearly every day, including Christmas, to get the ships unloaded and on the way back for a new shipment.**

"It's an old port," Gleason told newsmen there. "They've been operating it lazy for a thousand years or so.

"When you try to change old customs you're not too entirely welcome. But we're getting through to them."

### Recommendations Spelled Out

The ILA head on his return made written recommendations on the need for more ship docking space, methods of speedy loading and unloading, ways to "shape up" those who report for work, the degree of supervision and kind of machinery needed, a port register, and a hiring hall with food and sanitary facilities.

**He recommended the purchase of 15 tractors and 300 flatbed trucks to pull out cargoes; the acquisition of 20 flat-topped wooden lighters, and the construction of 10,000 wooden pallets for unloading cargo.**

In a parallel development, the ILA agreed to supply nine union members who will spend two years training East African longshoremen in the rapidly developing port of Mombasa, Kenya.

The volunteers met at ILA headquarters for a briefing on their new duties by Newman Jeffrey of the Agency for Intl. Development.

Jeffrey said the East African Railways & Harbors Administration had asked the AID for help in breaking a traffic bottleneck at Mombasa, where an "enormous" increase of goods for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania has been experienced.

**Expressing thanks for union cooperation, Jeffrey said the two-year training project would cost up to $500,000. Salaries of the ILA members will be paid, he said, by the three governments cooperating with AID and the Porter Intl. Co., under contract as project managers.**

Gleason said the ILA's intention is to get ships "turned around" at Mombasa within a week, instead of the current three weeks or more at a cost of about $3,000 for every idle day.

# NMU Officers Work on Viet 'Bottlenecks'

New York—The National Maritime Union has sent two top officers to Viet Nam at the request of the Navy to help ease shipping bottlenecks, and called on Pres. Johnson to come to the aid of merchant seamen affected by ship tieups.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran wired the President that the union is sending Vice Pres. Mel Barisic and Contract Enforcement Officer T. J. Walker to South Vietnamese ports at its own expense.

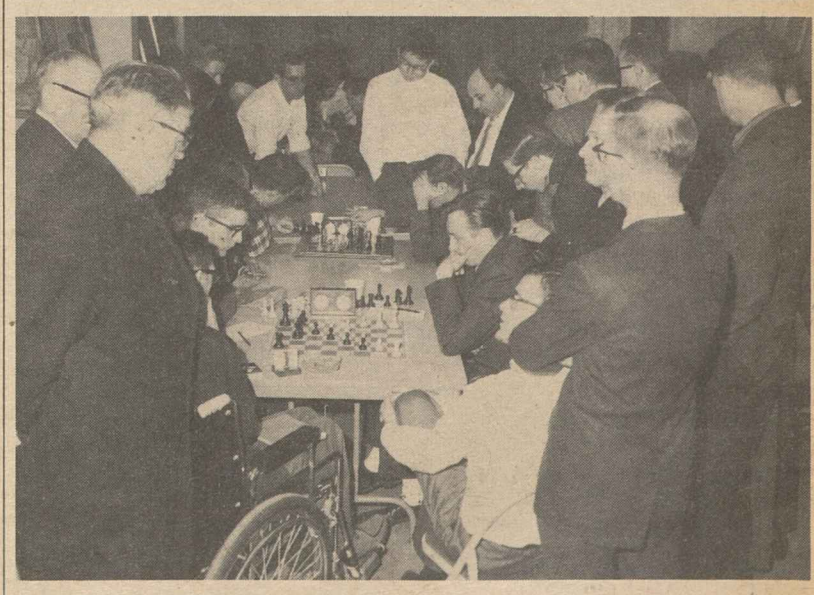
**The President's help is needed, Curran said, in getting recreation and mail delivery facilities for merchant seamen at Cam Ranh Bay, Qui Nhon Bay and other ports where crews have been aboard ship for 40 to 50 days without mail delivery.**

Curran also urged favorable consideration of requests for draft exemption by seamen to ease the shortage of men for key unlicensed jobs.

The union, Curran said, will do everything possible to help the nation in the Viet Nam emergency, but needs U.S. aid in relieving some of the problems faced by crews when they get there.

# Scotto to Attend ILO Conference

Vice Pres. Anthony Scotto of the Longshoremen has been named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to represent the federation at a cargo-weight conference called by the Intl. Labor Organization for Jan. 25-Feb. 4 in Geneva, Switzerland. Scotto is president of ILA Local 1814 in Brooklyn, N. Y.



**CO-SPONSORED** by the Auto Workers Recreation Dept. and the University of Detroit Chess Club, the seventh annual Motor City Open Chess Tournament in Detroit attracted 150 entrants—and more spectators. UAW regional directors in the area have asked John D'Agostino of the Recreation Dept. to form a Southeastern Michigan UAW Chess Council because the game has become so popular with their members.

*Three-Step Increase:*

# Mediators' Proposal Ends Transit Strike

New York—This city's first major transit strike ended in the pre-dawn hours of its 12th day as two unions and the New York Transit Authority accepted a settlement proposed by a three-man team of mediators.

For subway and bus workers—33,000 members of the Transport Workers and 3,000 in the Amalgamated Transit Union—the settlement will mean a three-step wage increase, totaling 15 percent, in a two-year contract.

**They will receive an immediate 4 percent raise, an additional 4 percent Jan. 1, 1967, and a 7 percent raise on July 1, 1967. For a $3.22-an-hour bus driver, it will mean raises to $3.35, $3.48, and finally to $3.73-an-hour.**

It will bring them closer to their goal of wage parity with other city workers with comparable skills.

The contract also gives transit workers an additional $500 a year if they retire during the contract period—added on top of their regular city pensions. The Transit Authority also earmarked funds for higher costs of health benefits and to improve working conditions.

For the nation's largest city, the strike's end will mean a return to normalcy. During the shutdown, millions walked many miles to their jobs, drove or hitch-hiked along traffic-clogged streets, or stayed home during the shutdown.

In accordance with the settlement, nine union leaders including TWU Pres. Michael Quill were released from jail, where they had been interned on civil charges of violating a court order to halt the strike. Quill had been hospitalized after his collapse in jail.

**The Transit Authority also dropped its suit against the unions for $322,000 in damages for each day of the strike—the amount it said it lost through the walkout. The mediation panel has recommended that the settlement be made "without recriminations or reprisals."**

Douglas L. MacMahon, who headed the TWU bargaining team during Quill's absence, praised the three mediators—Nathan P. Feinsinger, Sylvester Garrett and Theodore W. Kheel. The strike, he said, "could not have been settled without the help of the mediators."

After days of around-the-clock negotiations and mediations, Mayor John V. Lindsay asked the mediators to submit in writing their proposals for an equitable settlement of the dispute. By late afternoon of Jan. 12, the recommendations were given to the unions and the Transit Authority—the autonomous body which operates the city's public transportation system.

In the early hours of the morning, the proposal was accepted, the strike was over, and soon afterwards the first buses began to run and subway trains were readied for service.

At a news conference in Washington before the strike's end, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the TWU had not asked for any assistance. He said he would be willing to serve in any way possible if the parties involved asked his aid to resolve the dispute.

**In reply to questions, he said he was "quite sure that the transit workers have a grievance," that the strike would not affect the AFL-CIO legislative program, that it was "deplorable" that public employes have to strike to win decent wages and working conditions, that the Condon-Wadlin Act forbidding strikes by public employes was bad legislation aggravating the strike, and that Lindsay was trying hard and sincerely to bring about a settlement.**

The final agreement was more than double the amount the Transit Authority had proposed in a last-minute offer on the eve of the strike.

In newspaper accounts dealing with millions of dollars involved in negotiations, the stake of the transit worker was little noted. A rare exception was a letter in the New York Times from Sidney Margolius, the consumer expert. He pointed out that the average transit wage is $400 a year less than the Labor Dept.'s "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four in New York, and some $1,400 less than needed for a family with three young children. That, he suggested, is the "villain" in the dispute.

# Union Chosen by 3,000 In Horn & Hardart Chain

New York—Local 302 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes breached one of the area's major non-union strongholds by winning recognition for 3,000 automat, cafeteria and restaurant workers in the Horn & Hardart chain on the basis of a card check.

The recognition applies to the firm's operations in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. It covers cashiers, retail store employes and office and clerical help as well as employes handling food—both regular full-time and regular part-time.

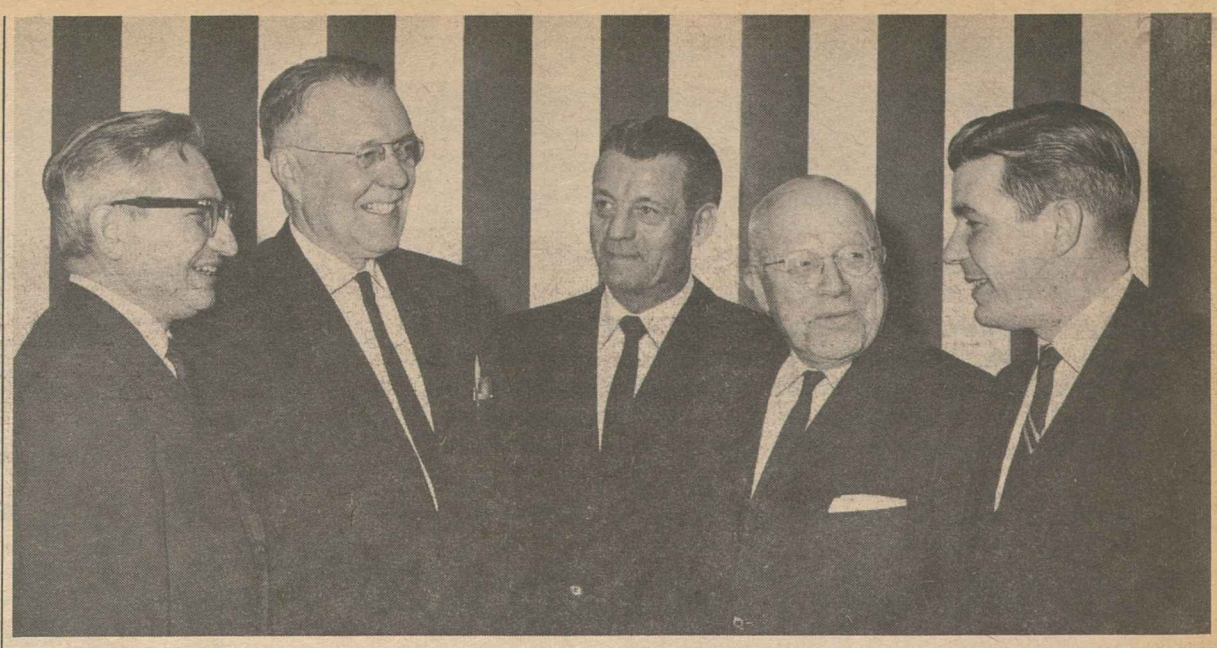
The company's agreement to bargain was the outgrowth of a National Labor Relations Board election last May which the union lost. An organization drive was started almost immediately and proved so successful that a majority of eligible employes were signed up within a few months.

**Union representatives persuaded the firm to agree to a check of signed authorization cards by the American Arbitration Association. After the check, the AAA certified that a "substantial majority" of the workers had formally designated Local 302 as their bargaining representative.**

The victory was described as a major breakthrough in the area's chain cafeterias by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, with the organization campaign to be extended soon to another target. The Horn & Hardart drive had the solid support of Mann's office and of the New York City AFL-CIO, and its outcome, Mann said, reflected "much hard work and sincere effort" by the union.

Unionization of Horn & Hardart operations has been a goal of organized labor for many years, and much time and money has been invested in what in the past were unsuccessful drives. Local 302's accomplishment, Mann said, should be a "shot in the arm" for further cafeteria and restaurant organizing.

The start of bargaining for a first contract has been delayed by the transit strike, union leaders reported. A membership meeting to approve demands and elect a contract committee will be scheduled as soon as it proves practicable, the union said.



**SIXTY YOUNG MEN** from three New York State areas will receive training as rod and chainmen under a Neighborhood Youth Corps program sponsored by Operating Engineers Local 545, Syracuse, and supported by the State Dept. of Public Works. Going over some of the details are (left to right) Business Mgr. Jess Webb of Local 545; State Industrial Commissioner M. P. Catherwood; IUOE Reg. Dir. Howard Dalton; J. Burch McMorran, DPW superintendent, and Daniel McGraw, Jr., IUOE assistant regional director.

## *Union Workers Aid Record Fund Effort*

**Harrisburg, Pa.—A total of 287 volunteers from the labor movement helped 1965 united fund and community chest campaigns in Pennsylvania to obtain a record-breaking $50.2 million in pledges, according to a survey by the Pennsylvania United Fund.**

**Funds in 41 communities which responded to a questionnaire distributed by George B. Kelly, PUF labor participation director, reported that in four cases the drives were led by labor representatives; in three others union representatives served as vice chairmen. State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer is a vice president of the PUF.**

# Expansion of Anti-Poverty Drive Urged

Expansion of the war on poverty so it can "fulfill the hope of America's poor and preserve the dignity and decency of all Americans" was urged on Pres. Johnson in a wire from the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty which also hailed the President's leadership in the fight against need.

"Only such an enlarged effort would be consonant with the high moral principles and sound economic objectives to which you have given concerned and compassionate leadership," the telegram said. "To do less, we believe, would shatter the hopes of millions of Americans for whom the anti-poverty program has raised high expectations."

**The organization expressed confidence that the country's expanded economic effort and the substantial increase in the gross national product will enable the nation to "meet its international responsibilities and still appropriate adequate resources to ensure that the anti-poverty program will move forward."**

Signers of the wire included two AFL-CIO vice presidents—Walter P. Reuther, crusade chairman and president of the Auto Workers, and Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters.

## Norway Decorates Member of Barbers

Portland, Ore.—Carl M. Saltveit, a member of Barbers Local 75, has been presented with the medal of the Order of St. Olaf by King Olav V of Norway in recognition of his promotion of U.S.-Norwegian relations.

# Union Program Trains Youth for 'Men's Work'

*(Continued from Page 1)*

be chosen from the Erie County (Buffalo), Onondaga County (Syracuse) and Essex County (Elizabethtown) areas and will be given 21 weeks' training as surveyors' aides to prepare them for work in the construction industry under union agreements with contractors.

During the training period they will work 32 hours a week and receive $1.25 an hour, and will be covered under all statutory insurance and the Operating Engineers Welfare Fund.

"The training they receive will include instruction and on-the-job experience as entry level surveyors," said Business Mgr. Jess Webb of Local 545. "Upon successful completion of their training they will be fully qualified rod and chainmen, and will have had considerable experience as instrument men.

"Wage rates for rod and chainmen under our collective bargaining contracts vary from $2.175 to $2.65 per hour. We expect that the construction industry will be able to absorb all of these trainees shortly after they complete their course."

**The training will be given under the direction of highly-skilled chiefs-of-party who belong to IUOE Local 545-D and are qualified instructors, Webb said. It will include use of the transit as well as instruction in the duties of a rod and chainman.**

The project has a $100,000 Neighborhood Youth Corps grant of which the State Dept. of Public Works is providing 10 percent "in kind" by assigning equipment and tools to the trainees and giving them space in DPW garages out of which they can work as they move from one construction site to another.

### Qualifications Listed

Potential trainees are being sought through the combined efforts of the union and the Employment Service with the cooperation of community and church groups. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 21, come from families whose 1965 income was no more than $3,100, be in good health and have an interest in mathematics.

The project has the hearty approval of the IUOE international office and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R). Commissioner of Labor & Industry Martin P. Catherwood and Deputy Commissioner Nicholas Valentine arranged to have employment counselors assigned to the program in all three areas. The Employment Service is screening the applicants for basic qualifications, with qualified surveyors making the final selections.

**"We feel this is a meaningful and positive step in the war on poverty," said Webb. "The real way to beat poverty is to put people to work at good wages. Our three projects across New York State will give 60 young men the chance to get started on a lifetime career in a well-paying job.**

"Our local union and its members are happy to be able to join with the state and federal governments in this effort to break the poverty cycle, while at the same time providing our contractors with qualified survey party members."

# Jobless Benefit Tax Base Held Far Outdated

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Unemployment insurance taxes should be levied on a much higher wage base than the $3,000-a-year ceiling used by most states, according to a study by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

The institute noted that about two-thirds of the states still use the wage base established more than 25 years ago, when only a handful of workers earned more than $3,000.

### Growing Gap

Over the years, the report said, there has developed "an increasing gap between taxable wages, upon which tax rates are levied, and total wages, from which employe jobless benefits develop."

**It said the effect has been the depletion of reserves in some state unemployment insurance funds and inequitable taxation of employers in other states where tax rates, but not the tax base, have been raised.**

One solution, the report suggested, is a provision of the Administration's unemployment insurance bill, now before the House Ways & Means Committee. This would raise the federal base to $5,600 next year and to $6,600 in 1971. Under state law, the report said, about 30 states will automatically move to the higher base if it is adopted by Congress.

The report was written by Eugene C. McKean.

## IBEW Vice President Named College Regent

Toronto, Ont.—Vice Pres. William Ladyman of the Canadian Labor Congress, a vice president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been named to the provincial Council of Regents of the new colleges of applied arts and technology which are being established as community institutions.

# Peace and Progress

**OLD GUARD** political leaders and their classical economist allies have dug deeply into their bag of discredited economic mythology to pose a new "great issue" for the nation—guns or butter.

All of the ancient shibboleths have been resurrected and dusted off as though nothing has changed in the last 20 years of high-level defense budgets keyed to a foreign policy of containment of Communist expansion and aggression.

**The vigor and growth of the economy for the last five years, setting new records in real gains for nearly all Americans, are almost totally ignored in the conservatives' overriding concern with slashing away at programs designed to further strengthen the nation in social and economic terms.**

There are at hand a set of pertinent facts that apply to the current discussion of the possible "overheating" of the economy and the danger of "runaway inflation."

At the present time the economy is not operating at full capacity. Industry is estimated to be running at about 90 percent of its potential. Management has a preferred operating rate of at least 92 percent.

Unemployment is running at slightly more than 4 percent of the labor force on a seasonally adjusted basis. The accepted figure for a full employment economy is no more than 3 percent of the labor force jobless.

However, the economy is operating at high levels and there are good prospects for further growth.

**There is a wide consensus that in 1966 the total of all goods and services produced—the gross national product—will increase by about 5.2 percent, after adjustment for price increases, a very substantial growth rate.**

Productivity for the nation as a whole is increasing at the rate of about 3 percent a year and will continue at that pace, at the minimum, for 1966.

The labor force will increase by 1.5 million in 1966, or about 2 percent.

The 1965 boom in capital goods is expected to carry over into 1966 with a probable increase in industrial capacity of about 7 percent.

All of these factors add up to a growing economy that can absorb without difficulty and without inflation or shortages the current pace of the Viet Nam war and the anticipated increase in the defense budget to nearly $60 billion for the 1967 fiscal year.

**THE GUNS OR BUTTER** proponents hark back also to the experience of the Korean war, ignoring the pertinent factors of the state of the economy in the early 1950s. The nation during those years was in a weakened economic condition, just emerging from the recession of 1949, lacking the size, vigor and sustained growth pattern of the 1960s.

**In terms of economic policy the nation can sustain its growth and the President's Great Society programs as well as its efforts to halt Communist aggression in Viet Nam.**

In terms of social and political policy there is no choice but to push forward in both areas, for the struggle for peace and freedom cannot be isolated from a strong and progressive America dedicated to the achievement of social, economic and political justice for all its people.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## The Most Powerful Weapon

***Executive Council Statement:***

# Struggle for Freedom Abroad Linked with Progress at Home

*Statement on 1966 legislative goals adopted Jan. 11, 1966, by the AFL-CIO Executive Council:*

**THE SECOND SESSION** of the 89th Congress has now begun. It is our hope and our expectation that in its own way it will be as historic as the first.

In some respects the challenges which this session must face are different. Today, the primary concern of the nation is the shooting war in Viet Nam—a grim and ugly war against Communist aggression, in which increasing numbers of American lives are being spent.

It should now be clear to the world that the United States did not want this war and is taking every possible step, short of surrender, to end it. We in the AFL-CIO are proud of the unprecedented efforts of Pres. Johnson to bring the issues from the battlefield to the conference table. Never before in recorded history has the most powerful nation on earth gone to such lengths to reach a peaceful settlement with a weaker antagonist.

**We profoundly hope these efforts will succeed. But if they are rejected, the aggressors must be defeated and we pledge our full support to that end. No price is too high in the defense of freedom, and that is the issue in Viet Nam.**

But even as Americans die for peace and freedom half a world away, the nation must carry on the struggle to extend the blessings of a free society to all within its borders.

We reject the proposition that social and economic progress must be suspended because of the costs of war. Such a suspension could be the costliest penalty of all. For the strength of American society, on which is based the spirit of the American people, is the nation's most powerful weapon on every front.

**Certainly the burden of Viet Nam must be borne by the whole of society. The cost must not be at the expense of economic and social gains such as those pioneered by this Administration to end poverty and improve education. America's home-front strength is its major bulwark against Communist expansion. It should be strengthened, not undermined, as part of our war effort.**

One inherent element in that strength is the American form of government itself—the system of representative government which insures that the will of the people will be reflected by those chosen by the people, and translated into law. It is on these grounds that we urge the Senate to make a vote on the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act one of its first orders of business.

We are intensely interested in this bill on its merits. But we are far more concerned that in the previous session, against the will of the people and of the Senate itself, an indefensible filibuster blocked its consideration. Let us have a vote on the issue—a vote up or down—but let us have a vote.

**THERE ARE OTHER** pressing items on the agenda. As we now judge the needs, this session of Congress must also increase the amount and broaden the coverage of the federal minimum wage—the most effective means of combating poverty.

It must modernize and strengthen the unemployment compensation system—the primary safeguard against catastrophic depression.

It must act on urgently-needed consumer legislation—vital to prevent consumer buying-power from being siphoned off by usurers and profiteers.

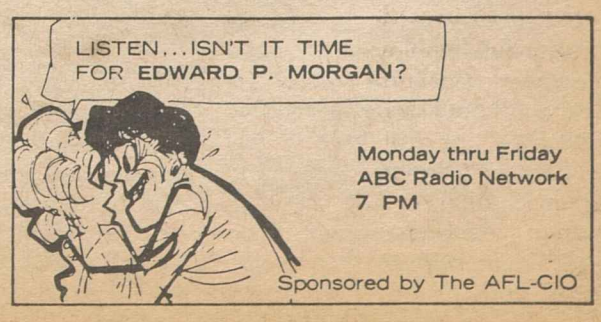
It must enact the situs picketing bill, endorsed by this Administration and its three predecessors.

It must grant true self-government to citizens of the District of Columbia—thus correcting an ancient injustice for which there is no possible excuse.

**It must provide adequate protection and safeguards for those Americans seeking to achieve the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution and spelled out in legislation in 1964 and 1965. The authorities in too many areas of this nation are unable or unwilling to protect civil rights advocates and the federal government must find the way to safeguard these men and women.**

These now appear to be the major domestic needs. They will perfect a record which has already assured the 89th Congress a high place in the annals of the nation. And as it acts on these measures, the Congress must make sure that the giant strides taken by the first session—in education, in civil rights, in meeting urban problems, in the war on poverty and so many more—get the expanded support and the dedicated administration they need to achieve their goals.

Even as the fight against totalitarian aggression goes on, the fight for a more perfect society must be pressed with equal force. In order to be true to the ideals, the aspirations and the high principles for which America stands, such a society must become a reality for every American.



***Morgan Says:***

# New FDA Commissioner Seen Improving Public Safeguards

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**THE WHITE HOUSE** made an appointment that should add positive protection to the health of the American public where it has been neglected before—in the area of regulating the purity and effectiveness of food and drugs.

Pres. Johnson named Dr. James L. Goddard, a 42-year-old assistant surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service, to head one of the most vital bailiwicks of the sprawling Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Food & Drug Administration. This marks the first time in the 60-year history of FDA that a reach has been made beyond its own ranks to recruit its leadership. Furthermore, Goddard is not only an M.D., he is a scientist of renown in the field of public health. He has been with the Public Health Service since 1951 and is now director of the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta. He succeeds Commissioner George P. Larrick, who resigned last month.

Morgan

**An amiable man, Larrick has a record of 42 years of government service but his FDA stewardship had come increasingly under fire as being more and more inclined to serve the industries—food and pharmaceutical—that he and FDA were supposed to regulate.**

Indeed, Goddard may run into a major controversy which Larrick left behind: the question of adequate warning to the public that certain sulfa drugs (known as the long-acting sulfonamides) in certain instances can kill and/or injure to a greater extent than the older, shorter-acting versions. The FDA not only did not take the former off the market but, fascinatingly enough, authorized a weak warning acceptable to the manufacturers of such drugs. Whether Goddard will change this action, or half-action, remains, of course, to be seen.

In point of odd bureaucratic or rather legislative fact, many of the laws affecting the FDA put the various powers of administration and enforcement not with the commissioner but in the hands of the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. Under the circumstances, some knowledgeable quarters in Washington were beginning to wonder whether the new secretary of HEW, John W. Gardner, was having trouble in implementing the ingredients of leadership he had so well defined in a widely-hailed essay on the subject recently.

**Industry's reaction to the Goddard appointment is not likely to be a unanimous cheer, but it is heartening evidence that Gardner and the White House are determined to make bold if difficult steps in the further protection of the public's health and welfare.**

The food and drug industries are not dominated by cutthroats. Their ethics and the quality of their products have gradually improved over the years. Still, the record of congressional investigations (leading on the whole to better laws) is studded with evidence of their resistance to reasonable regulation.

**A KIND OF** documentary of this pressure, and its effect on the FDA, is contained in a recent book, appropriately entitled "The Therapeutic Nightmare," by Morton Mintz, a science writer for the Washington Post. Harvard Economist John Kenneth Galbraith, once a Kennedy New Frontiersman, said he read it with "horror and fascination" and predicted that with the "more avaricious" drug manufacturers, the American Medical Association and the FDA's George Larrick, "this will be the most unpopular book of the decade."

Mintz pointedly laments the FDA's lack of crusading zeal (parenthetically an occupational disease of bureaucracy for which no cure has been found), and pays high tribute to such legislators as the late Estes Kefauver, Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota Rep. John Blatnik and Michigan Rep. John Dingell for their pioneering efforts in legislation to improve the standards of the drug industry and their constructive criticism of FDA.

"As would be expected in an agency dominated by former inspectors rather than scientists," writes Mintz, "the Food & Drug Administration is oriented toward secrecy."

**So much so, if you can believe it, that it succeeded, with the help of a then official in HEW, in preventing access to its files on new heart drugs by the National Heart Institute, whose research is sustained by the same taxpayers who pay for the budget of FDA.**

"FDA is so oriented . . .," Mintz continues, "toward not taking the scientific community and the public into its confidence, that if a manufacturer investigates a new chemical agent, finds it dangerous and so reports to FDA, the agency does not tell another manufacturer who, by sheer coincidence, may be interested in the same drug."

Goddard comes to FDA schooled in public health and public administration and aware of the agency's problems. But it seems of more than passing interest that in Puerto Rico, where he is attending a public health conference, he is using his spare time to read "The Therapeutic Nightmare," Morton Mintz's book.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**THE WAR IN VIET NAM** may cost more in fiscal 1967 than the $5.8 billion the President estimated in his State of the Union message if there is increased penetration of North Vietnamese regulars and if there comes no response whatever to Mr. Johnson's clearly-expressed proffers of continued and possibly even progressive "de-escalation."

"I wish I could give you a blueprint," he told Congress and the people, but no such blueprint was possible.

**"Let me be absolutely clear," he said in a blunt warning. "The days may become months, and the months may become years," even though our commitment to resist aggression is unshakable.**

"We may have to face a long, hard combat or a long, hard conference, or even both at once."

A spokesman pointed out that in the business of resisting aggression, at least in Asia, it was perfectly possible to have fierce combat and a conference of the warring parties at the same time, and exactly that parallel process had in fact occurred in Korea in the '50s during protracted armistice negotiations.

No one could say that the President, in any case, was seeking to obscure unpleasant facts and at least potential dangers.

At the same time, he continued the recent U. S. "peace offensive" with phrases scattered through his own message.

He pointed out that for 20 days there had been no U. S. air attacks on North Viet Nam—although he did not promise non-resumption of attacks if he concluded they were required by circumstances.

He said, "We will strive to limit conflict"—a clear invitation to Hanoi to join an effort to "limit conflict" for the mutual and obvious advantage of avoiding the perils of "increased destruction" and "increased danger."

**In a broader sense he spoke of efforts to find means "to control and reduce and eventually eliminate modern engines of destruction." He pledged to pursue existing proposals for arms reduction and ways of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and said we would seek new proposals.**

These might be deemed generalities, and so they are, but it is perfectly clear that major conversations are going on in which others too have an interest. There was one possibly significant interpolation in the President's message from the advance text—his comment that our spokesmen had conducted conversations with all nations with which we have diplomatic relations "and some with which we don't."

* * *

**MR. JOHNSON** also moved vigorously to counter-attack the conservative cry for less school aid, housing, poverty and other social spending.

His tax proposals were modest—no general increases required now, at least, even with special expenditures for the Viet Nam war.

Then he handed out an ultimatum to those who say we must "sacrifice" the implementation of new federal programs. To take away the federal funds needed for such programs would be letting policies approved by Congress be pared down by "those who fire on us in Viet Nam," he commented scornfully.

If we need more money, he said, let the "sacrifices" not be "wrung from the unfortunate" but paid by "those who live in the fullness" of our affluence.

**In short, if critics want "sacrifice" to make themselves feel better, or cut down on programs they perhaps voted against personally, he invited them to come up with a tax program of their own, and supply the additional funds they say we don't have now.**

It was not an attractive alternative he gave them, politically, and it was not intended to be an attractive alternative. It is perfectly clear that Republicans in Congress will not sponsor a tax rise. Of course, the Appropriations Committees are a different matter, and the President no doubt will have to labor energetically when he gets to specific budget requests.

***Geographic Barriers Fall:***

# Common Market Cooperation Aids Worker Migration to Jobs

**ECONOMIC COOPERATION** among the Common Market countries is easing worker migration as well as the movement of goods and produce, an AFL-CIO spokesman has reported.

Many trade unions in Western Europe have active programs to assist workers moving from one country to another for employment, said Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative.

**"Definite hardships" still exist, Seidman noted, but "under the rules of the Common Market," workers have greater mobility than ever before. His statements came on Labor News Conference, the weekly public service interview aired over the Mutual Radio Network.**

Near-full employment continues in the Common Market countries with the exception of Italy, Seidman said, and the new labor migration policies have made it possible for many Italian workers to fill jobs in Germany and France. In effect, both a single labor market and a single commercial market have been created, he observed.

Seidman said comparatively sharp price rises in Western Europe during recent years are not necessarily dangerous to the economy. "Where you have full employment" and "full utilization of industrial capacity, the pressures that develop make it easier for prices to rise," he noted.

**"IT IS POSSIBLE** to have a full employment economy without having an undue rate of price increase," Seidman declared, adding that a 5 percent unemployment rate poses a much greater economic danger than a 2 percent rate of price increase.

**Attempts to regulate wage increases in Western Europe through "incomes policies" comparable to the wage guideposts in this country are failing, he reported. They "simply do not work in a full employment economy," he said, and urged a careful look at European experience "before we go too far down the road in trying to establish inflexible guideposts on wage increases in the United States."**

Reporters questioning Seidman were Maarten C. Bolle, Washington correspondent for radio, television and newspapers in Belgium and the Netherlands, and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

**BARRIERS** that once restricted mobility of Western European workers have been lowered as a result of economic cooperation among the Common Market nations, Bert Seidman (center), AFL-CIO European economic representative, told Maarten C. Bolle (left), U. S. correspondent for radio, television and newspapers in Belgium and the Netherlands, and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc., on the AFL-CIO-produced radio program, Labor News Conference.

**FOUNDING CONVENTION** of the Hawaii AFL-CIO receives congratulations from Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell (speaking) of Honolulu at its opening session. Seated are, left to right, A. S. Reile, AFL-CIO representative in the Hawaii-Pacific area; COPE Reg. Dir. Walter F. Gray; Pres. Richard Dumancas of the Honolulu AFL-CIO; Miles C. Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Exec. Sec.-Treas. Harry Boranian of the Honolulu AFL-CIO.

# State AFL-CIO Body Launched in Hawaii

*(Continued from Page 1)*

John Haleamau, Marine Firemen; John Cabral, Government Workers; Larry Shigeura, Carpenters; Charles O'Bevan, Typographers; Francis Kennedy, IBEW Local 1260; and James Chock, Hotel Workers.

Vice presidents from neighbor islands are Elmer Vierra, IBEW Local 1260, Hawaii division; Ralph Makanani, IBEW Local 1260, Kauai division; and Monte Carpenter, Hotel Workers, Maui Division.

A pre-recorded message of congratulations from Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey was played over the convention loudspeaker system at the Princess Kaiulani Hotel Meeting House.

Messages also were read from Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, Rep. Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii) and James Dooley, former port agent for the Sailors Union of the Pacific in Honolulu, now in Portland, Ore.

**At the closing session of the three-day convention, Jan. 7-9, Stanley praised the 157 delegates for "the kind of spirit which I have sensed and felt here." He predicted that while the new federation might experience some problems, it would "come out on top."**

COPE Regional Dir. Walter F. Gray warned the convention that a number of the liberal congressmen who helped set the record of the first session of the 89th Congress face hard fights for re-election in 1966 because of off-year trends. He stressed that repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act remains the top AFL-CIO legislative goal.

In earlier speeches, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye and Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii Democrats, reaffirmed their support for repeal of 14(b).

Inouye called the opposition to repeal "one of the most important challenges of the continuation of not only union democracy, but the concept of democracy in general. . ."

"What they really want is no union activity at all," he said.

**Matsunaga said that the record of Congress—though not the 89th in its first session—reveals "many attempts to restrict the rights of our trade unions, and the same is true of many of the state legislatures, though those conditions don't apply in our State of Hawaii."**

He said a strong, united federation of all the unions in Hawaii "can and will make a real contribution not only to all union members, but also to our growing state and our nation in this difficult and changing era upon which we are now entering."

Honolulu Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell and Hawaii Gov. John A. Burns gave welcoming addresses.

Burns termed it "a momentous day, not only for organized labor but for all the working people of our islands and for our total society."

### Union 'Maturity' Cited

Blaisdell said delegates to the founding convention were "expressing for all workers in Hawaii the essential maturity of our union movement."

**Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies, served as temporary secretary of the convention, while Stanley was temporary chairman.**

Resolutions considered by the delegates covered such areas as restrictive labor legislation including 14(b), organizing, union labels, community services, support for COPE, greater ownership of homes and land, establishment of an 8-hour day law, low-cost inter-island transportation, the lifting or easing of high taxes, passage of a disability compensation law providing compensation for those injured away from the job, support of Pres. Johnson and his Administration in the Viet Nam conflict, and support for congressional legislation on situs picketing.

# Gov. Hatfield Enters Race For Senate

Republican Gov. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon announced on Jan. 12, seventh anniversary of his state service, that he would seek election to the Senate in November to succeed incumbent Democrat Maurine Neuberger, who has announced she would not run for another term.

**Hatfield's declaration followed announcement by Rep. Edith Green (D-Portland), that she had decided not to run for Mrs. Neuberger's Senate place, preferring to retain her six-term House seniority.**

Hatfield, who has never lost an election, is rated a formidable Senate candidate. Keynote speaker at the GOP 1964 convention that nominated then Sen. Barry Goldwater, he was considered acceptable to Goldwater managers. He interpolated in his speech personal denunciations of "bigots" of the "Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society and the Communist Party"—a comment on extremist groups that Goldwater, in his acceptance address, pointedly rejected.

In Arkansas, Republican Winthrop Rockefeller announced he would run for governor. He lost by nearly 83,000 votes in 1964 to Democratic Gov. Orval Faubus.

In Texas, Rep. Jim Wright, who had been considering a Senate race, said he would seek House re-election instead. The incumbent is conservative GOP Sen. John G. Tower, who will run for another term.

**FIRST PRESIDENT** of the new Hawaii AFL-CIO, Carl J. Guntert (right), gets best wishes from Miles C. Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at the founding convention in Honolulu. Between Stanley and Guntert, a member of the Machinists, are two of the 13 vice presidents, Elmo Samson (left) and Akito (Blackie) Fujikawa.

**On Free TV Time:**

# 'Ole Miss' Students Push 14(b) Repeal

Jackson, Miss.—Two University of Mississippi students presented a citizens' case for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act on television time obtained by the State AFL-CIO under the "fairness doctrine" of the Federal Communications Commission.

Both speakers are state officers of the Young Democrats—Ransom Jones of Pascagoula, a law student, and Bob Boyd of Gulfport, a journalism student.

They were introduced by Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO, who asked equal time on television Station WLBT to reply to a program sponsored by a group called "Patriotic American Youth."

**The station granted the time after Ramsay pointed out that both sides of the youth program's "debate" supported so-called "right-to-work" laws. The only issue, Ramsay noted, was whether this should be done through federal or state laws. The topic was: "Resolved, that the federal government should prohibit compulsory union membership as a condition of employment."**

Jones described Mississippi's "right-to-work" law as a "right-to-freeload" law.

He pointed out that a union must prove that it represents a majority of workers before it is designated as their bargaining agent.

He read to the audience the section of federal law which requires a union to represent all employes in the bargaining unit, whether or not they belong to or pay dues.

"What this means," Jones said, "is that the people who are in the labor organization must process the grievances and bargain for the wages, conditions and hours of the people who are not in the labor organization, and they must do all this without charge to those who do not want to pay the dues."

He noted that Mississippi law, which bans the union shop, also requires all lawyers to be members of the State Bar Association, doctors to be members of the Medical Association, and teachers to be certified by the state's Education Association.

### Issue Not States' Rights

Boyd said the issue is not "states' rights" but the ability "to bargain for a fair wage for a fair day's work."

**He charged that "right-to-work" legislation "has had a hand in keeping Mississippi economically dependent and depressed." The average hourly wage for workers in manufacturing, he observed, is next to the lowest in the nation.**

"It is no accident that Mississippi's greatest export is skilled laborers," he asserted.

He agreed that repeal of 14(b) won't "cure overnight all the ills that beset Mississippi." But, he added:

"If we fail to insure the work forces of this state the right to bargain for a fair wage and just working conditions, our efforts to become an industrial state will have been in vain. We must be able to attract a labor supply if we intend to attract industry."

# Board Orders Utility To Bargain on Safety

An employer who in 1962 negotiated safety conditions with a union was guilty of refusing to bargain when he declined two years later to talk about safety in a renewal contract on the claim that it was a "managerial function not subject to negotiation," the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The board ordered the Gulf Power Co. of Pensacola, Fla., to bargain with Locals 624 and 1055 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on safe work practices or safety rules and if an understanding is reached to embody it in a signed contract.

**The unions have been the collective bargaining representative of company employes in operating departments since 1956. The 1962 contract contained safety provisions and others were described in a company handbook, with discipline or discharge provided for violators.**

But in 1964 the company refused union requests to negotiate safety provisions in a new contract "on the ground that safety was the exclusive responsibility" of the company and "therefore not a bargainable issue," the NLRB related.

### Covered by Act

"We find," the board said, "that in requesting negotiations over safety rules, the union was seeking to bargain over a subject matter within the meaning of the phrase 'other terms and conditions of employment' " in the labor act.

Noting that the parties had previously negotiated safety provisions in prior agreements, the board took this as "indicating that each understood safety provisions to constitute a proper subject of bargaining."

"Moreover," it continued, "we note that failure to observe the safety rules promulgated by the employer can result in discipline or discharge of an offending employe."

**The board quoted a Labor Dept. bulletin showing that, of more than 7 million workers covered by major union agreements in 1954, more than 1.7 million workers in 281 contracts were affected by joint safety committees of management and union members. In the public utility field alone, agreements covering 61,000 of 176,900 employes had such provisions.**

Therefore "we find that safety provisions constitute an essential part of the employes' terms and conditions of employment and as such are a mandatory subject of bargaining," the NLRB ruled.

# Welfare-Pension Forms Expanded

The Labor Dept. has given administrators of welfare and pension plans a year's notice that more detailed information will be required on annual financial reports.

As of Dec. 31, 1966, reports will be required to show:

- A more detailed breakdown of the insurance premium dollar.
- Actuarial data showing how premiums and benefit costs are arrived at.
- Expanded reporting of assets and liabilities, along with a changed method of reporting receipts and disbursements.

Copies of the revised Form D-2 are available from the department's Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports in Washington and at Labor Dept. field offices.

*Ross Cites 'Mixed Picture':*

# New Drop Foreseen In Unemployment

Unemployment will continue to drop, a top Labor Dept. official predicted. But there is "no evidence" that the nation faces a general shortage of workers.

Commissioner Arthur M. Ross of the Bureau of Labor Statistics told newsmen that the unemployment rate—4.1 percent at latest count—should fall below 4 percent during the first quarter of 1966. The 4 percent level has been an interim goal of the Administration, but is considered still short of a full employment economy.

Ross said there have been only scattered shortages of some skilled workers and professionals—ranging from tool and die makers to engineers, mathematicians, doctors and nurses. He noted that "low-paying jobs in some industries are difficult to fill."

**Geographically, the labor market in the Great Lakes area is considered "tight," with unemployment down to a low 2 to 2.5 percent in the area's industrial centers.**

But Ross stressed that "job markets are considerably looser in many New England and West Coast areas." And he added that unemployment in many Negro "ghettos" such as Watts, Harlem and West Oakland "remains unacceptably and dangerously high."

**Job Picture Mixed**

The job market, he said, is a mixed picture of some emerging shortages combined with substantial manpower surpluses.

Defense demands, including an expansion in the size of the armed forces, could add to the area of manpower shortages, Ross indicated. But he noted that there were some 1.25 million unemployed men in December; 838,000 women out of work, with 80 percent hunting full time jobs, and some 800,000 jobless teen agers, with about 45 percent looking for full time work.

**To forestall skill shortages, the government will stress more effective use of vocational training, on-the-job training, apprenticeship programs, employment service operations and worker relocation, Ross said. He suggested that some jobs will have to be redesigned and that "unnecessarily stringent hiring specifications with respect to education, age and experience will have to be relaxed."**

He cited the need to improve transportation facilities in "metropolitan areas where low-income neighborhoods are quite distant from available jobs." Fair employment practices, he added, are "more essential than ever."

Ross said the war in Viet Nam was one of several factors which have tightened the employment market, but not the dominant cause. The "capital boom" is continuing, he said, consumer spending has been high, and several hundred thousand persons enrolled in government poverty and manpower programs are temporarily out of the labor market. The total Viet Nam program, he observed, involves a much smaller percentage of the nation's gross national product than did the Korean war.

Government statistics also indicate earlier retirement of men in the 55-and-older age group, he noted.

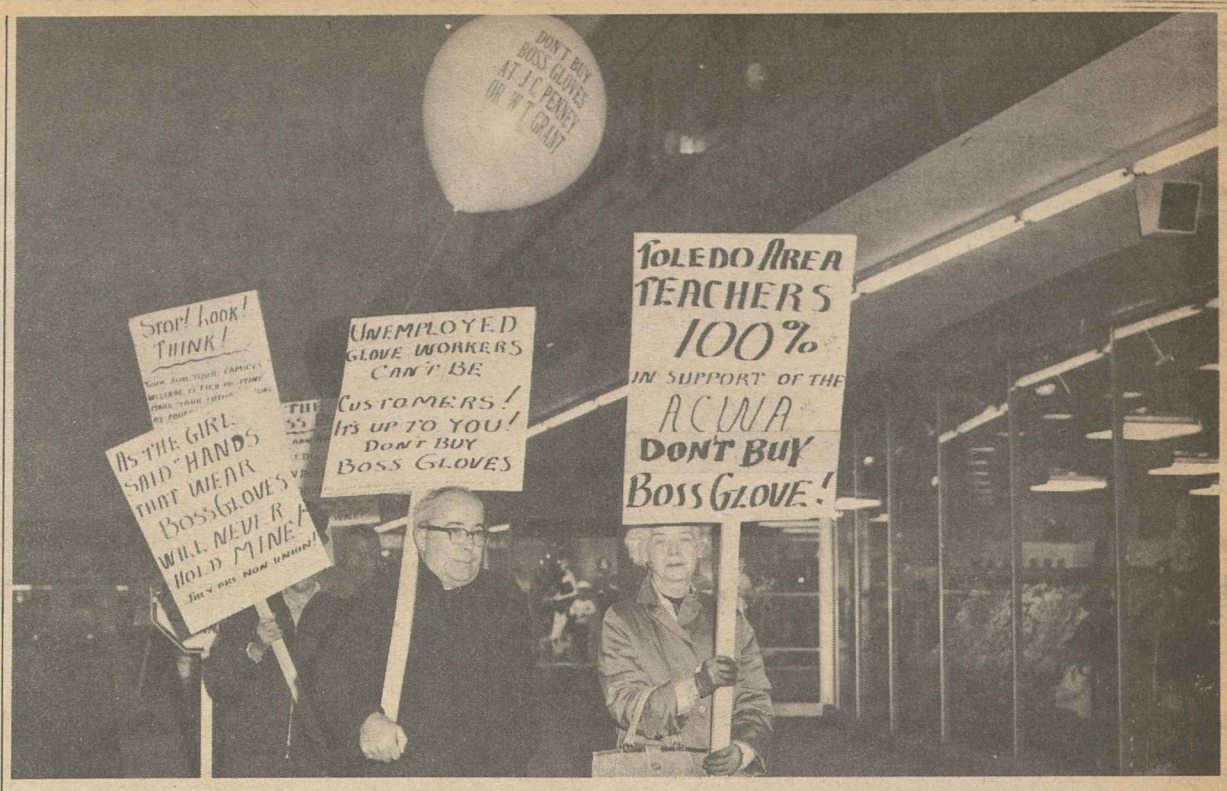
An anticipated 300,000 rise in the size of the armed forces this year will come close to matching the estimated 350,000 increase of men over 20 in the labor force, Ross added.

**Warning against "exaggeration" of the scattered signs of labor shortages, he pointed out that there has been only a slight increase in overtime hours, and not the "dramatic increase" found in a scarce labor market.**

Non-union firms, which generally pay lower wages than union concerns, have had to raise wages somewhat to compete for workers, Ross noted. But again the rise has been below Korean War precedents.

The government, he said, has not been able to associate any specific price increases with manpower shortages. Other supply and demand factors are more pertinent, he said, citing meat prices as an example.

Government-sponsored conferences will be held with representatives of several industries and unions in the near future, Ross said, to study manpower demands and problems.




**TOLEDO LABOR** backed up striking employes of the Boss Mfg. Co. with this colorful picket line urging consumers not to buy Boss gloves. Leading this march through Toledo's "miracle mile" are Pres. Fred Kunz of the local AFL-CIO council and Dorothy Matheny, a vice president of the Teachers. The Clothing Workers are conducting the three-state strike.

# *Jobless Rate Dips to 4.1 Percent, Lowest Level Since May 1957*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

er earnings advanced $1.21 from November to an all-time high of $110.92, before deductions. Average hourly earnings of factory workers edged up a penny to $2.66.

During the first quarter of 1965, joblessness averaged 4.8 percent. The average dipped to 4.7 in the second quarter, 4.5 in the third quarter and 4.2 in the final quarter.

The unemployment rate for the entire year averaged 4.56 percent, compared with 5.2 percent in 1964 and 5.7 percent in 1963.

Comparing December of 1965 with the same month in 1964, these are the key statistics:

- The unemployment rate for married men was down to 1.8 percent, the lowest since the government began tallying this figure in November 1954. A year ago, the rate was 2.6 percent.
- The jobless rate for adult men was down over the year from 3.5 to 2.6 percent; for adult women, the drop was from 4.7 percent at the close of 1964 to 3.9 percent.
- For white workers, the jobless rate over the year declined from 4.5 to 3.7 percent.
- **The unemployment rate for non-whites remained nearly double that of whites, but the percentage fell from 8.9 percent at the end of 1964 to 7.3 percent At 600,000 in December, non-white unemployment was down 100,000 from a year earlier.**
- The number of persons jobless 15 weeks or more was 600,000, an over-the-year drop of 200,000.
- The 1.6 million non-farm workers on part-time work who would prefer to work full time represented a drop of 350,000 from a year earlier and marked the lowest number for the month since the tally was begun in 1955.
- The rise in employment of teen-agers about matched the number of teen-age job seekers added to the workforce and their unemployment rate dipped only from 15.7 percent at the end of 1964 to 13.1 percent a year later. However less than half of the 800,000 unemployed teen agers in December were looking for full time work.
- The percentage of labor force time lost through unemployment and underemployment fell from 5.3 to 4.3 percent over the year.

**Labor Force Grew**

On the basis of annual averages, the total labor force expanded by 1.4 million from 1964 to 1965, about the gain expected.

**The last time the unemployment rate had been as low as 4.1 percent was in May of 1957, the start of an upward climb marking the onset of the 1958 recession. By July of 1958, the jobless rate had reached 7.5 percent.**

Despite fluctuations, the jobless index dipped below 5 percent only twice between November of 1957 and December of 1964. By contrast, it was below the 5 percent level every month of 1965 except February.

The factory workweek showed a normal December rise of three-tenths of an hour, bringing it to 41.7 hours, the highest for the month since 1944. The average overtime worked, four hours a week, was slightly above November levels and the highest since the information was first compiled, in 1956.

**Over the year, average weekly factory earnings were up $3.85 and hourly earnings were 8 cents higher.**

A Labor Dept. analysis of payroll data showed these highlights:

- Manufacturing, construction and trade all reflected substantial job gains on a seasonally-adjusted basis. The December construction gain, to a record 3.4 million jobs, was attributed partly to warm weather during the month.
- Manufacturing employment was up 105,000 from November and 850,000 higher than a year ago, with the biggest gains in durable goods production. At 13.7 million, the number of factory production workers was the highest since 1956, although 600,000 below the Korean war peak.
- Over the 12-month period, employment in service fields rose 400,000 and state and local government employment was up 450,000.

# Anti-Poverty Spending Found 'Modest Effort'

Aid to impoverished citizens is costing the country about $15 billion a year and may grow at the rate of about $1 billion a year for the next four years, but this is just a "modest effort" that assumes the nation "will stop short of assigning top priority to the war on poverty," according to a study by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

The study, "Programs in Aid of the Poor," was made by Dr. Sar A. Levitan of the institute's Washington staff. It summarizes and appraises present anti-poverty programs and suggests new ones for the next four years.

Current and planned spending to rout poverty, Levitan asserts, indicates that the goal of reducing it "will remain one of several societal aspirations, competing for available limited resources."

"It represents only a modest effort in combating poverty and will result in little redistribution of income," he predicts.

**It is not at all clear, Levitan feels, that such an approach will remain tenable "in the face of the widespread Negro unrest and the commitment of the Great Society to eliminate poverty."**

Levitan says it would be "misleading" to measure the war on poverty only in terms of direct spending. Minimum wage legislation to which no cost factor can be assigned, he says, "may be a more significant tool in the war on poverty than the expenditure of billions under other programs."

**Programs that require little or no financing "may bring the greatest returns" in fighting poverty, he continues, citing educational campaigns to cut or eliminate discrimination against minorities. The Voting Rights Act may turn out to be, he says, "a more important tool to secure equal rights for Negroes and thus to combat discrimination than other legislation involving huge expenditures."**

The report's proposed new programs include broader education in planned parenthood; an increase in aid to dependent children so they may be helped to work themselves out of the ranks of poverty; creation of jobs "for which the poorly educated and unskilled would qualify" so as to get them off the relief rolls and at the same time to meet some of the nation's needs, and low-cost federal housing which private industry cannot provide at a profit—"a major instrument in 'breaking the chains of poverty.'"

# Teachers' Unit to Probe Dismissals at St. John's

New York—The American Association of University Professors will investigate the dismissals of 31 faculty members which led to a strike at St. John's University, the first against an American college.

The association has some 76,000 members at all faculty levels and closely watches academic freedom, tenure and salaries. If the association, which has not taken a position on the strike, receives an unfavorable report at its convention in April, it could censure the university. The walkout was called Jan. 4 by the United Federation of College Teachers, a unit of the American Federation of Teachers.

The probe will be conducted by John A. Christie, associate professor of English at Vassar College; John T. Noonan, Jr., law professor at Notre Dame University, and Willard H. Pendrick, professor of law at Northwestern University.

**The strike has the full support of the New York area labor movement and has had strong backing from students, about 500 of whom participated in an all-night "study-in" to demonstrate support of their teachers.**

About 1,000 persons — mostly students—attended a noon rally at which Paul O'Dwyer, a 1929 St. John's Law School graduate and a former city councilman, urged greater community support of the walkout. The influential Columbia University chapter of the AAUP passed a resolution calling for reinstatement of the ousted St. John's professors and declaring college teachers have the right to unionize and to strike to protect academic freedom.

**AAUP Probe Welcomed**

Spokesmen for the UFCT said the union "welcomes" the AAUP probe and noted that many strikers belong to both organizations.

Union representatives also pointed out that the dismissals were made without charges or hearings, and reiterated the UFCT's willingness to accept any responsible mediation offer. College authorities have flatly rejected outside assistance in resolving the dispute.

# Council Opposes Great Society Cutback

## *Affirms Labor Goals On New Legislation*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

port to that end. No price is too high in the defense of freedom, and that is the issue in Viet Nam."

**The council reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's 1966 legislative goals with major emphasis on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. "We are intensely interested in this bill on its merits," the council said, "but we are far more concerned that in the previous session, against the will of the people and of the Senate itself, an indefensible filibuster blocked its consideration. Let us have a vote on the issue—a vote up or down—but let us have a vote."**

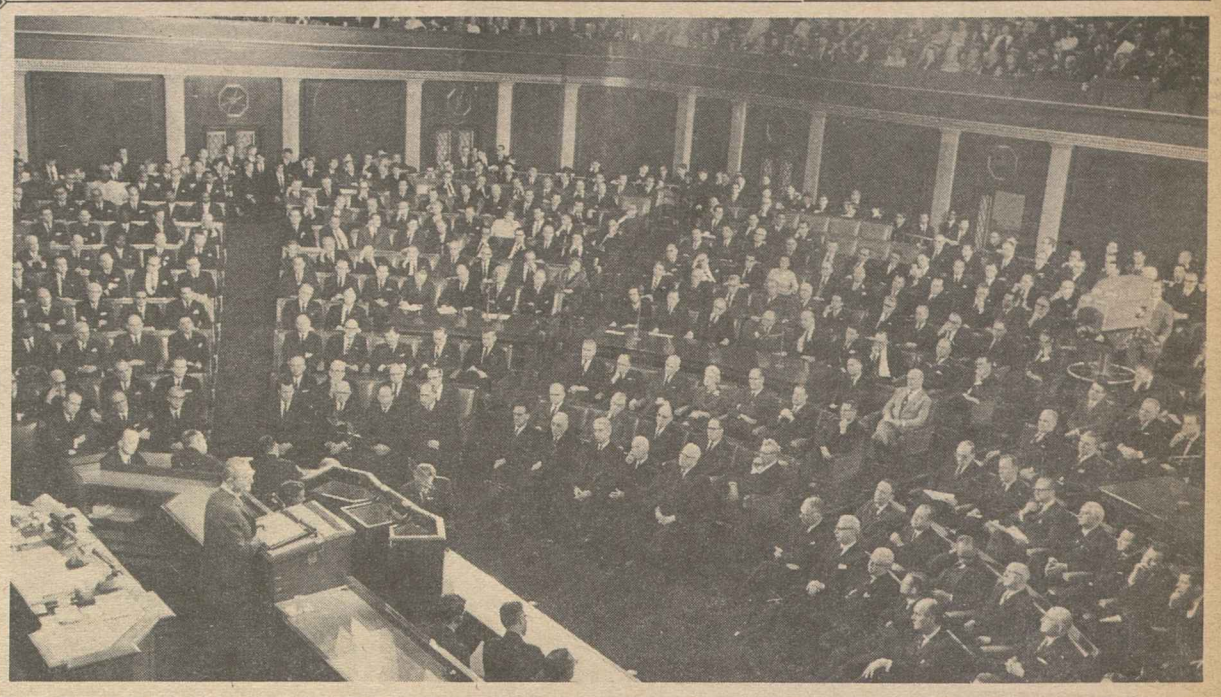
Meany said that Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) has told the AFL-CIO he will do everything he can to get a vote on repeal of 14(b).

**Meany added that the question of whether the 14(b) fight might prevent the Senate from acting on other urgent matters rested with Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) who is leading the filibuster to prevent a vote on the issue.**

Expressing the hope that the second session of the 89th Congress "will be as historic as the first," the council listed these other legislative goals for the year:

- An increase in the federal minimum wage and broadened coverage as "the most effective means of combatting poverty."
- A modernized and strengthened unemployment compensation system—"the primary safeguard against catastrophic depression."
- Adoption of urgently needed consumer legislation to prevent consumer buying power "from being siphoned off by usurers and profiteers."
- Enactment of the situs picketing bill "endorsed by this Administration and its three predecessors."
- "True self-government" for the citizens of the District of Columbia.
- Adequate protection and safeguards "for those Americans seeking to achieve the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution and spelled out in legislation in 1964 and 1965."

"These now appear to be the major domestic needs," the council said." They will perfect a record which has already assured the 89th Congress a high place in the annals of the nation." The session, however, should assure also that the "giant strides" taken in the first session get expanded support "and dedicated administration they need to achieve their goals."



**PRES. JOHNSON** gives his State of the Union message to a joint session of the House and Senate, spelling out his program for the new legislative year. Packed galleries also listened as the President renewed an appeal for an end to aggression in Viet Nam but promised that U.S. forces "will stay until aggression has been stopped."

## *President Cites Nation's Strength To Pursue Both Peace, Progress*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**14(b) "to make the labor laws in all our states equal to the laws of the 31 states" that have refused to enact so-called "right-to-work" restrictions on union security.**

He also urged the House to enact the District of Columbia home rule bill already passed by the Senate and "complete action" on two other Senate-approved measures, the Teachers Corps and rent-assistance programs.

He renewed his request for passage of a situs picketing bill, removing restrictions on peaceful picketing by building trades unions at multi-employer construction sites, and for "truth-in-lending" and "truth-in-packaging" legislation "to prevent the deception of the American consumer."

The war in Viet Nam can be financed with about $5.8 billion in the next fiscal year, he said, and with "stringent cost-conscious economies" in the operation of government departments, "all other" federal expenditures even for expanded programs of school-aid, health and anti-poverty would rise only $600 million.

### Higher Revenues

The booming economy will produce greatly increased revenues without a tax rise, he said, and the prospective budget deficit is only $1.8 billion.

**Time may require "further sacrifices," he said, but for those who ask "sacrifice" of newly-launched welfare programs, we must ask, "whom will they sacrifice—the children who seek learning, the sick who need care, the families who dwell in squalor, the beauty of our land, the hope of our poor?"**

"We will not permit those who fire on us in Viet Nam to win a victory over the desires and intentions of the American people," he declared.

"We will not heed those" at home who ask "sacrifice" they would "wring from the hopes of the unfortunate here in a land of plenty."

In a pointed paragraph on demands from some Republicans for a welfare-program slowdown, he flung a challenge:

"I believe we can continue the Great Society while we fight in Viet Nam. But if some do not believe this then, in the name of justice, let them call for the contribution of those who live in the fullness of our blessing, rather than try to strip it from the hands of those in need."

**The President thus gave endorsement to a viewpoint on welfare programs expressed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Jan. 11. In his many-facted message, he urged in one way or another all measures called for by the council in its special one-day meeting.**

In addition to urging a new federal Dept. of Transportation, the President said he would ask Congress for:

- A new "honest elections" law, with "strong teeth and severe penalties" for violations.
- A new Highway Safety Act.
- A constitutional amendment raising the term of House members from two years to four.
- Funds "to rebuild completely —on a scale never before attempted —entire central and slum areas of several of our cities."
- Funds "to attack the degrading poisoning of our rivers," including an effort to "clean completely entire large river basins."

New civil rights legislation the President proposed included these measures:

- A law establishing "unavoidable requirements for non-discriminatory jury selection in federal and state courts," with enforcement power lodged with the attorney general. This would strike at the jury system in some southern communities effectively eliminating or limiting participation by Negroes.
- **New federal court authority "to try those who murder, attack or intimidate either civil rights workers or others exercising their constitutional rights," and increased penalties for violations. This would expand post-Civil War civil rights laws, which have been of limited value.**
- New laws to "prohibit racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing," which Johnson said should rest on "the fullest constitutional authority of the federal government." This would allow attacks on de facto race segregation in many northern cities.

The President was extremely detailed in his report on U.S. efforts to pull down the scope of fighting in Viet Nam.

"I must be the one to order the guns to fire," he commented grimly, "against all the most inward pulls of my desire."

Since Christmas we have renewed our labors "to remove any barrier to a peaceful settlement," approaching "all the governments with which we have diplomatic relations—and some with which we don't."

**"We have made it clear from Hanoi to New York" that the U.S. seeks no territory or bases in Viet Nam, no "economic domination or military alliance in Viet Nam," he said, adding that "we will meet at any conference table, discuss any proposals, consider the views of any group."**

We want nothing in Viet Nam except that "the people of all Viet Nam should make a free decision on the great question of reunification" of the divided country, he declared.

"We will stay until aggression has stopped," still striving to limit and end the conflict, but giving our fighting man "every gun, every dollar and every decision" they need. Otherwise confidence in America would be weakened and the "appetite of the aggressor" whetted, and "we would have to fight in one land, and then another—or abandon much of Asia to the domination of Communists," he said.

**The President also used his message to promise new efforts toward multilateral arms reduction and pledge that the foreign assistance program would be given "new directions" to launch a major attack on "hunger, disease and ignorance" in underdeveloped nations.**

He said this nation would "dedicate" $1 billion for these purposes next year and called on "all who have the means to join this work."

His legislative program, he said, would include an "Intl. Education Act of 1966" to give children in other continents "the same head start we are trying to give our own" and an "Intl. Health Act of 1966" to strike at smallpox, malaria and other diseases.

# Coalition Control Slips On Senate Finance Unit

Conservative control of the powerful Senate Finance Committee took a double slip as the second session of the 89th Congress got under way.

The slippage stemmed from the retirement of Virginia's Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Sr., who had served both as committee chairman and leader of the two-party conservative coalition which long-dominated the committee.

**The Democratic Steering Committee named Montana's liberal Sen. Lee Metcalf to the committee vacancy. And the Senate's seniority system moved Louisiana's Russell Long, the Democratic whip, into the committee chairmanship.**

Senate leaders, however, turned down a proposal by Pennsylvania's Sen. Joseph S. Clark which would have dealt a stronger blow at conservative influence. Clark wanted to enlarge the Finance Committee to 18 members to add another Democrat.

### Smallest Ratio

With 11 Democrats and six Republicans, it is the only Senate committee that does not have at least a two-to-one Democratic majority —reportedly because Byrd wanted it that way.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D-Va.), appointed to his father's seat, was named to the Armed Services and Space Committees. Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) moved from the Space Committee to a vacancy on the Public Works Committee left by Metcalf.

The Senate Democratic caucus created four new posts of "assistant whips" to aid the leadership in assuring attendance on key votes, taking head counts on legislation and keeping Senate Democrats informed on issues and strategy. Named to the posts were Senators Daniel B. Brewster (Md.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii), and Edmund S. Muskie (Me.). Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) proposed the expanded whip system.

### House Shifts

On the House side, Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.) became chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, succeeding the late Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D-N.C.). Garmatz is considered a strong supporter of an expanded American-flag merchant marine and an opponent of the retrenchment program advocated by an Inter-Agency Task Force.

**There will be another chairmanship shift in February, when Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) leaves Congress for a federal judgeship and Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) moves up to the chairmanship of the House Commerce Committee.**

Two new congressmen were sworn in to fill House vacancies—Rep. Clarence J. Brown, Jr. (R-O.), elected to his late father's seat, and Rep. Thomas M. Rees (D-Calif.), who won a special election in a Los Angeles district. Rees succeeds James Roosevelt, who resigned to become a U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

## William Phillips Takes Poverty Agency Post

William G. Phillips, staff director for the Democratic Study Group in the House and a veteran of 11 years' service on Capitol Hill, has resigned to become director of congressional relations with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), DSG chairman, announced the appointment of John T. Morgan, a staff member for the past year and a 1962-63 American Political Science fellow, as Phillips' successor.

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# New Senate Battle Builds For Vote on 14(b) Repeal

## House Unit Opens Tax Hearings

Quick House action is expected on the Administration's proposal to speed tax collections and postpone two excise tax cuts.

The tax-writing House Ways & Means Committee opened hearings Jan. 19, with Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler as the leadoff witness.

Fowler outlined the Administration's goal of helping finance the Viet Nam war without putting an inflationary strain on the economy through these steps:

- About 16,000 big corporations with tax bills above $100,000-a-year would, by 1967, pay their estimated taxes in the year the money is earned. This would bring an additional $3.2 billion into the federal treasury in the 1967 fiscal year and about $1 billion more in the current year. Under present law, corporations would not be on a comparable pay-as-you-earn basis until 1970.

- **Excise tax cuts on telephone calls and new automobiles which went into effect Jan. 1 would be temporarily rolled back. The telephone tax would rebound from 3 to 10 percent; the auto tax would revert from 6 to 7 percent. The cuts would be reinstated in 1969.**

- The payroll withholding tax, now a flat 14 percent after allowance for dependent exemptions, would be put on a graduated basis. The rate of withholding would be less for those in the lowest brackets, higher for those with the biggest income. There would be no change in the amount of tax each person would owe. But the amount withheld would come closer to matching the end-of-the-year tax bill. The net effect would be to add $400 million to fiscal 1967 revenues.

The Administration also proposed making the social security tax for the self-employed due in quarterly installments instead of Apr. 15 of the following year. This would not affect the federal budget since the money goes into a separate trust fund.

Fowler predicted that during 1966 unemployment will fall "appreciably below" the Administration's "interim target of 4 percent."

Increased defense costs for Viet Nam, he declared, "come at a time when we are reaping the benefits of prior tax reductions in the form of higher levels of income and lower unemployment." The economic and financial situation, he declared, "calls for avoiding additional stimulus to demand."

Pres. Johnson urged Congress

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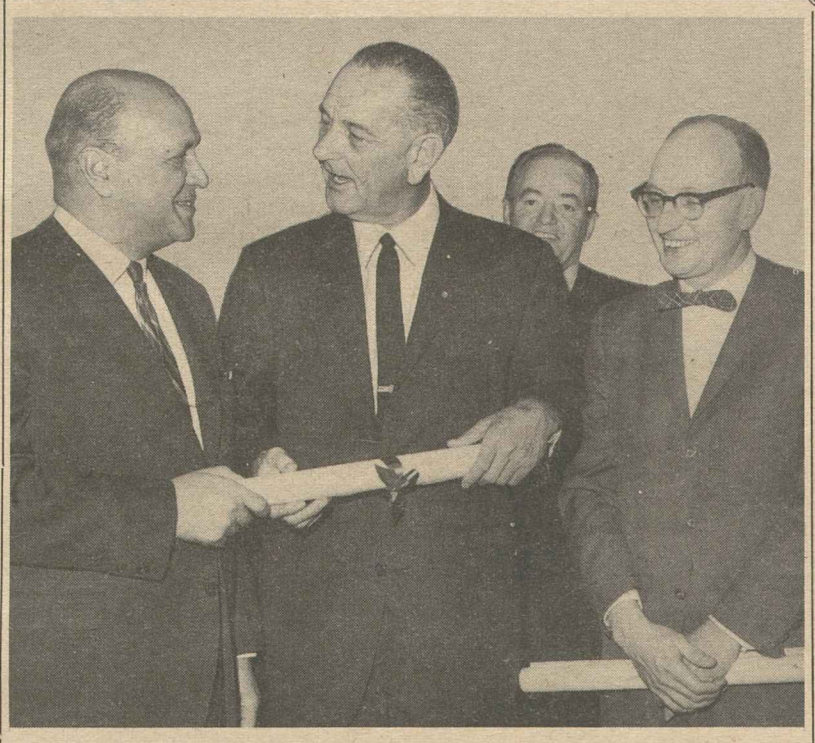


**NEWEST CABINET MEMBER,** Robert C. Weaver, left, receives his commission as secretary of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development from Pres. Johnson at a White House ceremony. At right is Robert C. Wood, who became undersecretary of the new department. Vice Pres. Humphrey is shown behind the President. **(See story Page 7.)**

*4-Year House Term:*

## LBJ Spells Out Plan On Election Reform

Pres. Johnson in a special message to Congress spelled out his reasons for urging constitutional amendments to reform the Electoral College and to raise the existing two-year term of members of the House to four years.

It is generally agreed today, as it was during the constitutional convention of 1787, that one branch of Congress should have an "immediate dependence on, and an intimate sympathy with the people," he said. But he pointed out that the two-year term for House members was a compromise between those who preferred only a one-year term and others who urged a three-year term.

He quoted the Federalist Papers as specifying that the "degree of frequency" desirable in House elections cannot be calculated precisely and must depend on "a variety of circumstances."

**The "circumstances" today are very different from those existing when we were an agricultural nation with few foreign responsibilities, Johnson wrote.**

**Only 142 bills were introduced in the 1st Congress, resulting in 108 public laws, but the 88th Congress received 15,299 bills and passed 666 public laws, he pointed out.**

This "flood of legislation," he said, is generated by "increasingly complex problems" of population growth, urbanization, welfare and education requirements and foreign responsibilities.

Sessions of Congress have become longer, he emphasized. Whereas from 1904 through 1910, Congress was able to adjourn no later than June during election years, adjournment was not possible until August in 1958, September in 1960, October in 1962 and October in 1964.

"The competitive pressures imposed by the two-year term" compel House members to remain in

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Stiffer Penalties Urged For NLRB Repeaters

New and "stiffer" remedies for employers who repeatedly violate their workers' rights were urged by the Textile Workers Union of America in the wake of another finding that J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., still is carrying on an unlawful union-smashing campaign in eight plants in the "right-to-work" states of North and South Carolina.

The ruling, by Trial Examiner Horace A. Ruckel of the National Labor Relations Board, was that the firm, the second largest textile company in the United States, was guilty of a "continued, systematic determination" to "destroy the union root and branch by discharging its most active members on any pretext which might come to hand, or could be invented."

**Finding that 19 Stevens employes had been unlawfully fired during or since NLRB hearings on previous charges of illegal conduct, Ruckel directed their reinstatement and an end to further law violations by the family-owned firm, whose president is Robert T. Stevens, secretary of the Army in the Eisenhower Administration.**

No other conclusion can be drawn from the testimony of numerous witnesses, Ruckel said, than that the company has "largely succeeded in its purpose" of driving out the union. He added:

"In view of my findings that respondent's anti-union activities . . . constitute a pattern and a

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Dirksen Maintains Filibuster Barrier*

**By David L. Perlman**

The Senate's Democratic Policy Committee defied a Republican filibuster threat and scheduled a new effort to call up and pass the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the "right-to-work" clause which allows states to ban the union shop.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield will touch off the battle—probably on Jan. 24—by moving to begin consideration of the bill.

Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen is determined that the Senate will never get the chance to vote on Mansfield's motion. He blocked a vote late in the last session by organizing a conservative filibuster and he told newsmen he is immovable on the issue. "No amicable compromise" is possible, he proclaimed.

**The bill passed the House last year, won overwhelming endorsement from the Senate Labor Committee, and has been repeatedly urged by Pres. Johnson—most recently in his State of the Union message when he asked Congress "to make the labor laws of all our states equal to the laws of the 31 states" which permit union shop contracts.**

Dirksen's announcement was greeted happily by the National Right to Work Committee, which declared it was ready to "take the offensive" with drives for "10 to 15" new state "work" laws. A committee spokesman told a news conference that Dirksen's effort would "hasten the day" when the union shop on the railroads—specifically authorized by the Railway Labor Act—would be eliminated.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce jumped into the picture too, designating Feb. 1 as "14(b) Day," when businessmen would make "conference calls" to their senators opposing 14(b) repeal.

**Both Mansfield and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller stressed that a majority of the Senate supports 14(b) repeal and that the fight is over the Senate's right to vote on the issue.**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Medicare Enrollment Stressed

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged the entire labor movement to do everything in its power to make sure that all union members 65 or over and their families enroll for medical benefits under social security before the end of March.

Unlike hospitalization coverage, he pointed out, the Medicare coverage of doctors' bills and other medical costs is not automatic. Each individual must sign up for it and pay a premium of $3 monthly which is matched by the government.

**2-Year Wait**

Those who fail to sign up by Mar. 31, Meany noted, cannot join until October 1967 and then will have to pay more than the current $3 monthly charge.

**"No other insurance policy could provide the comprehensive coverage this policy offers except at a vastly greater cost," he declared. "Yet there is a serious danger that many older Americans will let the opportunity slip past, simply for lack of proper information."**

The Social Security Administration has mailed out 14.8 million cards to social security beneficiaries alone—not counting those receiving railroad retirement or fed-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Unions Do Twice as Well In States Without 'R-T-W'*

**Unions have done twice as well in organizing in states which do not have "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop, according to a Labor Dept. survey.**

**The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said the proportion of organized workers in the non-farm work force averaged 34 percent in the 31 states without "work" laws and only 15 percent in the 19 "right-to-work" states.**

**Five states have more than 1 million union members, the survey showed, topped by New York with 2.5 million. The others are California, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio.**

**The report put total union membership in the United States at nearly 17.2 million, with 14.1 million in unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.**

**Nationwide, about 30 percent of employes were organized, ranging from a high of 43 percent in Washington State to less than 7 percent in "right-to-work" North Carolina.**

# Panel Presses Enactment of Consumer Bills

A resolution calling on Congress to enact the consumer protection legislation Pres. Johnson urged in his State of the Union message was passed by the Consumer Advisory Council as the highlight of a two-day meeting in Washington.

It was sponsored by the chairman, Richard Holton, professor of economics and business administration at the University of California, who cited the unprecedented high priority the President gave the package and declared that "it is now up to Congress to act."

**The resolution said that enactment of fair packaging and labeling bills and truth-in-lending legislation, which the President supported, would improve "the ability of the consumer to choose the best buy and to exert a strong influence in holding down the price line."**

The council also pressed Congress to "buttress the consumer's right to safety" by swift passage of omnibus amendments to the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act, and "to assure minimum tire safety standards and legislation to require new cars to incorporate other prescribed safety features."

Holton pointed out that congressional action can give the consumer the information he needs "so he will know exactly what packaged goods and loans are costing him."

"The consumer will then be able to make price comparisions that are meaningful," he added, "and he will be able to buy at the lowest price if he wants. And if he wants to pay more to get higher quality, he will know how much more he is paying."

Sidney Margolius, whose consumer column appears in the AFL-CIO News, is a member of the council.

## Musicians' Locals Merge in Chicago

Chicago—The two Chicago locals of the Musicians were merged here in a major step toward effectuating the union policy of uniting ethnic locals into single units.

The unification of Locals 10 and 208 was carried out in Musicians Hall, with Mayor Richard Daley attending. It was accomplished under the guidance and supervision of Hal C. Davis, trustee named by the international executive board to monitor the merger, and Lester Asher, counsel for the international.

Bernard F. Richards, president of the new local, called the unity action "significant" for "the economic welfare of each individual musician" in the city, and "an eloquent testimonial to the vitality of the American labor movement."

Other officers include William E. Samuels, administrative vice president, who formerly was secretary-treasurer of the old Local 208.

**STATUETTE OF WHOOPING CRANE** is presented by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson to State Rep. John F. Laudadio, Sr., Jeannette, Pa., an executive board member of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 601, in recognition of his being named conservation legislator of the year by the National Wildlife Federation. The honor, which included $1,000, was given him for steering a landmark strip mining law and a clean streams act through the Pennsylvania Legislature.

# Rail Clerks, Firemen Seek Early Bargaining

Two rail unions have taken actions designed to speed up their 1966 collective bargaining process. The Locomotive Firemen have served notices on six major railroads calling for negotiating on the rehiring of several thousand laid-off firemen. The Railway Clerks announced they will seek an early start on union requests for contract improvements on major roads.

BLFE Pres. T. E. Gilbert announced at a Washington, D.C., news conference that he has asked presidents of six railroads to abandon the "crisis and compulsion" tactics of the national management conference and has also requested the National Mediation Board to assign mediators to help settle negotiations over the use of firemen-helpers on diesel freight and yard locomotives.

**The move, Gilbert said, is "designed to get the bargaining process moving, not to single out any group for crisis pressure." The union intends to press for a "peaceful and lasting settlement" of the fireman issue and will not "sit back and wait for the railroads to set off a nationwide strike," he declared.**

The BLFE will center its bargaining efforts on these railroads: Chesapeake & Ohio-Baltimore & Ohio; Norfolk & Western; Atlantic Coast Line; Louisville & Nashville; the Santa Fe, and the Pacific Lines division of the Southern Pacific.

Gilbert's union fought for years to prevent the layoffs of diesel firemen but in 1964 an arbitration panel created by Congress ruled that railroads could lay off firemen on freight and yard engines. The award expires Mar. 31 and the BLFE has voiced its opinion that the agreement formerly existing between the union and 160 to 170 U.S. railroads will be in "full force and effect" again on that date unless the parties agree to changes.

Of some 17,000 firemen laid off under the 1964 award, job restoration will be asked by the BLFE for "more than half," Gilbert estimated.

### Clerks List Demands

Railway Clerks' Pres. C. L. Dennis announced that his brotherhood is "determined to bring the next wage movement to a final determination date before the expiration date of the current wage agreement"—next Dec. 31.

Before the end of January, Dennis said, the BRC will propose a wage increase of 18 percent an hour, double time for overtime, shift differentials of from 17.5 to 22.5 cents an hour and longevity pay up to 20 cents an hour; vacations of 10 to 30 consecutive workdays—the latter after 15 years' service; and 12 paid holidays.

**The union began talks Jan. 10 with rail managements on a supplemental pension plan providing additional benefits for retirees. On Jan. 11 it began negotiations in New York City on guaranteed annual pay, wage increases and rules revisions for 35,000 employes of the Railway Express Agency for whom it recently won exclusive bargaining rights by defeating the expelled Teamsters.**

Requests for contract improvements also have been made by the BLFE, and other rail unions are expected to make similar bargaining requests on their own managements.

## *Lasting Damage to Nation Seen in 14(b) Filibuster*

**"Filibuster" is the title of the latest AFL-CIO pamphlet—a call on "all citizens of conscience" to speak up for the right of the Senate to vote.**

**It deals with the attempt of a minority of the Senate to prevent repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act by using unlimited debate and other delaying tactics to thwart the majority. And it warns that "irreparable damage" will be done to America's democratic institutions if the filibuster is allowed to succeed.**

**Included are quotations from Republican and Democratic leaders who, over the years, have denounced the filibuster as the negation of majority rule.**

**Requests for copies of "Filibuster" should be addressed to Room 606, AFL-CIO Building, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.**

**Nationwide Campaign:**

# *Kingsport Boycott Carried to Schools*

The AFL-CIO has launched a nationwide boycott campaign against books produced at the Kingsport Press as part of an all-out effort to win a three-year-old strike by five unions at the Tennessee plant.

Acting in accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted at the San Francisco convention, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote to the officers of national and international unions, and to state and local central bodies, calling for a sweeping drive to halt the purchase of Kingsport-produced books by public school systems. Textbooks encyclopedias and related educational volumes comprise the bulk of the struck firm's output.

**Meany described the Kingsport struggle as a "new challenge" that will "require the full effort of every segment of the labor movement."**

**"The issues and principles involved in this matter are so important that we simply must not fail," he said.**

Meany's first letter was followed promptly by a "program of action" for implementing the boycott. It stresses the point that tax dollars—so many of which are contributed by union members—should not be spent on books produced by strikebreakers. The editorial content of the books is not involved, since Kingsport's function is purely mechanical. A key aspect of the boycott is an effort to include publishers of otherwise admirable works to have them produced elsewhere until the strike is settled.

The Union Label & Service Trades Dept. is playing a major role in the campaign and additional materials are available on request.

Except for the product involved, the Kingsport strike has followed a pattern familiar in textiles and other southern industries. The 1,200 workers—members of the Typographical Union, Stereotypers & Electrotypers, Machinists, Bookbinders and Printing Pressmen—walked out in March 1963 after months of desperate attempts to negotiate a reasonable settlement.

**The workers were not trying to get wages and job benefits equal to those provided in other major printing firms. They were just trying not to fall farther behind, as they had in 1962 when their top wage hike was 5 cents an hour, or half the pattern for the book industry.**

The company's offer in 1963, on a "take it or leave it" basis, was again 5 cents—and only in the highest brackets. Nothing at all was offered on other issues, such as arbitration of grievances. At Kingsport, the final grievance step has always been a management decision.

### Strike or Servitude

The workers had to choose between a strike and continued servitude. They struck.

The company combed the area for miles around to recruit strikebreakers. Because Kingsport is in a low-wage area of chronic underemployment, recruits were found. Though they were unskilled, they could keep production limping along.

**Kingsport Press now maintains that these strikebreakers are "permanent" employes, who will not be let go even if the strike is settled. Thus a settlement, Kingsport style, would offer jobs to only a handful of strikers.**

Since the strike started a number of publishers have sent much or all of their work elsewhere. More must do so; but this, Meany stressed, depends upon the earnest efforts of union members everywhere—especially parents.

# ILG Wins Major Victory At Sears Apparel Plant

Little Rock, Ark.—The Ladies' Garment Workers triumphed over bitter management opposition to win a 666 to 564 victory in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Ottenheimer Brothers Manufacturing Co., which has more employes under a single roof than any plant but one in Arkansas.

A total of 1,235 workers out of 1,400 who were eligible marked ballots in the election.

The plant is a division of the Kellwood Co., a Chicago-based affiliate of Sears Roebuck & Co. which operates 30 apparel sewing plants, all of them non-union. It produces blouses, dresses and lounge wear.

**ILGWU Vice Pres. Frederick Siems, who was in charge of the drive, charged that management prior to the vote vainly attempted to intimidate and coerce union members, especially the plan organizing committee, and harassed them at every turn. Workers were threatened with layoffs and loss of work if the plant were organized, and huge anti-union signs were posted on plant walls, Siems reported.**

Committee members, he said, were cut off from the better type of work and given unusually difficult jobs or transferred to unfamiliar machines in order to curtail their earnings. They were kept under constant watch, frequently reprimanded in the presence of their coworkers for trivial reasons, and finally suspended from their jobs shortly before the election, he said.

Mgr. Jerry Perlstein of the union's Southern Missouri-Arkansas District Council headed day-to-day organizing operations. He was aided by Staff Representatives Eva Chambers, Jerry Sue Jackson, George Lambert, Helen Phipps, Lula Spellman, David Turner and Lew Webster.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky in a telegram of congratulation and welcome to union ranks pledged "full support in your efforts to win a truly American standard of living" when negotiations for a first contract get under way.

## Strike Activity Matches '64 Level

Strike activity last year was at about the same level as in 1964, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics—more walkouts, fewer workers involved and about the same amount of lost time.

Preliminary estimates list about 3,860 stoppages involving 1.4 million workers who lost 23.1 million man-days of work, compared to 3,655 strikes in 1964 involving 1.6 million workers who were idle for 22.9 million man-days. Lost time accounted for 18 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total estimated working time, the same as in 1964, the report disclosed.

*Stiffer Penalties Urged:*

# New Anti-Union Acts Laid to J. P. Stevens

*(Continued from Page 1)*

practice . . . which have thwarted the attempts of its employes to organize . . . and that [it] has pursued this practice with a calculated disregard" of the law, and because the conventional recommendations do not fit the situation and "will not adequately restore the status quo, I recommend to the board that it consider such other and further remedies which it may deem appropriate" to carry out the purposes of the law.

**Ruckel did not specify the remedies. TWUA Pres. William Pollock said his decision "clearly demonstrates that in every situation . . . where Stevens workers have sought to form a union, the company has been guilty of violating the law."**

"Incredible as it seems," Pollock said, "with two rounds of hearings completed, the company still continues to flout the law by discharging and intimidating workers in defiance of the NLRB. The situation clearly calls for new and stiffer remedies to bring J. P. Stevens & Co. in compliance with the labor laws of the land."

**Earlier Firings Cited**

After a 1964 hearing into similar charges of Stevens Co. misconduct, the same examiner recommended the reinstatement of 69 workers also fired for union activity during an organizing campaign started in 1963, and still continuing, by the TWUA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

**In his latest decision, Ruckel directed that Stevens be compelled by the NLRB to reinstate 19 fired union members with backpay plus interest, and to compensate another worker for overtime he was discriminatorily deprived of.**

Nine of the discharged employes had been witnesses at hearings Ruckel conducted in 1964, his report disclosed.

He recommended that the firm also be ordered to cease and desist from:

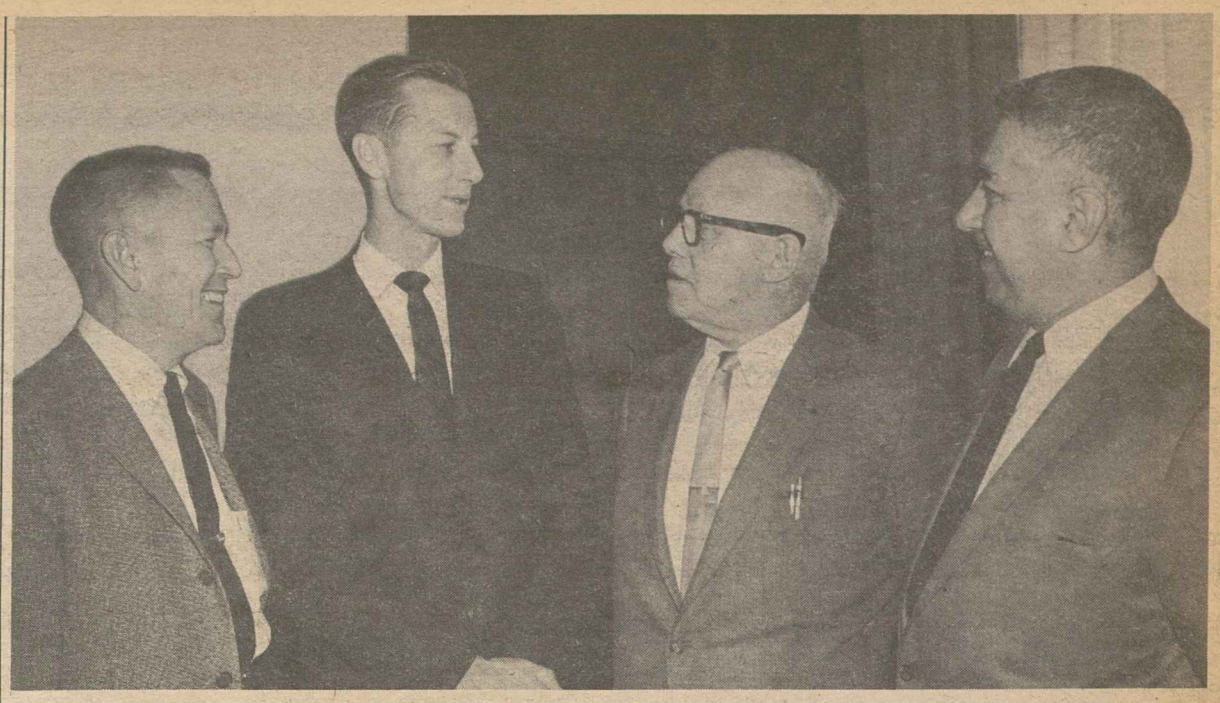
- Discharging, forcing the termination of, refusing overtime work to or otherwise discriminating against employes to discourage their union membership.
- Discharging, forcing the termination of or otherwise discriminating against employes for giving testimony as NLRB witnesses.
- Interrogating workers as to union activities or threatening them with discharge or other reprisals if they assist the union.
- Altering working conditions, intimidating employes into withdrawing from the union, or encouraging antiunion activity while prohibiting union activity by Stevens workers.

## *Civil Rights Link Helps Union Win*

Augusta, Ga.—The Painters won a resounding victory in a representation election among the 550 employes of Merry Brothers, manufacturers of brick products here, as the outgrowth of cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

**The organization drive was explained at a series of meetings with local NAACP leaders and Negro ministers which were arranged by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Don Slaiman and Al Kehrer, the department's southern representative, at the request of Painters' Pres. Frank Raftery.**

The sessions led to a close relationship that resulted in broad support for the union in the Negro community which was an important factor in winning the election. Organizing Dir. Jack Cox of the union hailed Slaiman and his staff for making "an outstanding contribution to bring this about."



**THE STATE OF THE LABOR PRESS** is discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Ray Davidson (second from left), new president of the Intl. Labor Press Association, at a meeting in Meany's office. Participating were Kenneth Fiester (left), ILPA secretary-treasurer, and Leon Stein (right), immediate past president of the labor editors' organization.

### *Shriver Steps Down From Peace Corps*

**R. Sargent Shriver, founder and director of the Peace Corps, has stepped down from that post to work "double time" in his second job, director of the anti-poverty program, Pres. Johnson announced.**

**The President also announced that the new Peace Corps director would be Jack Vaughn, recently assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and an expert on Latin America.**

# *Contract Preparation Urged for Automation*

The lack of adequate preparation in labor-management relations for the coming surge of automation was emphasized by Sam Zagoria, National Labor Relations Board member, at a luncheon during an Intl. Labor Press Association executive board meeting in Washington.

Zagoria told of a search through Labor Dept. records which yielded little or nothing in the way of sample contract clauses governing notice of job-destroying technological changes, training or retraining programs, relocation and similar factors.

**Whether automation comes as rapidly as some think or as slowly as others believe, he said, "there should be some preparation and clauses written into contracts to make the adjustments easier in terms of human relations."**

"Industry is largely accustomed to planning for the future," he said. "Why should it not plan also for dealing with its human resources?"

Zagoria paid tribute to his fellow NLRB members as men who "sit around the table trying to find out the right thing to do . . .[and] try very hard to do the best they can." Most of the time, despite their different backgrounds, they agree, he added.

He said he views the board as an administrative agency charged with administering basic federal labor law, rather than as a labor court bound by precedents. For that reason, he said, he feels it has an obligation "to take the broad look at things and do a little improvising."

Zagoria as a Washington Post reporter was president of the Washington Newspaper Guild. He went to the NLRB from a post as administrative assistant to Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.).

Leon Stein, editor of the Ladies' Garment Workers' publication Justice and ILPA president for the past two years, bowed out at the luncheon and was succeeded by Ray Davidson, editor of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union News. Stein was presented with a plaque in appreciation of his services and with a gift of luggage.

# Hall Urges U.S.-Japanese Cooperation

Tokyo—Japanese and American labor should work together to build a world of peace and freedom and to defeat Communist aggression, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall said here.

"The world needs peace more than anything else," Hall told delegates to the Japanese Confederation of Labor's second national convention, "but we must have a just peace."

In his speech to the Domei convention, the president of the Seafarers brought greetings from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and U. S. labor.

Despite difficulties, "we must be realistic and responsible in our approach" to peace, Hall said, because "emotional slogans and shouting in the street do not help."

**"Lasting peace can be achieved by effective international inspection and suspension, not only of nuclear weapons but also all other weapons of mass destruction," he suggested. Such an approach, he stressed, is vital to the attainment of "real and total disarmament . . . our common objective."**

"Let us work together for this great goal," Hall said.

He urged that Japanese and U. S. friendship "be deepened and strengthened" as a guarantee of the "strength of the democratic idea" in the cause of human freedom.

## Jerome Brooks Named Detroit NLRB Chief

Jerome H. Brooks, 48, has been named director of the National Labor Relations Board's Detroit Mich., region succeeding Thomas Roumell, new Michigan State Labor Dept. director. Brooks has been Detroit regional attorney and served for 21 months as acting regional director. Bernard Gottfried, assistant regional attorney, will take Brooks' former post.

# Lockout Case Returned For Study by NLRB

The Supreme Court has vacated a decision of the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in a case hinging on whether an employer has the right to lock out employes in single-unit bargaining before an impasse has been reached.

The high court, approving a request by the National Labor Relations Board for an opportunity for further study, instructed the 6th Circuit to remand to the board the case of newspaper drivers who were locked out by the Detroit News when their union went on strike against the Detroit Free Press.

The board told the high court in a memorandum that its decision in the Detroit case, finding the News guilty of an unlawful lockout, was made before the Supreme Court issued rulings upholding lockouts in cases involving the American Ship Building Co. and another firm. The appeals judges reversed the NLRB but now must let the board reconsider the facts in the light of the American Ship Building decision.

**Whether the absence of an impasse in Detroit News negotiations and separate bargaining by the unaffiliated Teamsters with the publishers would warrant a result different from the American Ship Building ruling are "difficult problems of law and policy which should be passed on" by the board, it said.**

In another union case the Supreme Court reversed a 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision that the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers cannot intervene in the NLRB's refusal-to-bargain case against the General Electric Co. The high court ordered further consideration in the light of its "Scofield" decision permitting the Auto Workers to intervene in a suit brought against the company by employes.

The 2nd Circuit judges had ruled that the IUE could take part in the lawsuit as a "friend of the court" but not as an intervenor. The union wanted to appeal parts of the NLRB order against GE that in the IUE's opinion did not go far enough.

# Grapes Still on Vines In Delano Strike Area

Delano, Calif.—Grapes which ripened last fall are hanging on the vines in January to testify to the effectiveness of the four-month old strike by 3,500 farm workers in this rich agricultural area.

Members of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee walked out Sept. 8 at vineyards in a 400-square mile San Joaquin Valley area in protest at wages less than the $1.40 per hour required to be paid by employers of imported Mexican bracero labor.

Now, says AWOC Dir. C. Al Green, the strike is more solid than ever. And AWOC has extended organizing efforts into the citrus ranches in neighboring Tulare County, where two mass meetings have been held, Green said.

**Nationwide labor support, including financial contributions by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has played a part in the continuing strength of the strike—longest and largest in California since the bitter struggles in the Grapes of Wrath days of the 1930s.**

The AFL-CIO endorsed the strike in a strongly worded resolution at its San Francisco convention.

Following the convention, IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther visited Delano and publicly pledged a $5,000 a month contribution for strike support.

Financial aid also has come from plant gate contributions in northern and southern California. Waterfront workers have respected farm worker informational picket lines at the docks, preventing shipment of grapes picked by strikebreakers.

AWOC was joined last fall by members of the independent National Farm Workers Association and the Mexican-American Unity Council in the strike.

**Grower attempts to pick the 1965 harvest were far from successful as pickets roved the vineyard area and were able in many cases to persuade imported strikebreakers to leave the fields.**

Growers have been no more successful in getting their vines pruned this winter to ensure a good 1966 yield, Green said. He reported that skilled pruners are among the Delano pickets or are working in the Coachella Valley of southern California where AWOC won a $1.40 per hour scale plus 25 cents a box piece rates in a strike last year.

# Labor and the Great Society

**IN STRIVING TO REALIZE** its concept of a great society, the labor movement has sought to enhance the quality of life while increasing its quantity for all working families. Indeed, there is a close link.

Through collective bargaining, union members learned that better wages and working conditions, though spoken of as "goals," really provided the basis or means for a better life at home and dignity on the job.

In broader fashion, organized labor has operated in the pursuit of legislative and political goals to improve the lives of people.

**The 1965 AFL-CIO convention demonstrated this role of labor again. Some "goals" won last year are now to be implemented—medicare, education, civil rights, housing. Other "goals" were set for this year—repeal of 14(b), minimum wage expansion, a modernized jobless pay system, consumer protection.**

Future goals took shape with no less a sense of determination to bring them to fruition.

An end to poverty—"labor's historic goal"—was again at the top of labor's list. With some 35 to 50 million people in poverty, the AFL-CIO proposed a broad program. Since over half of all poor families are headed by a low-paid worker or a jobless worker, half the problem was viewed as a case of a lack of decent-paying jobs. Income maintenance and a variety of other aid were proposed for poor families headed by aged and disabled persons.

The convention's omnibus resolution on poverty made clear that helping the poor and defenseless become full participants in society is central to labor's cause. At the same time, other strong threads must be woven into the social fabric to bring about a truly great society.

A retirement benefit increase of at least 50 percent is necessary "to permit older people to participate in the increased standard of living they have helped to make possible."

The federal government should lead in "a massive effort to rebuild our cities." The new Dept. of Housing & Urban Development can create productive intergovernmental links with metropolitan areas. Housing construction should be greatly increased to at least 2.5 million units a year. Low-rent public housing should rise to a least 125,000 units a year in the period ahead.

**THERE IS A NEED FOR** "devising and promoting a medically advanced and economically sound national health care program—a public program which will replace our fragmented, costly, inefficient and inadequate arrangements for health care with an acceptable nationwide program of comprehensive, high-quality health services which is accessible to all Americans."

**The nation must seriously begin to consider financing beyond high school the education of all its young people. Removing the economic barrier to higher education might run as high as $15 billion a year. It would mean, as in the GI bills, paying educational and subsistence costs to enable each person to develop to his fullest potential.**

The government must shoulder its responsibility of protecting the nation's resources against exploitation and monopoly and developing them "for the good of all Americans." A coherent resources policy and the peaceful application of atomic energy should be integrated with economic policy in moving towards a full employment economy.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GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*



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## 'Let's Keep Pouring'

***State of the Union Message:***

# Johnson Bids Congress Assure 'Most Urgent Decencies' to All

*The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's State of the Union message to the second session of the 89th Congress.*

**I HAVE NOT COME HERE** tonight to ask for pleasant luxuries or for idle pleasures. I have come here to recommend that you—the representatives of the richest nation on earth—you the elected servants of the people who live in abundance unmatched on this globe—you bring the most urgent decencies of life to all of your fellow Americans.

**There are men who cry out: We must sacrifice. Well, let us rather ask them: Who will they sacrifice? Are they going to sacrifice the children who seek the learning, or the sick who need medical care, or the families who dwell in squalor that are now brightened by the hope of home? Will they sacrifice opportunity for the distressed—the beauty of our land, the hope of our poor?**

Time may require further sacrifices. And if it does, then we will make them.

But we will not heed those who wring it from the hopes of the unfortunate here in a land of plenty.

I believe that we can continue the Great Society while we fight in Viet Nam. But if there are some who do not believe this, then, in the name of justice, let them call for the contribution of those who live in the fullness of our blessing, rather than try to strip it from the hands of those that are most in need.

And let no one think that the unfortunate and the oppressed of this land sit stifled and alone in their hope tonight. Hundreds of their servants and their protectors sit before me tonight here in this great chamber.

* * *

Until peace comes, or if it does not come, our course is clear. We will act as we must to help protect the independence of the valiant people of South Viet Nam. We will strive to limit the conflict, for we wish neither increased destruction nor do we want to invite increased danger.

But we will give our fighting men what they must have: Every gun and every dollar, and every decision—whatever the cost or whatever the challenge.

**And we will continue to help the people of South Viet Nam care for those that are ravaged by battle, create progress in the villages and carry forward the healing hopes of peace as best they can amidst the uncertain terrors of war.**

Let me be absolutely clear. The days may become months and the months may become years, but we will stay as long as aggression commands us to battle.

The people of Viet Nam, North and South, seek the same thing. The shared needs of man, the needs for food and shelter and education, the chance to build and work and till the soil free from the arbitrary horrors of battle, the desire to walk in the dignity of those who master their own destiny.

To all of those caught up in this conflict, we therefore say again tonight: Let us choose peace, and with it the wondrous works of peace, and beyond that, the time when hope reaches toward consummation, and life is the servant of life.

In this work, we plan to discharge our duty to the people whom we serve.

* * *

**THIS IS** the State of the Union.

But over it all—wealth, the promise and expectation—lies our troubling awareness of American men at war tonight.

How many men who listen to me tonight have served their nation in other wars? How very many are not here to listen? The war in Viet Nam is not like these other wars. Yet, finally, war is always the same. It is young men dying in the fullness of their promise. It is trying to kill a man that you do not even know well enough to hate.

Therefore, to know war is to know that there is still madness in this world. Many of you share the burden of this knowledge tonight with me. But there is a difference.

**For, finally, I must be the one to order our guns to fire against the—against all the most inward pulls of my desire. For we have children to teach, as we have sick to be cured, and we have men to be freed. There are poor to be lifted up and there are cities to be built and there's a world to be helped.**

Yet, we do what we must.

I am hopeful, and I will try as best I can with everything I've got to end this battle and to return our sons to their desires.

Yet, as long as others will challenge America's security, and test the dearness of our beliefs with fire and steel, then we must stand, or see the promise of two centuries tremble.

***Morgan Says:***

# 'Ev and Gerry' TV Message Betrays Extent of GOP Woes

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**IF THE REPUBLICAN** answer to the President's State of the Union message is any measure of the party's plight—and it is—the plaint of card-carrying Republicans might be expressed as follows: "Take us to our leader." The question is, where is he? The party which does not control the White House is invariably handicapped, but the utter leaderlessness of the GOP and the lack of a rallying point were perhaps never more poignantly portrayed than during the half-hour "Ev and Gerry" show carried from coast to coast on both radio and television.

Morgan

At least one network took exception initially to the Republican request for prime time to give the party's rebuttal to the President's annual report to Congress, on the sensible grounds that a State of the Union message, required by the Constitution, does not obligate the broadcasting industry to carry the opposition's response under the so-called fairness doctrine chaperoned by the Federal Communications Commission. As it turned out all major networks did carry the program.

They would have done the Republican Party a favor if they had not. There was hardly a thought that Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois and House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan uttered that they had not uttered before. Indeed, their more or less spontaneous assessment before radio and TV film microphones right after the President's message last Wednesday night made fresher copy.

**The dramatically unruly locks of that wonderful legislative thespian, Sen. Dirksen, waved in front of his face like kelp from the Sargasso Sea as he faltered through a somewhat equivocal endorsement of Administration policy in Viet Nam. The fresher, younger, trimmer Ford, a former All-American football player from Michigan, probed the Johnson line in vain for a productive opening. After watching the program in disbelief, a key man on Lyndon Johnson's staff turned to his wife and said, more in sadness than in jubilation, that if this was all the drama and dynamism the loyal opposition could muster, the two-party system was really in trouble.**

As Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson rallied decisive Democratic support to Pres. Eisenhower on vital measures of foreign policy, so Minority Leader Dirksen has delivered necessary Republican votes to Pres. Johnson, not only involving matters in Viet Nam but on such major domestic measures as the voting rights bill.

White House Press Sec. Bill Moyers shrewdly took note of this, saying the President was "very grateful" for Dirksen's call for a "policy of reason" in Viet Nam. With somewhat wryly reversed English, he went on to express happiness that Rep. Ford had come out in support of education, the war on poverty and other programs which the President had been pursuing with such "vigor and thoroughness" for so long.

**REPUBLICAN WOES** are legion. The congressional wing is in divisive turmoil. Not only is the party still in the process of picking itself out of the rubble left by the Johnson avalanche at the polls in 1964, the President used his 2-to-1 majority in Congress to ram through a brilliant Great Society program last session and then had the temerity to ask for more this session. The President's public support, the pollsters say, remains strong. He is dogged by two serious dangers, the war in Asia and the threat of inflation. Either or both could do him serious damage in November's congressional elections. So far, however, the economic system is "go" and the Administration is puzzled but delighted that the Republicans, thus far, have failed to jump on the fact that every major prediction Defense Sec. McNamara has made about the crisis in Viet Nam since 1963 has proved wrong.

**All this is not to say the Republicans won't pick up seats in November. The "outs" invariably do in an off year. Nor is it to say that the party is bereft of talent. Oregon's Gov. Hatfield is likely to win a Senate seat. In Illinois, businessman Charles Percy will be a strong challenger to that veteran Democratic liberal, Sen. Paul Douglas. Michigan's Gov. Romney is being measured for his presidential possibilities.**

California is another story. For if actor Ronald Reagan should win the governorship, or even the GOP nomination, it will intensify the national split between Republican moderates and their right wing. This would make it even more difficult to exploit the legitimate issues that do exist.

Passing laws is one thing. Performance on them is another. The war on poverty is a case in point. Republicans have been sniping at it but in such a way that they seem to be aiming more at the poor than at maladministration of programs. All this is more than too bad. Even the Johnson regime is not perfect and for its own good and the country's it needs an effective opposition to point up its weaknesses.

***Biggest Setback in Decade:***

# Failure of Indonesian Coup Major Defeat for Communism

**THE FAILURE** of the Communist attempt to take over the government of Indonesia was "the biggest setback world communism generally and Communist China specifically have suffered in this decade."

Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs offered this estimate of the situation on his return from a survey tour of the Far East. Goldberg formerly was in Indonesia for the AFL-CIO.

**Interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, scheduled for broadcast over the ABC national radio network at noon Jan. 24, Goldberg also predicted that Pres. Sukarno will not continue long as head of state in Indonesia.**

Goldberg charged that Sukarno was involved in the attempted coup.

"Remember that Sukarno kept quiet for the first few days and people wondered whether he was in prison, whether he was alive, or not," he said. "He kept quiet during the first stages of the attempted coup, in which he, Col. Untung, head of the palace guard, and Gen. Dani, head of the Air Force, were involved. They were together at this time at the Halim air base, to which the Chinese Communists had secretly shipped arms and ammunition."

After that, recalled the AFL-CIO representative, Sukarno claimed that the Communists were not involved, and had still to be considered part of the government.

**"THE ARMY** has pretended to go along, but has been doing the very opposite of what Sukarno wants," Goldberg reported. "They have retained Sukarno because he still is a charismatic leader with a certain degree of influence over the masses. However it is only a matter of time before Sukarno disappears from the historical stage by reason of his health, which is very bad, or because the army shunts him aside."

**The future of Indonesia, according to the AFL-CIO observer, depends on whether the army meets the social, political and economic needs of the country.**

"There is a question as to whether the army will have enough social vision to meet the desperate economic needs of the people and enough political wisdom to end the military dictatorship," Goldberg declared. "Also they will need help in rebuilding the country."

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**YOU COULDN'T** call the Republican reply to Mr. Johnson's State of the Union message a highly inspiring event, although it was nice of the three television networks to make free time available to the GOP spokesmen, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, the House leader.

**Dirksen, who largely confined his remarks to Viet Nam, found almost nothing in Pres. Johnson's handling of the situation there to criticize. He did not echo the Republican Coordinating Committee's demand for further "escalation" of the conflict by either a naval blockade or the actual bombing of North Vietnamese ports and cities. He endorsed Mr. Johnson's current—and intense—"peace offensive." He merely said that the scope of the war should be expanded, if that becomes necessary, "as sound military judgment dictates."**

Gerry Ford, handling the domestic field, said he was against repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law and in favor of Dirksen's proposed constitutional amendment to upset the effect of the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions.

He's against federal standards in unemployment compensation, too, and in favor of a "searching examination" of the President's budget proposals when the specific recommendations are sent up. He said there ought to be another commission, such as the old Hoover commission, on reorganization of the executive branch of the government, and a new GI Bill of Rights, and better housing and other benefits for servicemen. He's in favor of increasing both jobs and output "without inflation" and thinks we ought to see how the recent civil rights laws are working and tighten them if necessary, he said.

**That's not exactly a Charley Halleck type of speech, it must be acknowledged, but neither does it carry much punch as an affirmative program for a major political party.**

In contrast to Mr. Johnson's highly detailed and sweeping proposals for new legislation in many fields, it all seemed pretty pallid.

And the question naturally arises: Why does Mr. Ford, who comes from the heavily industrialized state of Michigan, want to block 14(b) repeal and federal minimum standards of unemployment insurance? The only states that benefit from 14(b) and low benefits for the jobless are the low-wage states that spend a good deal of energy trying to pirate industry away from Michigan and other northern states.

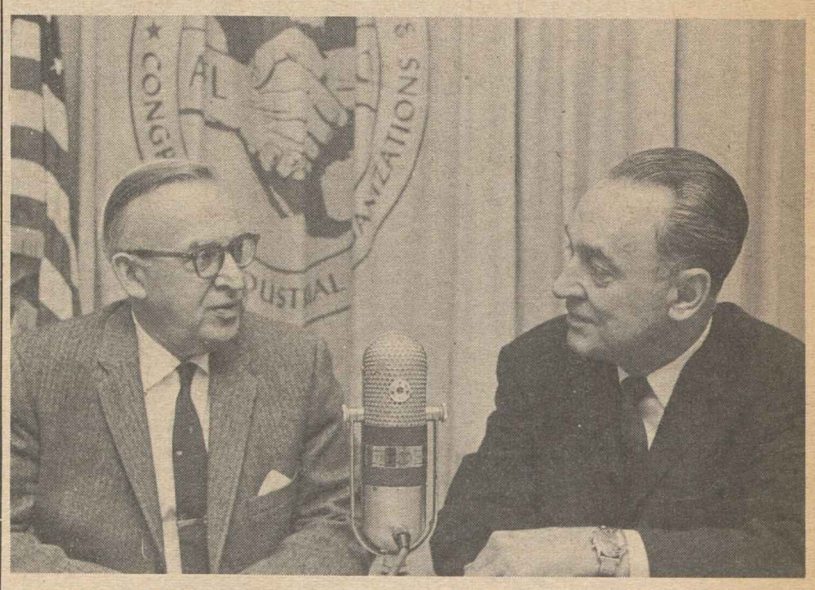
* * *

**THE OPPOSITION** party suffers natural disadvantages in trying to compete with the President on a State of the Union analysis.

**Mr. Johnson went on the air in prime television time before a joint session of Congress, and he spoke for nearly an hour. The networks had no obligation whatever to give the GOP free time for an "answer," and although all three networks did grant the free time eventually, it was for half an hour only, the program was taped, and it was presented at various times ranging from 9:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. EST.**

The President also gave an object lesson on how the White House could be used to dominate the news, no matter what the minority was doing. He announced the resignation of Sargent Shriver from the Peace Corps. He advanced his usual Tuesday morning meeting with Democratic congressional leaders to Monday afternoon, and Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara met with them. White House Press Sec. Bill D. Moyers hotly disputed a report that the President had set a "time limit' on the "peace offensive" seeking to end the war in Viet Nam, and the U. S. Army announced a 78-hour cease-fire on the fields of battle.

The competition Dirksen and Ford faced, in short, was pretty rough. And when they didn't have much to say anyway, the contrast was remarkable.



**FAILURE** of the Communist coup in Indonesia was a major defeat for world communism, Harry Goldberg (left) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs declared in an interview with Harry W. Flannery. Goldberg, just returned from a tour of the Far East, was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, heard on the ABC radio network.

**ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESSIONAL** leaders joined the American Federation of Government Employes in marking the 83rd anniversary of the civil service merit system—and the fourth anniversary of the Executive Order on union recognition. Shown at a Washington, D. C., banquet attended by 1,000 AFGE members are, from left: Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), ranking majority member, and Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.), chairman of the Post Office & Civil Service Committee, with AFGE Pres. John F. Griner.

# Public Worker Strikes Laid to Pay Grievances

The problem of strikes by public workers will not be entirely solved "so long as there are underpaid public employes whose grievances are unsettled and who have no adequate mechanism for redress of those grievances," Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes said.

He warned in a statement that there are no panaceas, short cuts or hastily-drawn laws that can solve the problem and urged a responsible approach by both sides in terms of the public interest.

**He specifically urged that when negotiations falter, "the process of fact-finding can greatly assist in achieving a settlement." He recommended selection of fact-finding commissions by management and labor with a mutually-chosen third party to help produce reasonable settlements.**

"The effort to eliminate disagreement by fiat," he warned, "is both dictatorial and impractical. If it is used against employes in the public service, it will most certainly be used in the hazy gray areas between the public and private sectors of the economy and ultimately it will be used against all workers."

The SCME president's statement pointed out that certain government employes, "policemen, fire fighters, prison guards and other similar categories, should not and cannot strike." He noted that the Fire Fighters' union constitution specifically prohibits strikes. In all of the above cases, he said, there is a "clear and present danger to the community" that makes use of the strike weapon impossible.

### 'Considerable Confusion'

Beyond that, he added, there is "considerable confusion" about the whole issue of collective bargaining and strikes in the public service. Noting the New York City transit strike, Wurf said the issue that concerned New Yorkers was not that the subway and bus workers were public employes but that the strike caused public inconvenience.

He noted that in many cities where transportation lines are operated by private companies a strike may cause inconvenience "but it does not concern governmental labor-management relations."

**Good labor-management relations in the public and private sectors must be concerned with fundamental problems. State and local officials must deal with the problems of their employes, "not sweep them under the rug."**

Wurf said collective bargaining has proven itself in the public service and must be protected and strengthened to eliminate substandard conditions and grievances, "and thus promote good government."

### CORRECTION

A photograph in the Jan. 1 issue of the AFL-CIO News, showing a gingerbread house made by members of Hotel & Club Employes Local 6 in New York, carried erroneous identifications. Shown left to right were Pres. James Marley and Vice Pres. Charles Martin of Local 6.

# Leaders Join To Back LBJ On Viet Funds

House Democratic and Republican leaders predicted strong bipartisan support for Pres. Johnson's request for an additional $12.7 billion to support the war effort in Viet Nam.

The President's request included $12.3 billion for the Defense Dept. and $415 million for the Agency for Intl. Development. The AID money would be used for supplies for the civilian population of Viet Nam, rural construction, port expansion and refugee relief.

"We are engaged in a major effort to open a road to a peaceful settlement," the President wrote House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), and "we will continue to press on every door."

**Nevertheless, the President stressed, "until the aggression ends, we must do all that is necessary to support our allies and our own fighting forces in Viet Nam.**

The House also received from the Senate the first major bill acted on this year—to set up a "wild rivers" system and preserve undammed and in their natural state seven free-flowing streams. Seventeen other rivers were listed for study to determine whether they should be added to the list.

The measure passed the Senate with ease—71 to 1. But the Administration-backed bill apparently faces a harder fight in the House. Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.) of the House Interior Committee said his committee would be too busy to consider the bill.

# *Bargaining in Civil Service Proves Value*

Collective bargaining in the federal civil service has been good for the government and the public as well as unions, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy declared.

In the four years since Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order on union recognition, hundreds and thousands of federal workers have voted for union representation and are covered by union contracts, he noted.

### Maturity Growing

Union-management relations are not without problems, he said, but these are being handled with "growing maturity."

Macy spoke at a dinner attended by more than 1,000 members of the American Federation of Government Employes marking the 83rd anniversary of the signing of the Civil Service Act.

**Chairman A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee told the AFGE gathering that 1966 will be "a bigger and better year for federal employes" in terms of legislative gains.**

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), ranking majority member of the committee, spelled out some of the goals in a major speech.

During 1966, he predicted, Congress will "put teeth into the comparability principle" that federal salaries keep pace with comparable jobs in private industry.

"Just because there was a raise last year does not mean that there should not be another raise this year—or next year," he said. "Until this comparability gap is closed, government employes must continue to have their pay raised, and I will support them in that effort."

# State Body Offers 16 Scholarships

San Francisco—The California AFL-CIO is offering 16 scholarships worth $500 each to this year's seniors in public and private high schools throughout the state.

Awards will be made on the basis of two-hour examinations on Apr. 15 in each high school where applicants have filed. The aim is to evaluate the student's knowledge and understanding of labor, business, industrial and governmental problems and his ability to present what he knows.

## For 1966:

# *Scheduled List of Union Conventions*

*Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1966 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.*

| Date | Organization | Place |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 27-29 | Oklahoma | Tulsa |
| Apr. 25-29 | Canadian Labor Congress | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Apr. 25-29 | State, County & Municipal | Washington, D. C. |
| Apr. (no date) | Radio Association | San Francisco, Calif. |
| May 2-6 | Firemen & Oilers | Montreal, Que. |
| May 5-13 | Upholsterers | Palm Beach, Fla. |
| May 9-13 | Furniture Workers | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| May 14-21 | Distillery Workers | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| May 16-20 | Packinghouse Workers | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| May 16-24 | Auto Workers | Long Beach, Calif. |
| May 23 | Hotel & Restaurant | St. Louis, Mo. |
| May 23-27 | Clothing Workers | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| May 23-27 | Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| June 6-10 | Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| June 13 | Idaho | Burley |
| June 17-18 | South Dakota | Watertown |
| June 20-23 | Musicians | Las Vegas, Nev. |
| June 20-24 | Communications Workers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| June 20-24 | Textile Workers Union of America | Montreal, Que. |
| June 27 | Elevator Constructors | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| July 11-15 | Maintenance of Way | Montreal, Que. |
| July 17-22 | Bookbinders | Toronto, Ont. |
| July 18-30 | Glass & Ceramic | Toronto, Ont. |
| July 25-27 | Yardmasters | Chicago, Ill. |
| July 25-29 | Newspaper Guild | Washington, D. C. |
| July 25-29 | Technical Engineers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| July (no date) | Nevada | Las Vegas |
| July (no date) | Potters | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Aug. 8-12 | Plumbers | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Aug. 8-12 | Special Delivery Messengers | Houston, Tex. |
| Aug. 8-13 | Postal Clerks | Louisville, Ky. |
| Aug. 14-19 | Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Aug. 14-20 | Letter Carriers | Detroit, Mich. |
| Aug. 15-19 | Fire Fighters | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| Aug. 15-20 | California | San Diego |
| Aug. 22-26 | Teachers | Chicago, Ill. |
| Aug. 22-26 | Washington | Tacoma |
| Aug. 25-31 | Bakery & Confectionery Workers | Chicago, Ill. |
| Aug. 28-Sept. 2 | Government Employes | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Aug. (no date) | Molders & Allied Workers | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Aug. (no date) | Utah | (Not set) |
| Sept. 5-9 | British Trades Union Congress | Blackpool, England |
| Sept. 5-9 | Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Sept. 12 | Rubber Workers | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Sept. 12-16 | Bricklayers | Montreal, Que. |
| Sept. 12-16 | Stereotypers & Electrotypers | Washington, D. C. |
| Sept. 19 | Sheet Metal Workers | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Sept. 19 | Steelworkers | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| Sept. 19-21 | Minnesota | Rochester |
| Sept. 19-23 | Oregon | Coos Bay |
| Sept. 19-24 | Carpenters | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Sept. 19-24 | Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Sept. 25-26 | Nebraska | Fremont |
| Sept. 26-28 | Missouri | St. Louis |
| Sept. (no date) | Alaska | Fairbanks |
| Sept. (no date) | Iowa | Des Moines |
| Sept. (no date) | Vermont | Burlington |
| Oct. 3-7 | National Maritime Union | New York, N. Y. |
| Oct. 3-8 | Papermakers & Paperworkers | Cleveland, O. |
| Oct. 4-6 | Massachusetts | Boston |
| Oct. 9-12 | Air Line Dispatchers | Las Vegas, Nev. |
| Oct. 10-13 | Wisconsin | Madison |
| Oct. 10-14 | Marine & Shipbuilding Workers | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| Oct. 11-13 | Kentucky | Louisville |
| Oct. 12-14 | Railway Patrolmen | Cleveland, O. |
| Oct. 13-15 | Railway Supervisors | Chicago, Ill. |
| Oct. 17-19 | Indiana | Indianapolis |
| Oct. 17-21 | Chemical Workers | Montreal, Que. |
| Oct. 17-21 | Roofers | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Oct. 17-22 | Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers | Louisville, Ky. |
| Oct. (no date) | Alabama | (Not set) |
| Oct. (no date) | Laborers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Nov. 15-17 | Flight Engineers | Washington, D. C. |
| Nov. 17 | Air Line Pilots | Miami, Fla. |
| Nov. 26-27 | Rhode Island | Providence |

*Cutback Bids Scored:*

# Labor Pledges Fight For Domestic Budget

Labor will "fight in every way we know how" to prevent budget slashes in health, welfare, education and anti-poverty programs, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

Conservatives in Congress may try to use the Viet Nam war as an excuse for slashing these programs and for putting off action on needed domestic legislation, Biemiller said. But he stressed that "the American economy is quite capable of supporting both the war in Viet Nam and a full-fledged Great Society program."

Biemiller was interviewed on Labor News Conference, broadcast over the Mutual Radio Network.

**Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act remains "at the top of our list" of legislative goals, the federation spokesman said. "We are going to lend every bit of energy we have to try to get repeal of 14(b) to a vote" in the Senate, he declared.**

If the Senate is blocked by a filibuster from acting on the repeal bill, Biemiller warned, it would reflect " a serious breakdown of the Amercan representative form of government."

Other major legislation of special interest to labor, he said:

- The AFL-CIO is "very desirous" of enactment of a higher minimum wage extended to additional millions of workers.
- Labor "will be putting a lot of effort" into passage of federal standards on unemployment compensation benefits—"a bill for which we have fought for many, many years."
- The jobsite picketing bill, "'recommended for passage by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson . . . should be passed."
- Labor is "anxious" to get "truth-in-packaging" and "truth-in-lending" bills "out of committee and to the floor for action."
- It is "high time" that Congress approved self-government for the District of Columbia.
- The AFL-CIO favors "legislation that would give greater protection to civil rights workers."

**Despite the continued improvement in the economy, Biemiller said, the AFL-CIO won't be satisfied until unemployment is down to an "irreducible minimum" of "between 2.5 and 3 percent."**

The federation's legislative director was interviewed by Richard L. Strout of the Christian Science Monitor and Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post.

**THE KEY BATTLE** facing Congress involves protecting Great Society programs established last year, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (center) told Hobart Rowen (left) of the Washington Post and Richard L. Strout of the Christian Science Monitor on Labor News Conference, the weekly AFL-CIO public service radio interview.

## Rubber Union Ends Lee Tire Boycott

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers announced the lifting of a boycott of the Lee Tire Co., Conshohocken, Pa., following purchase of the plant by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the signing of an agreement with URW Local 227.

The "don't buy" campaign was inaugurated Mar. 18, 1965, when the former management, headed by Maurice Clairmont, handed the union an ultimatum whose nine points included a 20 percent wage cut and "complete emasculation" of fringe benefits. Since the purchase the URW has won a National Labor Relations Board election by a 209-4 vote, secured the re-hiring of many former Lee workers and negotiated a contract that follows the Goodyear national pattern.

# Strike Penalties Stayed In N.Y. Transit Walkout

New York—Condon-Wadlin Act strike penalties against 36,000 transit workers were stayed by a court here as negotiators for the Transit Authority and two unions continued to work out the exact language of a contract based on their strike settlement of Jan. 13.

A 12-day tieup of busses and subway trains ended in an agreement giving members of the Transport Workers and the Amalgamated Transit Union improved benefits that will bring them closer to their objective of wage parity with other city workers, according to union spokesmen.

When final details are agreed to, transit employes will get wage hikes of 4 percent, retroactive to Jan. 1; another 4 percent next Jan. 1, and an additional 7 percent on July 7, 1967, to achieve a rate of $4 an hour in mid-1967 for skilled workers now at $3.4625. The pact also calls for working condition improvements, health and welfare gains and increased pension benefits.

**Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger of the three-man panel that mediated the settlement said all the money items involved are "clearly within the guidelines" recommended by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Mayor John V. Lindsay, who took office the day the strike started, said he agrees with Feinsinger.**

In an analysis written for union and management bargainers, Feinsinger said that the national economic stabilization program is designed to regulate wages and prices, but not to freeze them. It is clear, he observed, that the guideposts contemplate correction of inequities.

The case for correction of such inequities rests primarily on the belief that certain Transit Authority employes are paid substantially less than city employes in comparable jobs, he wrote.

Still resting in a hospital was TWU Pres. Michael Quill, who collapsed in the city Civil Jail before the settlement and is reported considerably improved. During the absence of Quill and eight other jailed union leaders, TWU's Douglas L. MacMahon headed the labor negotiators. At its end he praised the mediators for their help—Feinsinger, Sylvester Garrett and Theodore W. Kheel.

Still to be settled is the applicability of the Condon-Wadlin Act to the transit strike. The act penalizes public employes who stage a walkout.

## Samuel to Rejoin Clothing Union Staff

New York—Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers has announced that Howard D. Samuel, who left the union staff a year ago to become vice president of the New School for Social Research, will return to the ACWA in his former capacity.

He will be executive director of the Sidney Hillman Foundation as well as director of the ACWA Union Label Dept. and head of the union's political education and legislative activities.

# *Weaver Joins Cabinet As Urban Dept. Chief*

Robert C. Weaver took office as the nation's first secretary of Housing & Urban Development to a chorus of good wishes and praise.

Weaver's appointment was confirmed by the Senate unanimously and with near-record speed. The first Negro to achieve Cabinet rank was hailed for his fairness and ability by Democrats and Republicans alike—and by southern senators who five years earlier had opposed his confirmation as housing administrator.

At a White House swearing-in ceremony, Pres. Johnson assigned the new department the responsibility "to make our cities livable" and to deal with the "human needs" of 135 mililon city-dwellers "as well as bricks and mortar."

### Cooperation Stressed

Labor looks forward "to a close and constructive working cooperation," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote Weaver.

**Meany expressed labor's gratification that the President "has enlisted an administrator with your experience, knowledge and understanding. We know that the working people of the nation and all Americans will benefit from your leadership in the national effort to guide urban America toward better living for all."**

To fill the second post in the department, the President picked Prof. Robert C. Wood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who directed a presidential study on the organization of the new department.

Weaver had also been the announced choice of Pres. Kennedy for the Cabinet post. But Congress twice rebuffed Kennedy's efforts to set up the new department, by legislation and by executive order. The bill authorizing the department was finally approved last year.

The nucleus of the new department is the Housing & Home Finance Agency, which Weaver had headed since 1961.

## *Real 'Right-to-Work' Bill Offered Congress*

**A Texas congressman has introduced a "real right to work bill" which would oblige the government to provide jobs for persons unable to find employment in private industry.**

**Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D) said he hopes his bill will restore the phrase "right to work" to its "original and true meaning."**

**He termed use of the phrase to describe legislation banning the union shop "one of the most flagrant deceptions visited upon Americans in recent years." It is used, he charged, by those who "mock" the workingman.**

**Gonzalez said his bill would set a 3 percent ceiling on unemployment and obligate the federal government to provide jobs in either public or private employment for each person "able, ready and willing to work."**

# Low-Income Housing Goal Of D.C. Unit

The Housing Development Corp., a broadly-representative community organization devoted to making housing available to low-income groups, has been set up in Washington with labor participation.

The board of directors includes Pres. Jay C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO; Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, and Exec. Dir. Jack Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The new body is submitting a request for a demonstration grant of $3.5 million to the Office of Economic Opportunity. Most of the money, if granted, would go into a revolving fund to be used for the construction, rehabilitation or leasing of private housing for low-income tenants.

**If the request is approved it would be the largest sum ever given by the OEO. The United Planning Organization, which coordinates the war on poverty in the Washington area, and its advisory board, the Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council, have approved the program.**

A 27-page prospectus accompanying the application for federal funds notes that 1960 census figures showed 98,336 substandard housing units in the Washington area; 58,288 described as overcrowded; 38,110 that were deteriorated and 9,814 found dilapidated.

Existing public and private agencies, the prospectus says, have been "utterly unable" to solve the low-income housing crisis dramatized by the census figures.

# AFL-CIO Aide Denies Economy 'Overheating'

Pittsburgh—Organized labor sees no "overheating" of the economy and believes economic growth should be continued along with social and economic programs to strengthen American society, a labor spokesman told the Economic Club of Pittsburgh.

If the Viet Nam situation worsens, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger told the city's top business executives, and a rise in military expenditures becomes necessary, then a 2-point increase in the tax on corporate profits may be needed.

It would be wrong, unwise and probably dangerous to cut back or freeze such government programs as the anti-poverty effort, aid to education and aid to metropolitan areas, Goldfinger added.

**The present slack in the use of manpower and plant and the expansion in productive potential provide ample room for substantial increases in consumer demand without the danger of inflationary shortages, he explained.**

Goldfinger said the improved performance of the past two years —in rising output and reduced unemployment—is evidence of the importance of federal fiscal policies in managing the economy.

Nevertheless, he added, the nation is still some distance from the full employment of its manpower and productive capacity. The challenge of sustained economic growth is still to be met and social problems remain unsolved, he noted.

And yet, there have been warnings that the economy is becoming "overheated" and proposals to put on the brakes and suggestions to cut back economic and social programs.

Labor sees no evidence at present of any general "overheating" of the economy, he declared.

Goldfinger said there are still many unemployed and under employed, with joblessness high among such groups as Negroes and teenagers. Industry generally is operating at about 90 percent of capacity, a level below the preferred operating rates of most firms, he added.

**Moreover, he stressed, there has been a rapid growth in the productive potential of the economy. Productivity is rising rapidly and business investment in new plant and equipment has risen by 6 percent in 1965 and is slated to rise by 7 percent this year.**

The labor force also is growing rapidly, he said.

All these factors permit ample room for "substantial increases" of demand without widespread inflationary shortages, Goldfinger asserted. He said the economy can absorb the rise in real total national production of about 5 to 5.25 percent as implied in Pres. Johnson's State of the Union message.

## Former Unionist Fills VISTA Post

Thomas P. Powers, formerly a State, County & Municipal Employes business representative in Washington, has been named director of recruitment for the VISTA Volunteers.

Powers has been a VISTA staff member since last April, developing and administering volunteer training programs. A veteran of five years with the Internal Revenue Service, in his new post he will direct a drive to recruit between 2,000 and 3,000 persons to work for a year among the poor and underprivileged in urban slums and Appalachian and migrant farm labor communities, and on Indian reservations.

*Dirksen Blocks Action:*

# Senate Renews Fight On 14(b) Repeal Vote

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Biemiller, interviewed on the Mutual Network program Capital Assignment, pointed out that the filibuster itself is evidence that Dirksen and his allies know the Senate would vote for repeal.

Public opinion, he noted, has been tested in eight state referendums since 1958, "seven of which we won by overwhelming votes."

While "it is not strictly a party issue" since "some Republicans have been on our side all along," it was an issue in the 1960 and 1964 presidential campaigns, Biemiller pointed out.

**Dirksen's Strategy**

He reiterated labor's belief that "the reason Sen. Dirksen has taken such a leading role in this fight is that he has been very anxious to pass a constitutional amendement to undo the one man, one vote ruling of the United States Supreme Court."

**The AFL-CIO, Biemiller noted, "has fought him on this matter every way we know how" and has made it clear that labor is not willing to make a "deal" to let the reapportionment amendment pass in return for 14(b) repeal.**

He said the Senate's cloture rule — requiring a two-thirds vote to limit debate—will be of no immediate help in breaking a filibuster.

But after prolonged debate—running a number of weeks—"you may find the pressures getting so strong that senators will either use Rule 22 [the cloture provision] or will find other ways of persuading Sen. Dirksen that there should be a vote, up or down, on the question of the repeal of 14(b)," he said.

Once the motion is made to take up the repeal bill, the Senate will recess instead of adjourning at the end of each day providing repeal supporters keep a quorum on hand.

The reason for this lies in the Senate rules on debate. While a vote cannot be forced—short of cloture—so long as any senator wishes and is qualified to speak, there is this limitation:

No senator can claim the floor to speak on the same bill or amendment more than twice in any legislative day.

Even with sundry other delaying tactics, the time must eventually come when all senators participating in a filibuster exhaust their two speeches. However lack of a quorum—51 of the 100 senators—can force an adjournment. This ends the legislative day and opens up a new round of two speeches each.

**In a full-scale filibuster, the minority often leaves only two senators on the floor—one speaking and the other to protect parliamentary rights and give the speaker a rest by intervening with lengthy comments. The majority then must have 49 senators near at hand to answer quorum calls. It puts a serious crimp on out-of-town speaking engagements for the majority and necessitates an effective "whip" system whereby the leadership knows at all times where each friendly senator can be reached.**

Normally a filibuster does not begin until a bill is actually before the Senate. Dirksen's tactic—the first time that a party leader has led a filibuster—is in effect a double filibuster. If he loses on the first round, and the repeal bill becomes the "pending order of business" for the Senate, he will be able to repeat the filibuster in an effort to block final passage of the bill.

Mansfield said initially the Senate sessions would not begin "too early" or last "too late." Customarily, as a filibuster continues, the length of sessions is extended as a means of wearing down the filibuster.

## Al Whitehouse Takes Kentucky Poverty Post

Frankfort, Ky.—Former Dir. Al Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., one-time director of Steelworkers District 25, has been appointed Kentucky coordinator of the Office of Economic Opportunity by Gov. Edward T. Breathitt.

**NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL,** Lawrence F. O'Brien, visited the headquarters of the Postal Clerks to meet with union officers. From left: Ira Kapenstein, assistant to the postmaster general; Sec.-Treas. Owen Schoon; Exec. Vice Pres. Don Dunn; O'Brien and Pres. E. C. Hallbeck.

# Johnson Sends Election Plan To Congress

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Washington and reduce their capacity both in campaigning for reelection and in legislating, the President wrote. An added burden is imposed by the "increasing costs of campaigning," which he said magnified the influence of "large contributors, pressure groups and special-interest lobbyists."

A four-year term of office, with elections in the same year that the President himself is chosen, would assure the widest participation of voters and strengthen the House as a partner in government, he urged.

**State Action Slow**

Under Johnson's recommendations, the four-year term would not take effect before the 1972 elections, at the earliest.

**The President's proposed constitutional amendment on the Electoral College would eliminate the independence of unpledged electors, which might be "exploited" to throw an election into the House, he warned, and result in the eventual choice of a minority President.**

It might also result in the choice of a President and Vice President from different parties, he pointed out, since the Senate selects the Vice President if the Electoral College fails to turn up a majority.

He said that "gaps" in existing law—the lack of provision for the death of candidates shortly before an election or either the President-elect or Vice President-elect after an election—should be filled in the interests of sound self-government.

# Dirksen Opens New Drive on 1 Man, 1 Vote

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen announced a new campaign—"a solid financial undertaking"—to drum up support for his constitutional amendment to escape one man, one vote apportionment.

Dirksen said he has accepted "at the request of my colleagues" the chairmanship of a new group to be called "A Committee for Government of the People."

**The actual campaign—using radio, television and other media —will be handled by the California public relations firm of Whitaker & Baxter.**

The Whitaker & Baxter firm, which has run a number of GOP campaigns in California, was employed by the American Medical Association to fight Pres. Truman's original health insurance plan.

# *Labor Drive Presses Medicare Enrollment*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

eral pension benefits—reminding them of the medical care benefits and urging them to enroll. To date more than 10 million have replied of whom more than 8.5 million elected to take the medical care coverage.

"Ten percent—one in 10—have failed to do so," Meany noted with concern. "This is serious in itself. But even more serious is the problem of the other millions, including many who are not otherwise covered by social security but who are eligible for Medicare benefits.

"It would be a tragedy if the Medicare program, for which the AFL-CIO fought so long and so hard, should fall short of its objectives because its intended beneficiaries are unaware of the facts.

"At the very least we should make sure that our own members —not only the retirees and those who are 65 or older, but also those who have elderly persons in the family—realize the value of this insurance program and the need to meet the Mar. 31 deadline."

Meany made two more points:

- Everybody 65 or older should enroll, even if he is still working and plans to continue working.
- The undecided should enroll now even if they are not sure they can afford the $3. This, he pointed out, will protect their rights while they make up their minds; and if they decide they don't have $3 a month to spend for medical expenses, they can withdraw by July 1, 1966, without having paid anything.

**"I strongly urge every international union and every state and local central body," Meany said in a final plea, "to spread the word through every available means. I can think of no greater community service the labor movement could perform during these next 2½ months than helping to bring about maximum participation in this program."**

The hospitalization and nursing home benefits constitute Part A of Medicare and are more or less automatic, though those not receiving social security, railroad retirement or federal pension benefits or who have not worked in covered occupations should get in touch with their Social Security District Office immediately. The address can be obtained from local post offices or, in larger communities, in city directories or telephone books.

Part B of Medicare is the part that helps pay doctors' bills and some additional services not covered under Part A, and is voluntary. This is what Meany had in mind in urging the labor movement to help step up enrollments.

1-22-66

# UAW Settles Suit With Studebaker

South Bend, Ind.—Some 3,000 retried employes of the Studebaker Co. will continue to receive health and life insurance coverage under a $900,000 settlement with the Auto Workers which has been approved by Judge Robert A. Grant in U.S. District Court here.

The company, a pioneer in the auto industry, has moved all of its operations to Canada and the contract requiring the health and life insurance protection for pensioners expired in October 1964.

The settlement stems from a suit the UAW filed shortly after the old contract expired.

# Ways & Means Hearings Open On Tax Plan

*(Continued from Page 1)*

to complete action on the tax legislation by Mar. 15.

**He wrote Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) that failure to enact the legislation would force either additional government borrowing, an increase in corporate and personal income tax rates, or other new taxes.**

Higher tax rates "are not clearly required at this time," the President said, adding that he "will not hesitate to request additional money if it is needed."

Johnson added that "if our efforts for peaceful resolution of the Viet Nam situation are successful —and those efforts will continue day and night—then your government's need for revenues will be sharply reduced, thus permitting downward tax revisions."

Testifying on the legislation, Treasury Sec. Fowler said the goal "is to avoid additional stimulus, diminish the inflationary potential in the economy, and raise federal revenues to a point where we can project a near balanced budget in a near full employment economy."


**YOU LOSE YOUR VOTE WHEN YOUR SENATOR CAN'T VOTE!**

**DEMAND YOUR SENATOR'S RIGHT TO VOTE ON 14(b)**

**POSTERS URGING** letters supporting the Senate's right to vote on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act are available from the AFL-CIO. Address requests to: Room 606, AFL-CIO Building, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

# Senate Majority Presses for 14(b) Vote


# AFL-CIO News

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# Wage Guide Shift Scored; LBJ Sees Inflation Threat

## Dirksen Kicks Off Filibuster

A Senate majority committed to repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act probed for a way to get the House-passed bill to the Senate floor in the face of an all-out filibuster.

The issue was the Senate's right to vote.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield opened the effort with an appeal to reason and fairness.

**He asked Republican Leader Everett Dirksen to let senators consider the bill on its merits and permit them to vote for or against it "on the basis of their convictions." He asked that the Senate Labor Committee, which voted overwhelmingly to recommend the bill, be given "the simple courtesy" of having the legislation discussed.**

Dirksen's reply, interspersed with assurances of "deep and abiding affection" for the majority leader, was a declaration that he will use "whatever weapons are available" under Senate rules "to prevent what I believe to be offensive legislation from coming to a vote."

The filibuster—and the effort to wear it down—began in earnest

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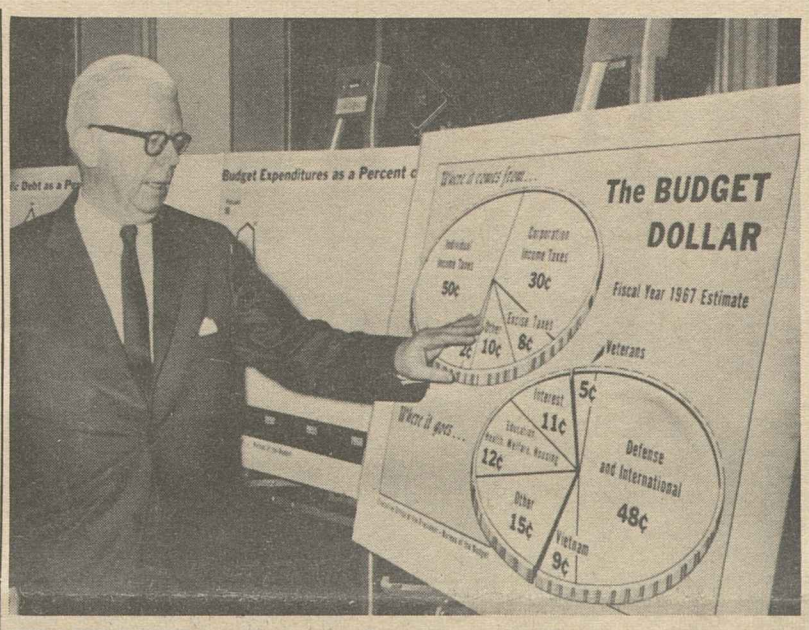



**CHART USED** by Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler to brief newsmen on the President's budget proposal shows 73 cents of each dollar going for present defense needs and to pay the cost of past wars, through interest on the national debt and veterans' benefits.

*Viet Nam Effect Felt:*

## Flexible Budget Ups Great Society Funds

**By David L. Perlman**

Pres. Johnson proposed to Congress a "flexible" $112.8 billion budget providing increased funds for Great Society health, education and poverty programs, with cuts elsewhere to help pay for Viet Nam war expenses.

The President said the additional $3.2 billion sought for high-priority domestic programs is "below what might have been proposed in less troubled times."

If an "honorable peace" can be achieved in Southeast Asia, he suggested, the $10.5 billion earmarked for the war effort could be shifted "to make even faster progress" towards a Great Society.

If more money is needed to meet military emergencies "or should unforeseen inflationary pressures develop," additional brakes might be put on the domestic economy, Johnson indicated. He described the budget's goal as "strong but non-inflationary economic growth."

**Nearly 75 percent of the budget will go to defense-related costs, including interest on national debts incurred during past wars and veterans' benefits.**

By every measure of income and expenditure, the fiscal 1967 budget comes close to balancing the amount of money the government will spend and the amount it will take in.

Federal spending is estimated at $112.8 billion, up $6.4 billion from this year. If the special costs of the Viet Nam war were excluded

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## *President Asks for Restraint*

**By Saul Miller**

Pres. Johnson coupled a prediction for continued economic growth in 1966 with a warning that voluntary acceptance of wage-price guidelines by business and labor is the key to preventing inflation.

Both the prediction and warning were contained in the President's annual Economic Report in which he said that while "our prosperity does not depend on our military effort," the new requirements of Viet Nam "make our task of maintaining price stability more difficult."

To maintain this stability, the President said, "it is vitally important that labor and industry follow" the wage-price guideposts created by the Kennedy Administration and reaffirmed and emphasized by the Johnson Administration.

**The report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers stressed what it called the "increasing significance" of the guideposts since 1962 and recommended that the general guide for wage increases be retained at 3.2 percent a year, despite the fact that application of its own past measurements would increase the figure to 3.6 percent in 1966.**

The council acknowledged that the application of its five-year average to productivity trends and re-

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## *AFL-CIO Reaffirms Position*

The AFL-CIO commended Pres. Johnson for his "efforts to strength American society" but reaffirmed its opposition to the Administration's wage-price guidelines, charging the latest change "undermines their very credibility."

Federation Pres. George Meany, in a statement on the President's Economic Report, stressed that the report contains no evidence for "downward pressures on wage increases" which would result from the changes determining the wage-price guidelines by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

**If the President, however, determines that a national emergency exists, Meany said, "we are prepared to sacrifice . . . so long as there is equality of sacrifice."**

Meany noted that the President said in his message that unit labor costs "have barely moved, as gains in productivity have largely offset increases in hourly labor costs."

On the other hand, Meany emphasized, profits in 1965 increased 20 percent after taxes, "more than twice as fast as the rise of all wage and salary payments combined."

**The AFL-CIO president praised Johnson for his policy of expanding Great Society programs while seeking an honorable settlement in Viet Nam and for the general improvement in economic conditions and the reduc-**

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## *President Renews Call For 14(b) Repeal Action*

**Pres. Johnson took advantage of three opportunities in recent days to reiterate the call for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which he made in his State of the Union message.**

**Two additional appeals for action were made in reports to Congress:**

**"Strong and responsible collective bargaining is an important instrument of a free and healthy economy," he declared in his economic report. "To improve its functioning and to make the national labor policy uniform throughout the country, I again urge Congress to repeal Section 14(b)."**

**He used his budget message also to urge repeal, even though the issue carries no dollar tag.**

**The President put a "priority" label on the repeal bill in a joint filmed appearance with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. In the film, addressed to COPE area conferences throughout the nation, Johnson declared:**

**"Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and a uniform national labor relations policy were part of the Democratic platform in 1960 and again in 1964.**

**"They shall be an important part of this Administration's effort in 1966. I urge Congress to act early and to act decisively."**

## Business Group Opens Attack on Jobless Pay

Business and industry have launched a campaign to block enactment of legislation—backed by three Administrations and the AFL-CIO—aimed at updating the unemployment compensation laws by setting up federal standards.

Unemployment Benefit Advisers, Inc., an employers' organization dedicated to keeping jobless benefits to a minimum, touched off the drive by mailing to its members advance reprints of an attack on the proposal scheduled for the February issue of Reader's Digest.

**The article, "New Grab for Federal Power: Unemployment Benefits," by Earl and Anne Selby, calls the legislation pending in Congress an encroachment on states' rights by "a cabal of labor leaders and Washington bureaucrats" and describes it as a move to "bring us all a step nearer to the complete welfare state."**

The reprints were distributed by UBA even before the magazine was on the news stands, with an extravagant endorsement by Stanley Rector, executive director.

"The 'facts and figures' will stand up under any attack," he

*(Continued on Page 11)*

# Citrus Plant Workers Pick Steel Union

Winter Park, Fla.—Bargaining rights for 1,397 workers at the Cyprus Gardens Citrus Products Co., called by management "the world's largest diversified citrus plant," have been won by the Steelworkers.

**Overcoming an anti-labor campaign which included an anonymous threat to bomb Station WSIR here for carrying union-sponsored announcements, the USWA won a National Labor Relations Board election, 698-528, with 20 void or challenged ballots.**

It had the aid of a plant committee and volunteer organizers from nearby can plants where the USWA has union contract conditions.

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher came here during the campaign, which began last summer. Others who aided the plant committee included Patrick Burke and William McCall of the USWA, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Charles H. Gillman, Atlanta, Ga.; Staff Representatives John McGivern, Miami, and Maximillian Hunzeker, Dundee, Fla.

The plant is at Eloise, near here. Company employes pack, process and ship fresh and canned citrus fruit and fruit juices.

The USWA moved into this field in 1963 because many such plants use portable can lines and pay wages far below those in the organized can industry, the union said.

**IT WAS JUST A COINCIDENCE,** but Ben Martin (left), USIA labor information officer in Santiago, Chile, a former organizer for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was reading in the IUE News about the Peace Corps enlistment of Dick Steele (right), a member of IUE Local 210 in Lynn, Mass., when the latter walked in to take up his assignment.

# Plant Cafeteria Prices Ruled Bargainable Issue

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the prices charged in company cafeterias are conditions of employment subject to collective bargaining between management and labor.

The board, by a 3-2 vote, found that Westinghouse Electric Corp. had illegally refused to bargain over cafeteria price changes at its three plants in Baltimore, Md. It directed the company to negotiate the matter on request with an unaffiliated union representing employes.

**The company, the majority said, was not obliged to bargain about every change in food prices because of the nature of the restaurant business—constant shifts in the cost of food, the large number of items sold and menu changes—but it could have satisfied the law by bargaining in good faith when requested to do so.**

The two dissenting members—Howard Jenkins, Jr., and Sam Zagoria—said they agree that collective bargaining is good for labor-management health "but if bargaining over a penny-a-cup increase in coffee becomes mandatory . . . the result is liable to be acute indigestion."

The majority—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown—found the dissent unrealistic.

"The dispute is not limited to the price of coffee . . . but extends to all prices charged in the cafeterias," they noted. "Respondent has cafeterias on its premises because there are inadequate dining facilities within a reasonable distance.

**An Inducement to Work**

"If it did not have these facilities, it would not be able to attract the necessary number of employes to man its plants. In practical terms, on-site eating facilities are held out . . . as an inducement to work for respondent.

"They are thus conditions of employment. The problem is as simple as that."

**It is no answer, the majority continued, to say that employes can bring their lunches if they do not like the prices. "We suppose that employes can also eat cake, if the cafeterias do not serve bread . . . or can go elsewhere," they added.**

The dissenting members who spoke of leaving price increases "to the mercies of the voluntary action of the market place" overlook the fact, the majority said, that "there is no market place and no competition" in such cafeterias.

"Experience tells us," they said, "that disputes over plant conditions that may appear of minor significance . . . can lead to the disruption of operations. . . . It is therefore within the objective and meaning" of the law to "submit such controversies to the healing processes of collective bargaining."

# Strike Aid Can't Be Cut From Back Pay Award

An employer may not deduct union strike benefits from backpay owed strikers whom he unlawfully fired, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled.

Neither should strikers be penalized for not responding to "help wanted" ads offering jobs in unrelated occupations at lower wages, Examiner Maurice S. Bush said.

**Bush recommended that the Florence Printing Co., publisher of the Florence, S. C., Morning News, be ordered by the NLRB to pay more than $50,000 in wages due 13 strikers without deducting some $30,000 in strike benefits paid by the Typographical Union in 1962-64.**

The company, through Publisher J. M. O'Dowd, contended that the strike benefits are deductible from backpay because the benefits are taxable as gross income under Internal Revenue Service rulings and therefore should be regarded as earned income. Bush ruled that strike benefits were not paid by the union for services rendered by the strikers and were not earned income.

The company also took the position that the strikers did not respond to the numerous help wanted ads in its newspaper offering jobs as clerks and managers at from $40 to $65 a week. The striking printers had earned at least $96 a week.

No showing was made that any striker ever was offered, or turned down, any of the advertised jobs, the examiner noted, adding "the strikers were not required to 'lower their sights' . . . by taking jobs which were not substantially equivalent" to their composing room jobs.

**The examiner ruled that the advertised jobs were not "suitable to the background and experience of the 13 strikers as they were wholly unrelated to the typographical trades in which they worked."**

Only one striker would be denied his full backpay, minus interim earnings, under the ruling. The examiner found that one individual refused to take a comparable job on another newspaper.

The strike, by members of Charleston, S. C., ITU Local 43, began Sept. 5, 1962. More than a year later the NLRB ordered reinstatement of the strikers and the publisher commenced rehiring on June 29, 1964, after being ordered to do so by the 4th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

# Meat Cutters Win Election At Heinz Unit

Burley, Ida.—The Meat Cutters scored an important organizing victory at a potato-processing plant here, one of the biggest in the Northwest.

With 1,482 workers eligible to vote at the Ore-Ida Frozen Food plant of the H. J. Heinz Co., the results in a National Labor Relations Board election were 663 for the union, 650 against and four void ballots.

**A successful three-month campaign was headed by Meat Cutters' Vice Pres. Charles J. Mentrin of Seattle, Wash., with AFL-CIO Regional Dir. James J. Leary and his staff assisting.**

Leary said the drive was won by a good in-plant committee, the cooperation of area unions and a campaign which made effective use of radio, television, handbills and house calls to counter local management's "vote no union" appeal. Helpful also, he said, was the action of the Grain Millers in withdrawing from a plant which had been an organizing objective.

**Unit of 800:**

# *Hotel Union Wins New Orleans Vote*

New Orleans—The Hotel & Restaurant Employes won bargaining rights for more than 800 workers at a famous Deep South hotel here—the Roosevelt—after two closely-contested National Labor Relations Board elections.

Workers in the 900-room hostelry chose the union, 365 to 338 for no union, with 23 challenged ballots not sufficient to change the runoff result. The vote in an earlier election had been 340 for the union, 251 no union, 141 for the expelled Teamsters and one challenged ballot.

**The long-unorganized hotel was sold by Seymour Weiss, former owner, during the organizing campaign. New owners, the Swig interests, staged a strong anti-union campaign whose edge was blunted with the aid of Hotel & Restaurant Employes representatives from other cities where the same management has union contracts.**

Among them, Dir. of Organization Charles Paulsen said, was Pres. Joseph Belardi of the San Francisco AFL-CIO, who gave details of the contracts under which employes operate at two other Swig hotels—the Fairmont in San Francisco and the Mission Inn at Riverside, Calif.

Belardi spoke at several employe meetings here during the campaign. He heads the hotel union's San Francisco Joint Board.

Only two other local hotels had been organized before the vote at the Roosevelt — the Sheraton Charles and the Sheraton Delta, formerly the Claibourne Towers.

All Roosevelt departments are included in the bargaining unit—the housekeeping, front desk, food and beverage, laundry, maintenance and front office staffs. The Roosevelt has many Negro and white workers and, said Williams, "we organized them together." The workers will form one local union.

Paulsen said his organizers had the "fullest cooperation" of the AFL-CIO regional office staff headed by Dir. E. H. Williams.

# Gypsum Pact Ends Walkout Of 168 Days

Fort Dodge, Ia.—A settlement called one of the best in the gypsum industry was won here after a 168-day strike by Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 6-503.

The strikers voted Jan. 16 to accept a three-year contract offer including wage hikes of 4.5, 3 and 3 percent in each year of the pact; a wage escalator tied to the cost-of-living index; and a pension plan effective in 1967.

**The cost-of-living escalator clause was a major union objective in a plant where wages have long been substandard, OCAW Intl. Rep. Ernest J. Toth reported.**

Other gains included a major medical plan, improved sickness and accident payments, life insurance, accelerated vacations and other benefits.

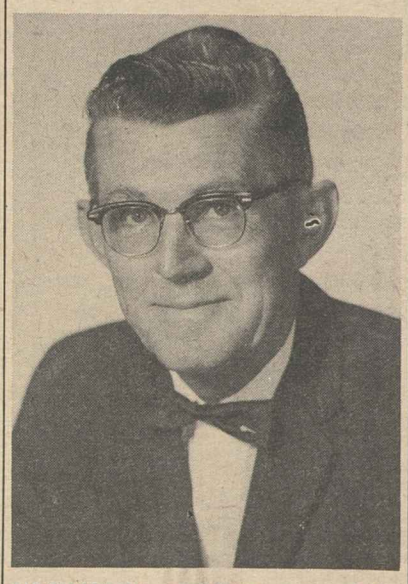
Assistance from the local labor movement and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. were called major factors in the strike's success.

# BritishColumbiaPattern Settles OCAW Strikes

Toronto, Ont.—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have won strike settlements in all but two refineries of the British American Oil Co. on the basis of the formula virtually imposed by Premier W. A. C. Bennett to head off a province-wide strike in British Columbia last November.

The union used the same pattern to reach new contracts covering Ontario operations of Texaco Canada, Ltd., and BP Canada, Ltd.

The union had struck BA refineries last September when the company refused any job security improvements despite the advance of automation in the industry. Bennett acted in late November when the British Columbia Federation of Labor urged a 48-hour strike by all affiliates as an expression of support for the OCAW.



**ELECTED** president of the Oakland (Calif.) Board of Port Commissioners is Joseph W. Chaudet, managing editor and general manager of the East Bay Labor Journal and a former president of Oakland Typographical Union Local 36.

The Premier proposed the creation of a committee on automation and technological change; six months' notice of technological change leading to layoffs; cooperation in training and re-training workers, and severance pay for laid-off employes equal to a week's pay for each year of service up to a 26-week maximum. In addition, Bennett suggested a three-step wage increase totaling 35 cents an hour on top of rates ranging from $2 to $3.26 and averaging about $2.75 an hour.

The BA settlements were reached at installations in Brandon, Man.; Port Moody and Kamloops, B. C., and Clarkson, Ont. Still on strike are BA refineries at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, Sask.

**The Port Moody settlement was held up by the company's initial insistence on splitting the province into three zones for seniority purposes. At Clarkson BA tried in vain to have employes bumped into lower grades returned to their old jobs at reduced rates.**

Acceptance of last minute agreements based on the Bennett formula headed off OCAW strikes at the Texaco refinery in Port Credit and the BP Canada operation in Trafalgar Township.

*Retirees Benefit:*

# CWA Pact Expands On Medicare Base

The Communications Workers have reached agreement with the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. integrating Blue Cross-Blue Shield benefits for retired employes with the social security Medicare program.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said that, as of next July 1, 4,600 Ohio Bell retirees will get the benefit of three significant changes in the company's private hospital and medical care program:

- Medicare becomes the basic health insurance for retirees aged 65 or over, and their dependents. The role of the private plan will be to supplement Medicare's provisions so that no gaps in protection will occur.
- Minimum payments of $100 to $500 before an insured could qualify for "extraordinary medical expense" benefits will be waived for those over 65 and coverage will apply to 80 percent of all extraordinary costs.
- Ohio Bell will no longer deduct $9.34 a month from pension checks of retirees to cover part of the Blue Cross-Blue Shield premium. Instead, management will pay the entire premium for retired employes and thus give their income a boost, the union said.

**Retirees who want to be covered by full social security Medicare benefits must still enroll in the federal program by Mar. 31 and agree to pay $3 a month toward the cost of underwriting doctor's bills.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently urged the entire labor movement to make sure that all union members over 65, and those with dependents over 65, enroll for medical benefits.

Meany pointed out that, unlike the hospitalization benefits, the Medicare coverage of doctors' bills and other medical costs is not automatic. Each individual must sign for it and agree to pay a monthly premium to be matched by the government.

Those who fail to sign up by Mar. 31, Meany noted, cannot join until October 1967 and then will have to pay more than $3 a month.

Beirne said the Ohio Bell agreement is one of the first of its kind ever negotiated. He emphasized its "pattern" nature for other CWA bargaining units and in telegrams to presidents of other Bell System companies urged prompt negotiation of similar pacts.

**Especially significant in the Ohio Bell settlement, Beirne said, was company assurance that the premiums it will pay for the new insurance program will, in tandem with Medicare, cover all benefits provided for pensioners.**

In the past, he pointed out, the active employes have paid part of the cost of medical insurance for pensioners since the latter's claims have exceeded total premiums paid for their coverage.

With Medicare and Blue Cross-Blue Shield meeting all the costs in the future, he predicted a "more favorable experience rating for active workers and a reduction in the present premium cost."

Beirne called the new program "another step" in a continuing drive to obtain "100 percent company-paid health insurance."

**STRIKING PROFESSORS** at St. John's University in Brooklyn welcomed international officers of the Teachers who walked their picket line in a demonstration of support. The first six from the left are AFT Pres. Charles Cogen; Vice Presidents Roy Mort, Richard Parrish, and Rose Claffey; Rev. Peter O'Reilly, chairman of the striking chapter of the United Federation of College Teachers, which is AFT Local 1460, and Dr. Israel Kugler, UFCT president.

# Supreme Court to Hear FEC Work Rule Case

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments on the government's claim that the Florida East Coast Railway had no right to change its work rules unilaterally during an employes' strike now in its fourth year.

The high court granted a motion by the Justice Dept. for hearings in the wage dispute that started Jan. 23, 1963, when the road refused to grant non-operating employes the same wage increases given by most other U.S. railroads.

**The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals allowed the road to change crew complements and working conditions to keep operating during the strike. The government will ask the high court to forbid such changes until the FEC goes through the mediation processes of the Railway Labor Act.**

Meanwhile mediation efforts continued in St. Augustine, Fla., on the FEC's notice that it intends to take away further employe protections. In Jacksonville, U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson gave management until Jan. 29 to file answers to a union motion to lift an injunction that has blocked pickets from effective picketing at Jacksonville since 1963.

Financier Edward Ball, who runs the FEC, told newsmen in Jacksonville he had offered a 15 percent wage increase to his striking employes. Their unions made a counter-proposal accepting the 15 percent subject to union conditions.

At a negotiating session Jan. 21 FEC Vice Pres. R. W. Wyckoff flatly rejected the union counter-offer.

The FEC strike is the longest in rail history, the unions report.

## CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union was made as of Dec. 31, 1965. Members who do not receive statements by Jan. 31 are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 711, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

# *Union Holds Film Shows For the Deaf*

San Diego, Calif.—An increasingly popular program is being offered the deaf by Local 569 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—monthly showings of movies especially adapted for the hard of hearing.

The films are those which not long before were first-run attractions in area theaters. Captions or dialogue which can be read have been added to the regular sound movies.

**The union, which presents the program with the assistance of its Community Services Committee, has extended an invitation to attend to all deaf or hard of hearing persons in the county. As many as 250 have accepted, and the number is growing.**

The films are obtained without cost through the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Robert Knight, the San Diego County AFL-CIO's liaison man with the United Community Services Fund and other recreation and welfare projects, makes arrangements for projectors and volunteer operators.

Officials of welfare agencies and organizations for the hard of hearing have given the project their gratitude and enthusiastic cooperation.

**A TWO-WEEK TOUR** of London and Paris was the prize for the winner of the Miss Retail contest held in Detroit as part of the 25th anniversary of the Clothing Workers' Central States Joint Board. The finalists, all ACWA members, were from left: Cermella Rogel, Gayle Chancey, Marilyn Quates and Marlene Shindell. The winner: Miss Chancey.

# Needs of Older Worker Studied by Conference

More staff and larger appropriations to permit the U.S. Employment Service to step up its services to workers in the upper age brackets were recommended in a panel report to the National Conference on Manpower Training & the Older Worker.

The conference, held in Washington, was told that USES services to older workers, particularly in the field of job recruiting, were "inadequate."

Another report suggested the establishment of teams of personnel counselors and training experts to move rapidly into a hard-hit community—such as South Bend, Ind., after the closing of the Studebaker Co. plant there—and give expert help in channeling idled workers into jobs they can fill.

**The conference, sponsored by the National Council on the Aging in cooperation with the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, was particularly concerned with the difficulties of the worker between the ages of 40 and 65.**

Charles E. Odell, director of the Auto Workers Older & Retired Workers Dept. and chairman of the conference, said the problems can be eased only by continued financial support for training counseling personnel and by "designing and redesigning" new approaches as experience is gained.

Suggestions on instruction programs for older workers were made by Norman F. Piron, assistant director of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Training Dept., on the basis of experience with veteran union members.

Courses should be practical, he said, and should be limited to two or three hours a week under competent instructors who have the confidence of the learner. Immediate and practical application of what has been taught Piron described as "the best incentive to learn," with visual aids coupled with demonstration and practice found helpful.

**Rep. Clarence Long (D-Md.), active in a "do-it-yourself" job-finding program for older workers in Baltimore, told the conference he plans a bill establishing a Bureau of Older Workers in the Labor Dept. The bureau, he said, would be charged with doing research to "nail down these superstitions" about the competence of older workers, and convincing employers that hiring them pays off.**

Exec. Dir. James Cuff O'Brien of the Steelworkers' Committee on Retired Workers was chairman of a panel that discussed efforts to overcome age restrictions in hiring. Research Dir. Vernon Jirikowic of the Machinists analyzed the older worker program of the USES.

## Goldberg, Finletter Join Mrs. FDR Foundation

Pres. Johnson has appointed Arthur Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Thomas Finletter, former U.S. representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to vacancies on the board of trustees of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

Goldberg will fill the unexpired portion of the term of the late Adlai Stevenson, which expires Apr. 22, 1969, while Finletter will serve until Apr. 22, 1971, when the term of the late Bernard Baruch expires.

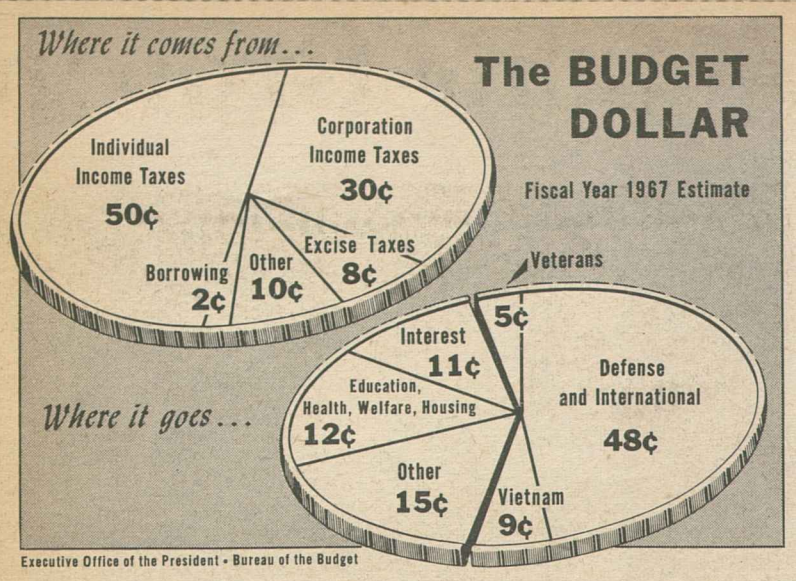
# Welfare Plans Study Impact Of Medicare

New York—The integration of Medicare hospital and medical benefits with those due older men and women under labor-management plans was analyzed at an all-day conference here.

The meeting was sponsored by the New York-Management Council of Health & Welfare Plans, Inc., which represents welfare plans protecting about 1 million workers in New York City. Some 400 trustees, administrators and attorneys representing more than 100 negotiated plans took part in the conference.

**Experts from the council and Martin E. Segal & Co., consultants and actuaries to the council and to individual employe benefit plans, discussed Medicare legislation provisions, their broad social and economic effect, the questions they raise for privately-financed plans, and alternatives to duplicated benefits.**

Speakers included Assistant Social Security Commissioner Alvin David; Dr. Jack C. Haldeman, president of the Hospital Review & Planning Council of Southern New York; Dr. Alonzo Yerby, city commissioner of hospitals, and Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D-N.Y.), a member of the House Ways & Means Committee who discussed the legislative aspects of Medicare.

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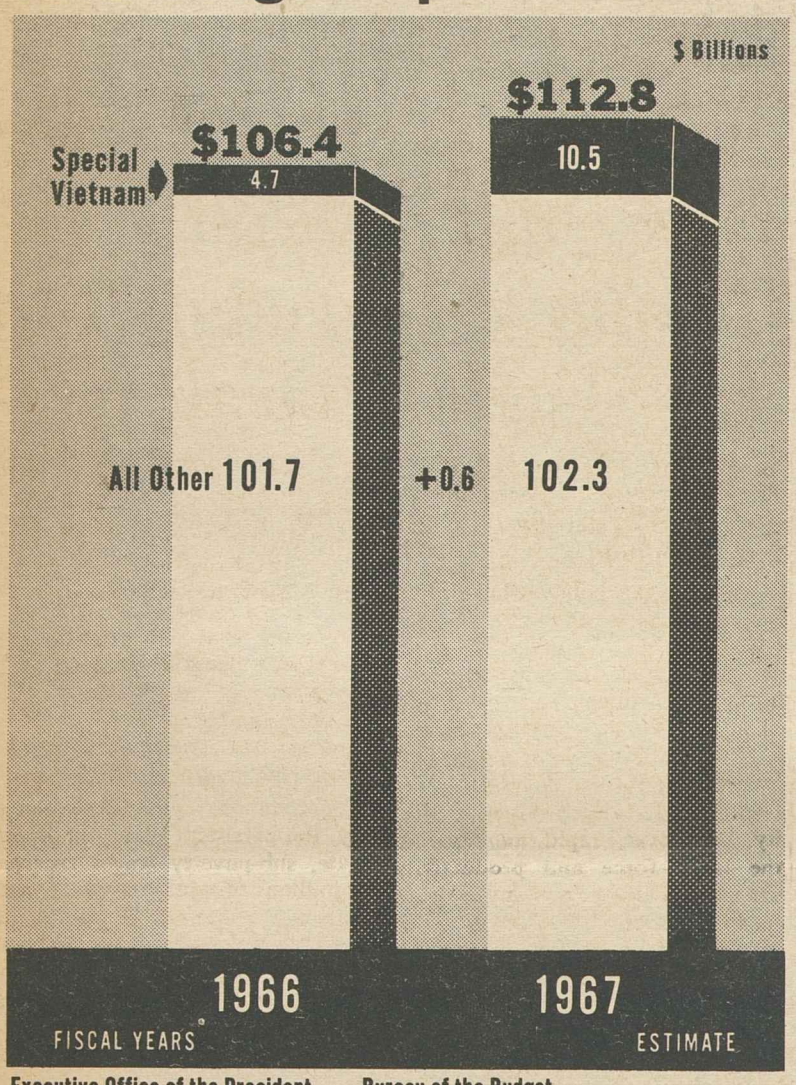
## 1966–1967 Total Budget Expenditures

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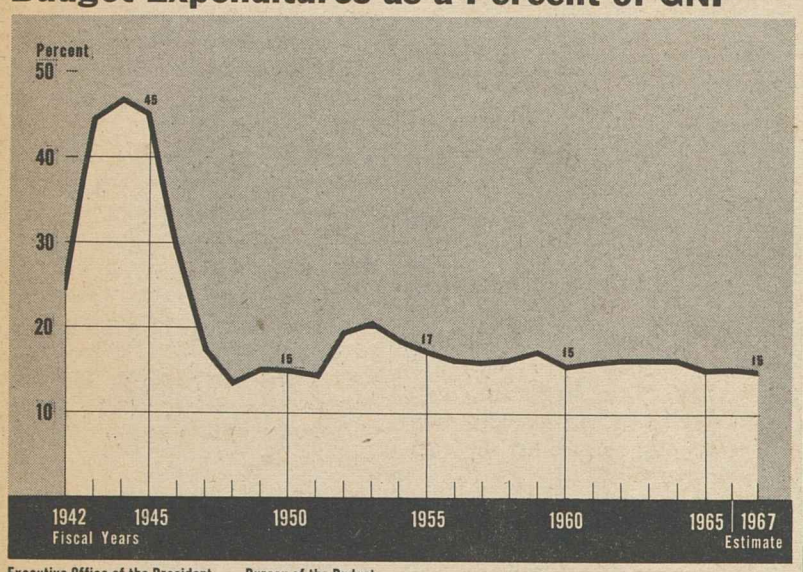
## Budget Expenditures as a Percent of GNP

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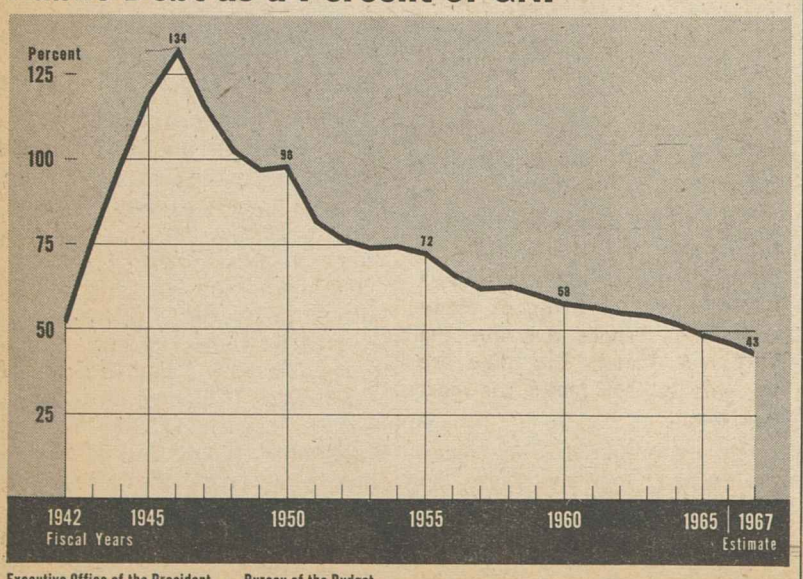
## Public Debt as a Percent of GNP

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In Fiscal 1967 Budget:

# Great Society Funds Boosted But Viet Nam Costs Are Felt

(Continued from Page 1)

from both the 1966 and 1967 fiscal years, the total increase would be only $600 million.

**Budget receipts are expected to reach $111 billion in fiscal 1967, up $11 billion from the previous year. If it were not for Viet Nam, the budget would show a substantial surplus; even with the war costs, the deficit of $1.8 billion would be $4.6 billion less than this year and the lowest in seven years.**

The consolidated cash budget—which includes money taken in and paid out by trust funds such as the social security and highway aid funds—shows an estimated surplus of $500 million.

### Figures Are Estimates

All these statistics, of course, are estimates. Congress normally cuts some Administration money requests, increases others.

Tax revenue fluctuates with the economy, and budget estimates represent the educated guess of the Administration's economic advisers. Last year the Administration underestimated its revenue by nearly $6 billion.

To bring the budget estimate for fiscal 1967 close to balance, the President and his aides hacked away at department and agency requests for $130 billion in new funds.

The cutting process is reflected in a stretchout of a number of programs launched last year as well as reductions in other areas.

**Thus Great Society programs are budgeted for $3.2 billion more than this year's total of $10.8 billion. But the new budget is $2 billion less than Congress has already authorized for these programs in fiscal 1967.**

The anti-poverty program is budgeted for nearly $1.7 billion—a 38 percent rise over this year. The biggest increases go to community action projects and Project Head Start for pre-school children.

Spending will rise sharply for aid to elementary, secondary and higher education programs enacted last year but barely reflected in this year's budget. The amount sought is less, however, than had been anticipated last spring when an elated Johnson signed the school aid bill and said: "This is just the beginning."

The President repeated his request to Congress to finance a Teachers Corps to serve in schools in poverty neighborhoods.

### Impacted Areas Hit

Funds for the congressionally popular "impacted areas" program would be heavily cut under the President's budget, with many large cities disqualified for aid. This long-standing program is intended to compensate communities for costs of educating children of federal military and civilian personnel.

The federally-subsidized milk program would be limited to the needy in another budget cut.

**Housing and urban renewal funds are increased, with a number of new items representing the start of programs expected to expand more rapidly in future years. One new program was described in the President's State of the Union message as demonstration projects to "rebuild completely, on a scale never before attempted, entire central and slum areas of several of our cities."**

More money would be spent for health programs, ranging from research seeking cures for diseases to training of medical technicians to paying the cost of Medicare hospital benefits for elderly persons not covered by social security.

There were cuts in the space budget, in shipping construction subsidies and in Atomic Energy Commission spending.

Apart from program changes, the budget was affected on the income side by proposals for higher parcel post rates, increased "user charges"—fees and taxes designed to meet the cost of government services—including a new tax on heavy trucks. The Administration has already asked a speedup in tax collections and a rollback of some excise tax cuts. The budget also contemplates refinancing government loan programs through sale of "participation certificates" to private lenders at a higher interest rate.

**One of the big added cost factors in the new budget is an anticipated $750 million increase in interest on the national debt—resulting from the higher interest rates touched off by the Federal Reserve Board.**

The President used the budget message to declare for the first time his support for an increase in the minimum wage as well as expansion of coverage. The labor section of the budget message also stressed the need for improvements in unemployment compensation.

The President foresaw a continuation of "the unprecedented and uninterrupted economic growth of the past five years." He credited it in large part to what some have termed the Administration's "new economics"—tax cuts and budget deficits when employment, buying power and productive capacity are lagging.

**"With proper policies," Johnson said, "this growth will extend through the current calendar year and beyond."**

In the 1965 calendar year, Johnson said:

- Nearly 2.5 million additional jobs were created.
- Countless new and previously idle plants and machines were put to use.
- Consumer and business incomes reached record levels.
- Unemployment dropped to 4.1 percent.

He predicted that 1966 will see the nation's output of goods and services rise by $46 billion to $722 billion, "on the heels of last year's healthy growth, when the real gross national product advanced by 5.5 percent."

Despite heavy military costs, the President declared, the United States must not follow a "short-sighted policy of abandoning the war on poverty, ignorance, blight and disease."

# Southern States Lead In Job Bias Complaints

Ten southern states provided more than two-thirds of the complaints of job discrimination filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission during its first six months which were deemed sound enough for possible action, Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., said in his first report.

A total of 3,263 charges was filed between July 2 and Dec. 31, 1965, the report showed, of which 1,384 were recommended for investigation, 429 were held for additional information and 295 were deferred for state or local FEPC action.

**More "live" complaints were filed in North Carolina than in any other state—493, the report showed. Filings for other southern states were: Alabama 281, Tennessee 121, Texas and Virginia 93 each, Louisiana 90, South Carolina 87, Mississippi 61, Georgia 45 and Florida 24.**

Ohio led states in the rest of the country with 98 complaints, followed by Pennsylvania with 93, New York with 69 and Illinois with 68.

The party charged in 1,822 cases was the employer and in 466 cases was a union. State employment services were named in 43 complaints and private agencies in 13 instances.

A breakdown in the type of discrimination charged showed that 1,492 complaints came from Negroes, 19 involved other specified races, 14 were based on unnamed race, 27 on national origin, 391 on sex, 25 on religion and 166 in which the nature of the discrimination was not specified.

Of the over-all total of 3,263 charges filed, 551 or about 17 percent were based on sex.

Roosevelt said the commission and its staff received "tremendous cooperation" from unions and employes in all parts of the country.

**"Our investigators and conciliators have been received with courtesy wherever they have gone," he added. "We continue to find a very real desire on the part of many of those charged to go beyond merely complying with the law.**

"Walls are literally coming down where segregated facilities once existed—often at considerable expense. Most employers are outreaching individual complaints to open up new opportunities for minorities in their plants and businesses. Good business and good conscience are going hand in hand and the spirit as well as the letter of the law is being applied with good will."

## British Unions Reach New Membership Mark

London—A sharp increase of 138,000 recruits sent membership in British trade unions to an all-time high of 10,065,000 at the end of 1964, the Ministry of Labor reported.

## *Service Contract Pay Floor in Effect*

**Thousands of service employes working on government contracts were covered by a $1.25-an-hour minimum wage for the first time on Jan. 20, when the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act became effective.**

**The legislation, passed last year, says service workers must be paid not less than the prevailing area wage, including fringe benefits, or the $1.25 federal minimum wage, whichever is higher. The administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions will determine prevailing rates for each locality.**

# LBJ Sees Continued Economic Growth

## *Calls on Unions, Management To Combat Threat of Inflation*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

visions in economic data would have placed the wage guidepost at 3.4 percent in both 1964 and 1965.

But it said it would be "inappropriate" to raise the guidepost because the economy is approaching full employment and faces a "crucial test" in the cost-price area.

The President predicted that in 1966 the total output of goods and services—the gross national product—would increase by almost the same level as the record gain of 1965—$47 billion—and said the total is expected to reach about $722 billion.

At this record-shattering level, he added, he expected unemployment to shrink below 4 percent, "further good gains" in productivity and an extra $40 billion of spending and production for civilian needs.

**Reviewing the record of 1965, the President declared "we have learned how to achieve prosperity. "The problems we face in 1966," he said, "are the welcome problems of prosperity" and the "price of our success."**

The "economic cost" of Viet Nam, he asserted, "imposes no unbearable burden on our resources." He said production for Viet Nam "accounts for less than 1.5 percent" of the gross national product.

**Food Prices Up**

As for costs and prices in 1965, the President noted that the record of stability since 1958 was "blemished" last year by a "surge in agricultural and food prices." He emphasized that labor costs, "the most basic element in the structure of our costs—have barely moved as gains in productivity have largely offset moderate increases in hourly labor costs."

He declared that in terms of fiscal and monetary policy, the Administration's budget would help maintain price stability with continued growth, but added that he would ask for further fiscal restraints on private spending if circumstances change.

On wages and prices in 1966, the President had this to say:

**"Labor must remember that growing employment and productivity are the foundation of higher wages, and business that an expanding economy is the basic source of profit gains. These foundations must not be jeopardized."**

He pledged that "responsible actions of labor and management" would be supplemented by government policies in manpower, education and rehabilitation programs, use of government stockpiles, adjustment of procurement policies and keeping government pay increase and wage-hour legislation "consistent with the guideposts."

**1966 Challenge**

The President stressed the cost-price stability throughout his report and in his concluding paragraphs posed it as "our most serious economic challenge in 1966." The extent to which the government will move against inflationary pressures, he emphasized, will depend "directly on the restraint and moderation exercised by those who have power over wages and prices." He continued:

"I again ask every leader of labor and every businessman who has price or wage decisions to make in 1966 to remember that his decisions affect not alone wages of his members or the returns of his stockholders. Shortsighted pursuit of short-run interests fails in the longer run to advance the interests of either labor or management. And it surely does not advance the interests of the nation."

**The message outlined a labor-management program in which the President reaffirmed the need to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, modernize the unemployment compensation system and extend the Fair Labor Standards Act and increase the wage level.**

The President, pointing to the recent New York transit strike, said he would ask Congress "to consider measures that, without improperly invading state and local authority, will enable us to deal effectively with strikes that may cause irreparable damage to the national interest."

**New Programs**

He said he would recommend legislative programs in a number of areas—transportation, consumer protection, financial institutions and tax reform—in line with his State of the Union message.

The Council of Economic Advisers, in its report, said that the unemployment rate is "projected to fall below 4 percent in 1966" and that the "economy can operate efficiently at lower unemployment rates" because of a steady improvement in the "quality" of the labor force.

It added that while achievement of the "interim" target of a 4 percent jobless rate is satisfying "it would be incorrect to identify this accomplishment with full attainment of the goal of an employment opportunity for every American willing and able to work."

**On bargaining in 1965, the council said it was "characterized, by and large, by a relative moderation of gains in wages and fringe benefits" and that the "generally satisfactory record of 1965" has set the basic pattern for most key industries in 1966.**

It set the increase in productivity for the entire private economy for the past five years at 3.6 percent and said these "large" gains had held the increase in average unit labor costs to only six-tenths of 1 percent a year.

In manufacturing, the productivity rate increase of 4 percent a year since 1960 and the 3.6 percent increase in hourly wages resulted in lower unit labor costs in 1965 than in 1960.

Last year in manufacturing, the council said, unit labor costs decreased by eight-tenths of 1 percent.

Reviewing the history of the guideposts since 1962, the council restated its view that "wages should increase no faster than the sustainable trend of productivity." It went on to explain that the five-year average used in past years "no longer gives a reasonable approximation of the true productivity trend" and that the 3.6 percent figure dictated by the average would not be an "accurate" measure.

**The council recommended continuation of the 3.2 percent wage guidepost because of pressures in the economy, arguing that the productivity gain over the next few years is "not likely" to be above the trend, that the 3.2 figure has been consistent with the stability of industrial wholesale prices and "now is not the time to abandon that standard" and finally that the rise in employer taxes for social security raises labor costs be an average of two-thirds of a percent.**

On price guideposts the council said only that "those companies with exceptionally favorable productivity gains must consider whether this is the time to seek to keep the gains in the form of still higher profits or whether to share them with consumers through lower prices."

**FIRST MEDICARE CARD** was presented by Pres. Johnson to former Pres. Truman, under whose presidency the campaign for legislation was started, at ceremonies in Independence, Mo., inaugurating the Truman Center for the Advancement of Peace. Here Johnson witnesses Truman's application for voluntary medical insurance under the Medicare program.

# Chamber Scored on Bid For Wage Restraints

The demand of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business spokesmen to place limitations on wages as a means of assuring economic stability, has been sharply answered by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"We do not believe that there is any immediate threat of inflation so serious as to warrant extraordinary measures," he said. "Although the level of economic activity generally is advancing and unemployment is fortunately, at last, declining, the nation has not yet neared the point of full employment or the ceiling on its vast productive ability. Moreover, rapid increases in the labor force and productivity are expanding the economy's capacity to produce."

Meany declared that wage rates are not a major factor in the economic picture.

**"While exceptional instances can, no doubt, be singled out, the general level of wage increases has not been out of line with the trend of preceding years, nor have they overall kept pace with rising living costs and increases in productivity, or what is needed to overcome inequities and substandard conditions," he said.**

"Throughout the nation generally, the persistent reality of inadequate, sub-poverty wages received by millions of workers in many occupations continues to be a far more serious and pressing national problem than the possibility of 'excessive' wages."

The AFL-CIO president noted that today 7.5 million workers make less than the federal minimum wage.

**One-Sided**

Labor already has restraints, he said. Non-union workers take what their employer gives them. Union workers must negotiate with employers.

**"Where prices and profits are concerned, on the other hand," he said, "these restraints do not exist. We have seen how, in certain basic industries, prices respond in unison to the unilateral decisions and acquisitive instincts of a few individuals. Often they respond to the immediate state of demand and market opportunities, irrespective of cost factors."**

Meany said that an indication of the "true inflationary forces" are in the record profits of corporations. Between 1961 and 1965 profits after taxes have zoomed up 65 percent.

# Union Builds Fund to Spur Craft Training

New York — Members of the Lithographers & Photoengravers have begun payment of a 25-cent monthly tax created by referendum to finance a craft training program.

A fund estimated at $150,000 a year will be used in LPIU local unions to develop training courses for each craft in the lithographic and photoengraving industries, to pay a full-time educational director and to hold training seminars.

**Courses will be revised, LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown said, to meet technological changes. Within two years, craft training schools can be provided in 20 major cities of the U.S. and Canada, he anticipates.**

The union fund, approved by members 18,850-12,137 after convention action last August, will be supplemented by employer contributions agreed to in negotiations. Such contracts already have been entered into in several cities, includinf Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Washington, D. C., and New York, the union said.

A training program is being prepared, according to Brown, which will maintain high standards of craftsmanship and also strengthen job security in an industry constantly going through numerous changes.

# Labor Reaffirms Stand Against Pay Guideline

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**tion of unemployment last year.**

But, he said, much more needs to be done and "we are a long way from our goal of full employment."

Meany pointed out the AFL-CIO's position that "we do not agree with the so-called guidelines for wage determination" and said the CEA discussion in the report "provides additional reason for opposition." He added:

"By changing the rules for the formulation of the wage guidelines, in a deliberate effort to reduce them, the Council of Economic Advisors undermines their very credibility."

**The council adopted a 3.2 percent guideline for wage increases although admitting that the use of the five-year average for gains in productivity would have resulted in a 3.6 percent figure in 1966.**

"How," Meany asked, "can union leaders, responsible to their members, be expected to accept such sudden and one-sided revision of the method of arriving at the wage guidelines? And how can the public accept the credibility of such shifting methods?"

Meany pledged the "complete, wholehearted support of the labor movement" if the President concludes there is "such a national emergency as to require extraordinary overall stabilization measures."

That would mean, he stressed, "all costs, prices, profits, corporate executive salaries, dividends and wages being equally restrained. All America, then, would be sharing equally the costs and the sacrifices of a national problem."

**The AFL-CIO president noted that "there are a multitude of factors that go into prices and into the cost of living of every American. Wages are not the only cost factor. But they are the only income factor for most Americans.**

"We are prepared to sacrifice—as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else—so long as there is equality of sacrifice. But rigid 'guidelines' based on shifting methods are not the way to do it."

## Meat Cutters' Pact Sets Portable Pensions

Chicago—A pension plan providing "portable" benefits for 6,000 retail members of the Meat Cutters was signed here by officers of eight local unions and 50 employers in mid-central states.

Starting Apr. 1, employers will contribute $26 a month per worker for a plan permitting workers to keep pension credits while changing jobs.

## Bernard Cushman Named NLRB Aide

Bernard Cushman, former general counsel for the Amalgamated Transit Union, has been named a special assistant to Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Cushman, who has practiced labor law for 25 years, formerly was an NLRB trial examiner; an attorney with the Labor Bureau of Middle West, Chicago; an assistant general counsel of the National War Labor Board and a section chief in the Office of the Solicitor, Dept. of Labor. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and received his law degree from Harvard Law School.

## A Destructive Role

**REPUBLICAN SENATE LEADER** Everett McKinley Dirksen has launched a new filibuster with the clear and simple objective of denying his colleagues the right to vote on the issue of repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

His opening "performance" on the Senate floor would probably win him high ratings on daytime television soap operas. But it is hardly in keeping with the role of the leader of a responsible political party—especially his candidly announced intention to disrupt orderly democratic procedure and prevent a vote on a basic issue of national labor policy.

**The issue of the union shop and "right-to-work" laws has been before the public for 19 years. It has been tested in union shop election votes, statewide referendums and in national political contests. The verdict has been overwhelmingly against "right-to-work" laws, which led to the move to repeal the iniquitous section of the Taft-Hartley Act that permits them to exist.**

The legislative history of the 14(b) repeal bill in the 89th Congress further underscores the fact that there has been full and ample discussion and study of the issue.

A House Labor subcommittee conducted extensive hearings in May 1965, and after all sides had been fully heard, approved the repeal bill. The full House Labor Committee examined the issue and reported out the repealer for House action.

The bill reached the floor on July 26 under the newly reinstituted 21-day rule after the House Rules Committee refused to report the measure to the floor. On July 28 it was passed 221-203.

The procedure for full study and discussion continued in the Senate with hearings before the Senate Labor Committee. The committee amended the House bill to provide an exemption for workers with genuine religious scruples against joining secular organizations, providing for charitable contributions in lieu of dues. With that change the committee reported the bill to the Senate.

**In due course it was called up for action—a routine motion to take up the bill. Dirksen immediately launched a filibuster against the motion—an unprecedented action by a party leader. After a parliamentary maneuver designed to show the true will of the Senate on the issue failed, Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield filed a cloture petition on the question of taking up the bill. The cloture vote was lost 45-47.**

It has been quite firmly established by sources such as Congressional Quarterly that "at least 52 senators favored repeal." The vote on cloture, which actually reflected a 50-50 division, was not indicative of the sentiment of the Senate on the issue of repeal. A number of senators opposed cloture under any circumstances.

Thus, the will of the Senate was frustrated last October, frustrated by the first filibuster in the history of the Senate led by a minority leader against the consideration of a bill duly reported by the proper Senate committee.

**Now Dirksen is giving a repeat performance, refusing the Senate the simple right to vote "yes" or "no" on the issue of 14(b) repeal.**

It is difficult to conceive of a more destructive role than the one Dirksen has chosen to play. For the issue is now no longer the simple one of repealing 14(b) but of the ability of the democratic process to function in an orderly and effective way.


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GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'Fire? What Fire?'

***Minority Blocking Vote:***

# Dirksen Filibuster Threatens Basic Democracy in Senate

**TODAY ACROSS THE WORLD** the legislative processes of democracy are under severe attack. Today across the world people are weighing democratic institutions against the claims of authoritarian systems.

And today in our own country one of our basic democratic institutions—the United States Senate—is being reduced to impotence through a filibuster.

This filibuster is designed to prevent the Senate from voting on the question of whether section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act should be repealed. The House of Representatives has voted "yes." By the most overwhelming majority in our nation's electoral history, the people of the United States have elected a President who says "yes." A large majority of the senators and representatives were elected on a party platform which said "yes."

But a minority—led by Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois—says "no" and the Senate of the United States becomes an object of derision by the enemies of democracy around the world.

**We believe the question of repealing 14(b) is important. We have debated the issue in all forums for the past 19 years and it has been subjected to all manner of referendums. We believe, however, that the proper functioning of our cherished democratic institutions is even more vital and that, in these years of crisis, irreparable damage will be done if the filibuster is allowed to succeed.**

This—the right of the Senate to vote—is an issue that demands that all citizens of conscience unite. It demands that we speak up loudly and clearly for democracy.

Most citizens who participate in PTA meetings or union meetings or co-op meetings where democratic action is the method of operation, know about "the previous question."

When the feeling of the meeting, expressed in majority rule, is that debate has gone on long enough "the previous question" is moved and adopted and a vote is taken.

But the Senate of the United States doesn't operate that way. The only way "debate" can be ended is through cloture.

Cloture is the method under which the Senate can close debate on any measure, motion or other matter. A vote for cloture can be brought about by a motion signed by 16 senators.

Passage of a motion for cloture, however, requires the vote of two-thirds of all senators present and voting. One-third of the senators present and voting can thus stymie the will of a majority.

Once cloture is invoked—and it has succeeded in only six cases since the rule was adopted in 1917—senators can speak no more than one hour each on the motion involved before a vote is taken.

There are those who justify an embargo on a Senate vote on a bill that would repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act with the claim that the issue has not been adequately debated.

**Organized labor has for 19 years—since the passage in 1947 of the Taft-Hartley Act—been informing voters and their representatives alike on the facts of the issue.**

The issue has been decided by the votes of millions of Americans—yet a minority in the United States Senate barricades the measure from exposure to a vote by all senators.

**TAFT-HARTLEY** originally provided for secret ballot union shop elections. The union shop was the victor in 97 percent of 46,146 elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. Workers voted 9-to-1 for the union shop. Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio made the motion that quietly repealed the requirement for union shop authorization elections.

Campaigns to implement 14(b) through enactment of so-called "right-to-work" laws reached a climax in 1958. Voters in California and Ohio, for example, turned down the compulsory open shop proposal by margins of more than 1 million votes. Voters have rejected "right-to-work" laws in six of seven states since 1958, with 6,850,000 casting votes in favor of the union shop and only 4,650,000 against.

Members of the House of Representatives in 1965 voted to repeal Section 14(b). Their wish is being quashed by minority rule in the Senate.

Rules of the Senate provide many safeguards against hasty action. Each senator has ample opportunity to express his views and argue his point of view.

**Active democracy requires debate but active democracy also calls for action at the appropriate time.**

Issues involved in the repeal of 14(b) have been debated by the Senate many times. They have been the subject of extended national debate.

The time for action has come.

***Morgan Says:***

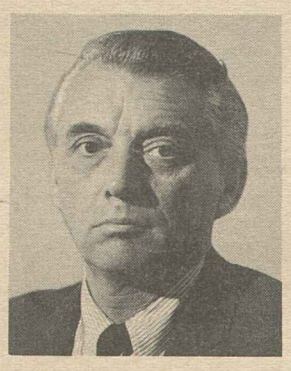
# Job Corps Woes Show Need Of New Ways to Fight Poverty

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**TROUBLE SEEMS** to be breaking out all over in the Job Corps and if it isn't properly understood—and thus treated with understanding—there is a danger that the war on poverty may be lost.

Last Aug. 20 there was a serious riot in the Job Corps camp at Fort Breckenridge, Ky. There has been a running dispute for months at the Camp Kilmer Job Corps Center in Edison, N. J., between academicians and businessmen on how to run the camp.



Morgan

Last week it was revealed that the Office of Economic Opportunity, Sargent Shriver's GHQ in the war on poverty, was cancelling a $9 million contract with Southern Illinois University to run the Fort Breckenridge operation. The cancellation stemmed from the riot. Some industrial corporation will take over on July 1.

Another corporation, a subsidiary of Intl. Telephone & Telegraph called Federal Electric, has the Camp Kilmer contract to the tune of $11.5 million and nobody quite knows what the upshot will be to the argument between the company and Rutgers University professors, hired as consultants, over administrative policies. The Rutgers group and Job Corps teachers contend Federal Electric is trying to impress "business methods" on a sociological assignment—the preparation of poor youngsters, most of them school dropouts, for a productive role in society.

**As if these difficulties weren't enough, the Job Corps share of the "poverty" pie has been cut from $310 million in the current budget to $228 million in the budget for the next fiscal year. The anti-poverty program will expand but more slowly than if Viet Nam were not draining dollars from domestic projects. This is too bad but not tragic—especially if everybody, including the politicians, the poverty experts and the public—will use the interval to take sharp but constructive looks into the methods used so far in waging this worthwhile but strange sociological revolution.**

One fact sticks out. The desire to wage it is not enough. Take the camp at Fort Breckenridge. It added up to how not to train a Job Corps. There was good will here. But it slipped into a crevasse of misunderstanding widened by an almost utter failure of communication. The staff and the volunteers simply did not speak the same language. Some of the mistakes were so obvious that their commission seemed incredible. Most of the 750 volunteers came from big cities, like Chicago and Los Angeles. Many had never been beyond their city limits. Here were urban fish flung out of familiar waters, into a strange Kentucky countryside. The nearest town, Morganfield, was off limits; local custom was still segregated. So for infrequent leave the youths, black and white, had to take long bus rides to Evansville, Ind., where no proper preparations were made—no "hospitality center"—to receive them.

Inevitably there were incidents. Security patrols were put on the buses, the men were searched for knives and other weapons while their girl friends watched. They came quickly to regard Breckenridge as a prison, not a door to opportunity. Home leave was rigidly controlled, partly due to expense, but this was never adequately explained and even when parents sent money for fare, a pass might not be granted. Suspicions rose that the staff feared dropouts and a blot on their record.

**FEW IN THE CAMP** administration seemed to comprehend the low threshold of patience among their charges. When you live a life in which things are constantly denied you and then comes a glimmer of getting something, you want it now. Skeptical, suspicious in the first place, these recruits decided to see what the promises were. And what did they find? Chores of cutting grass for "discipline" because job training courses weren't ready when they arrived. Trips to Mammoth Cave to kill time—which were suspended when some, in the fury of frustration, misbehaved.

**These reluctant, homesick migrants from city slums were sophisticated after their fashion and burned with resentment when the staff, from the director down, referred to them as "boy" or "son." "Treat me like a man," one youth said. "If you treat me like a man I'm gonna act like a man." With a self-image of virility their pride was outraged by clothing issues of ancient Navy bell-bottom trousers and khaki shirts.**

Inextricable racial tension helped explode the riot but it undoubtedly was a mistake to bill it simply as a "racial incident." There were scores of other angry sparks—over inferior classrooms, lack of equipment, long waits in the chow line.

Nobody in his right mind would argue that these tough young charges be given a silver-spoon-and-Little-Lord-Fauntleroy treatment. But more adequate preparation, with some realization of their problem and how to communicate with them on their own terms, is vital. The old condescending social welfare approach is out. Nor can this experiment in social revolution be successful if the local community is uncooperative. One man who had a fat construction contract at Breckenridge ran a motel and bar in Morganfield that barred Negroes.

The nub of the problem—which the OEO seems belatedly beginning to realize—is this: if we're going to win the war on poverty we've got to train more cadres in new ways to fight it; the old ways simply aren't good enough.

***Against Building Trades:***

# Job-Site Picketing Legislation Aimed at Redressing a Wrong

**ENACTMENT** of the situs picketing bill now pending in Congress will restore to building trades unions basic rights denied them since 1949, a top union official has said.

The ban on job-site picketing by building tradesmen blocks effective action to correct substandard pay rates or working conditions maintained by a non-union contractor or subcontractor on a job involving several employers, said Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

**Noting that "all other unions . . . have the right to picket an employer at the prime site," Haggerty declared that the pending bill is the best way to correct "a wrong performed against the building trades unions." His statements came during the weekly network radio interview, Labor News Conference.**

Haggerty reported that the legislation has wide bipartisan support in Congress and strong backing from Pres. Johnson. He noted that Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy had also strongly recommended such a measure during their White House terms.

**DIFFERENCES** within the AFL-CIO that have delayed congressional action have been settled and the bill now has the support of "the entire labor movement," Haggerty said.

**He predicted favorable action by the House of Representatives, once the bill is approved by the Rules Committee, where it has been awaiting clearance since last fall.**

Reporters questioning him on the public service production of the AFL-CIO, aired nationwide over the Mutual Radio Network, were Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press, and William Eaton, labor correspondent for United Press Intl.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**FORT MYERS,** Fla.—This state faces a highly unusual election in November—in effect a special election under a constitutional amendment designed solely to protect Democratic candidates for state office from having to run in presidential years, when some of them are embarrassed by the party's liberal national nominees.

It is still largely a one-party state; the Republicans may not even be able to field a candidate for governor. Its congressional delegation, largest in the South except for Texas, is made up of 10 Democrats and only two Republicans, although some of the Democrats often vote like Republicans.

**It is also a state torn by conflicting forces, as long entrenched conservatives are challenged by the rising tide of liberalism in populous southeast Florida and greatly increased registration among Negroes.**

The entrenched conservatism of the "pork chop boys," who from the rural areas have controlled the legislature, is shown by their extreme reluctance to reapportion the districts under the Supreme Court's one man, one vote doctrine. The legislature passed one third-of-a-loaf reapportionment plan but the voters from metropolitan areas, feeling still cheated, defeated it in a referendum. The federal courts have not yet set a deadline for final, and equitable, action, but the inevitable obviously cannot be postponed much longer.

The race for governor among Democrats seems likely to be a replay of 1964, when Gov. Haydon Burns beat Mayor Robert King High of Miami in a runoff primary. The surprise element in that election was that High made it into the runoff in the first place. A liberal and modern-minded mayor, High was expected to trail behind in the multi-candidate first primary (the field is always large and is expected to be big again this year). But High picked up an unexpectedly large vote and took second place to make himself eligible for the runoff.

Burns, then mayor of Jacksonville, had been conspicuously ineffective in meeting issues of civil rights demonstrations, arrests and jailings, and some violence. The Negro vote, which even then was substantial, swung heavily to High. It is bigger now—and it assuredly will be hostile to Burns again.

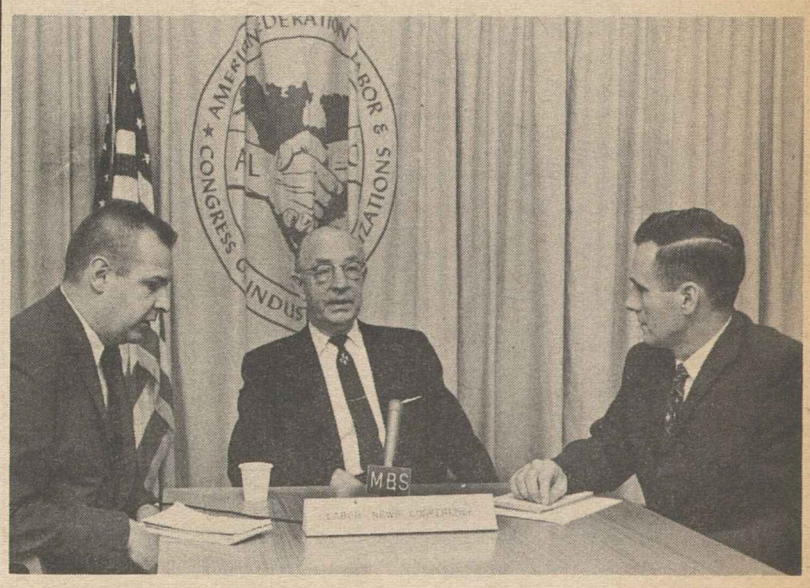
* * *

**PRES. JOHNSON** carried the state narrowly in 1964, by less than 40,000 out of more than 1.8 million votes, and he was the first Democratic presidential candidate to win in Florida since Harry S. Truman in 1948. Burns, seeking the governorship at the same election, gave no help whatever to the national ticket, and predicted on the eve of the election that Sen. Goldwater, the GOP nominee, would win.

**Once again Florida old-line politicians underestimated the impact of the Negro vote following Goldwater's opposition to the civil rights bill. Here in this southwestern Florida community (Lee County), a conservative area of truck farming and outrider real-estate developers, Johnson trailed Goldwater by a 10,000 to 12,000 tally, for example. But there is one almost totally Negro precinct of about a thousand voters that went practically unanimously for the President. There is no doubt that Negro votes throughout the state provided Johnson's margin of victory.**

The 1964 constitutional amendment that calls for election of statewide officials this year cut the terms of office from four to two years for this one term only, thus throwing state elections into the non-presidential years.

Old-line Democrats often would not support Democratic presidential nominees, but neither did they relish the possibility that this record of non-support might eventually stimulate the growth of a really vigorous state Republican Party. The change, thus, was intended as a protective device for conservative Democrats. It may serve that purpose—but this depends on how swiftly the winds of change and urbanization blow.




**RESTORATION** of basic rights denied building trades unions since 1949 hinges on passage of the situs picketing bill pending in Congress, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by William Eaton (left) of United Press Intl. and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press on the AFL-CIO produced weekly radio interview.

***How to Buy:***

# Federal Reserve's Rate Boost Actually Adds to Living Costs

By Sidney Margolius

**THIS IS THE WINTER** of our discontent with high living costs. Two main problems that moderate-income families have to reckon with are high food prices and the Federal Reserve Board's interest rate boost. The higher interest rates especially affect prices of cars and houses, but they also affect your property taxes. Local governments now have to pay higher rates on bond issues for schools and other needs.

Finance companies have raised rates to car dealers for financing their own inventories, from 5 to 5.25 percent. This boost alone can add as much as $25 to the price of a car. Second, you may have to pay higher finance rates on your own borrowings. A raise of 50 cents per $100 of debt, while it seems to be just one-half of 1 percent, actually is an increase of 10 percent in the number of dollars you have to pay in finance charges on a new car.

Similarly, mortgage interest rates have risen to a nationwide average of 5.8 percent on new homes and 5.9 percent on older ones. These are the highest mortgage rates since early 1964, the Federal Home Loan Board reports.

**The FRB had explained that the hike in interest rates was necessary to restrain inflation. The evidence, however, is that the raise actually is adding to the inflation in the expenses of moderate-income families, small businessmen and farmers.**

The only response working people can make is to curb their use of credit, and buy with care. One of the most useful ways to keep down costs is to time your buying to take advantage of sales.

The annual midwinter sales offer one of the best buying opportunities. The final clothing clearances reduce prices of coats and suits to their lowest point just before the new spring lines arrive at higher prices. February also is one of the best months to shop for furniture, rugs, bedding, curtains, housewares and china. Here are additional tips:

**BATTERIES:** Battery failures are the leading cause of service calls; according to the AAA they occur most often in midwinter. Sometimes the battery only needs recharging. In fact, one manufacturer reports, sometimes good batteries are replaced needlessly because car owners don't realize they can be recharged. It doesn't pay to delay recharging a weak battery as it will wear out faster than one kept fully charged. Home battery chargers are useful for keeping a battery fully charged.

Before you buy a new battery, have a competent serviceman check to make sure your ground connections and cables are satisfactory.

**If you do need a new battery, it pays to buy at least a medium-duty grade, which is the equivalent of original-equipment quality. In fact, if you do much stop-and-go driving, much over-the-road driving (which results in overcharging) or live in a very cold area, a heavy-duty battery may be desirable.**

The way to shop batteries is to compare the ampere-hour rating and the cold-start or "zero crank power" rating, as some sellers call it, of various brands. Thus, depending on the type of battery you need, a light-duty battery may have a 20-hour ampere rating of only 40; a medium-duty in the 50s, and heavy duty in the 60s.

**HIGH-INTENSITY** lamps: These are miniature lamps which use an ordinary 6 to 12-volt auto bulb and have a high-intensity unit to concentrate the light so it is the equivalent of a 100-watt ordinary bulb. These lamps are becoming widely used in homes, and many models are available ranging in price from $7 to $15.

Just make sure any high-intensity lamp is approved by Underwriters Laboratories—not only the cord, but the lamp itself. Some cheap imported models are on the market. However, it is not necessary to pay the highest prices commanded by some of the best-known brands which may charge a premium for their design.

**Food buying: Food prices have reached record levels at both wholesale and retail levels. Pork prices especially are at their highest in the history of metropolitan markets departments, with pork chops, hams, and bacon getting close to the $1 a pound level, and in general, 25-35 cents higher per pound than a year ago. The price increase on canned hams and on smoked calis (pork shoulder) is less drastic.**

While beef is relatively more abundant than pork, and the price increase over last year not quite as drastic, prices of popular cuts also have been pushed up by the big leap in pork costs. Veal is relatively reasonable this year.

With most families forced to reduce meat consumption, broilers have become a mainstay. Another help is the lower prices of eggs, which are starting to go down seasonally.

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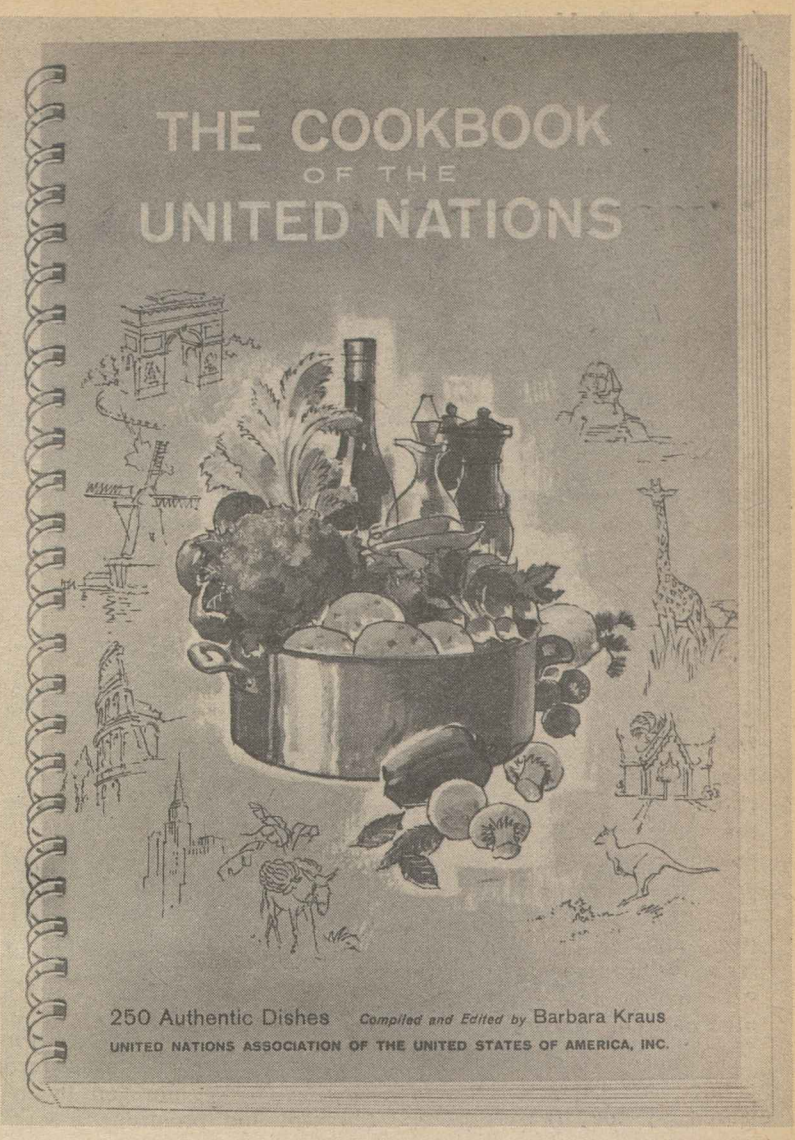



**THE COOKBOOK** of the United Nations has been published by the UN Association of the United States and contains authentic recipes for 250 dishes from 111 countries. Copies may be had from the UN Association, Inc., Dept. Q, New York 10017. The price is $3.95 for flexible cover and $4.95 for hard cover, with a 40 percent discount on orders of 10 or more; plus 25 cents postage on orders for one to five copies, 50 cents for six copies or more.

***Anniversary Nears:***

# '46 Employment Act Filled National Need

**THE GREAT DEPRESSION** of the Thirties swept across the country plunging millions of Americans into the bitterest unemployment in the nation's history. Hoovervilles, the bonus marchers, the burning of the tents of the jobless demonstrators on Anacostia Flats in Washington, the apple sellers were the result.

Twenty years ago, at the end of World War II, the American people's "never again" took formal shape as "The Employment Act of 1946." Pres. Harry S. Truman, when he signed it on Feb. 20, 1946, said:

**"Occasionally, as we pore through the pages of history, we are struck by the fact that some incident, little noted at the time, profoundly affects the whole subsequent course of events. I venture the prediction that history someday will so record the enactment of the Employment Act of 1946."**

The act, as finally adopted by Congress, did not call for "full" employment as we use the term now—that is, an irreducible level of joblessness where every man and woman willing and able to work has the right to a job. Nor did it call on the federal government to provide enough federal investment and expenditures to assure such "full" employment. In fact, the word "full" was stricken from the bill and the role of the federal government in seeking "maximum" employment considerably reduced.

Yet the act, by a curious process of historical need, has come to be regarded as a true "full" Employment Act and has imposed on the federal government the moral responsibility for assuring the country that the terrible days of the Thirties will never return again.

**IT SET UP** two institutions that have had a powerful impact on the economic thinking of the American people.

The President's Council of Economic Advisers is charged with the job of reporting to the President the state of the nation's economy including proposals for keeping it healthy. This annual report not only serves as the basis for the President's recommendations to Congress, but serves as a powerful instrument for the education of the American people in economic matters.

**It created the Congressional Joint Economic Committee which serves as a powerful educational instrument in Congress itself. This committee has been called "a graduate school for the republic" in economic matters. It has become a vital force in helping the American people and Congress itself understand the economic problems of our society.**

The 20th anniversary of the passage of the Act is to be observed by the Joint Economic Committee on Feb. 23. An all-day symposium will be held by leading economists and government leaders concerned with the operations of the act. One purpose of the symposium is to review the working of the Employment Act over the past 20 years and to explore proposals for improving and strengthening it. **(PAI)**

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# If You're Confused Don't Worry: You're Just Like the Rest of Us

By Jane Goodsell

IF your car is overdue for a lube job;
And you weigh five pounds more than it says on your driver's license;
And you haven't gotten around to balancing your checkbook this month;
And you're still writing 1965 instead of 1966;
And ask the waitress to wrap up the steak remnants so you can take them home to your dog when you fully intend to eat them yourself;

And you brush your teeth sideways rather than up and down as your dentist recommends;
And you haven't read the fine print on your insurance policies;

**And you have a funny little pain—well, not a pain exactly, but more of a twinge—which you lie awake worrying about at 2 a.m. but which doesn't seem important enough the next day to merit a call to the doctor;**

And you haven't read past the first two chapters of "War and Peace";
And your wallet is bulging with expired credit cards, old ticket stubs and claims checks for heaven-knows-what;
And you keep forgetting to pick up your suit at the cleaners, where you took it three weeks ago, at which time you made them promise to have it ready by the next afternoon;
And the ashtrays in your car are stuffed with gum wrappers and popsicle sticks. . . .

**AND YOU** haven't gotten around to throwing away the two rolls of wallpaper and three cans of paint left over from your time-before-last redecorating job;
And in the trunk of your car there is a box of empty pop bottles which you must remember to take back to the store for a refund;

**And you can't remember where in the world you put the button that came off your green coat;**

And you're absolutely convinced that nobody in the whole world is as disorganized as you are, Calm down. You're just like everybody else.

*In Special Message:*

# Rural Poverty Fight Proposed by LBJ

By Gervase N. Love

A broad-based attack on rural poverty through a federally-aided program of joint action by small cities and their hinterland areas has been proposed to Congress by Pres. Johnson.

The plan would give rural areas the same type of coordinated direction in fighting poverty that cities now have by supplementing, but not supplanting, the present efforts of local, state and federal governments and by helping the small community "avoid under-representation in decisions that affect its life," the President said in a special message.

**"Our purpose," he said "is to demonstrate how a common effort can provide the needed district vocational school in one county, the hospital in another, the police training in a third, industry or an adequate library in a fourth—and how it can avoid the waste of duplication, or, worse still, the total lack of any such facilities or services in a wide area because of a failure to pool common resources."**

The dimensions of a unified area, he said, "are likely to be already marked by the trading or commuting patterns that have been drawn by rural and city residents together—as they drive to work, to shop, to college, to visit and to recreational and cultural facilities."

In addition to the establishment of a number of the "community development districts" which would combine resources to improve "the quality of life" in small cities and rural areas, Johnson proposed:

- Federal planning grants to help such districts coordinate "a comprehensive attack" on rural poverty problems.
- Selection by the secretary of agriculture of pilot districts "to afford experience in a representative variety of geographic, economic and social conditions."
- Improvement of medical care for the rural poor, including a program of loans to help students from such families study medicine, and forgiveness of the amounts borrowed if the student practices medicine in a poor rural area.

Johnson notified Congress that he planned soon to appoint a Commission on Rural Poverty which within a year will make recommendations to him "on the most efficient and promising means of sharing America's abundance with those who too often have been her forgotten people."

**He reminded Congress of the fact that nearly half of the nation's poor live in rural areas, that nearly one in every two rural families has a cash income under $3,000, and that rural families are short-changed on education and medical attention.**

"These deficiencies persist in 1966," the President declared. "Their effect is as grievous on urban America—the recipient of millions of unskilled migrants from rural areas in the past two decades—as on the run-down farms and impoverished communities that still house 4.4 million poor rural families."

He reviewed some of the steps taken to improve life for impoverished non-city dwellers and added:

"Rural poverty has proved an almost intractable problem in past decades. Its abolition may require a journey of a thousand miles.

"But the first step in that journey is the pooling of the common resources of rural Americans—joining them in a common planning effort that will magnify the resources of each.

"In the program I propose, I ask the Congress to take that step with me."

## Ad Agencies, AFM Reach New Pact

New York—The jingle that jangles into the nation's living rooms by way of radio and television commercials will produce a louder jingle of a different kind in the pockets of the musicians who make them under a new contract between their union and the principal advertising agencies.

Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians announced that the new agreement, "a great step forward in achieving recognition of the musicians' contributions to this area of broadcast activity," will give about 10 percent raises to instrumentalists, 15 percent to sideline musicians, and "substantial" increases to copyists and orchestrators.

The pact also continues a 5 percent employer pension contribution and provides for "more stringent" enforcement of residual payments.

**CLOTHING WORKERS** load truck at Los Angeles depot with clothing and canned goods for striking grape workers in the San Joaquin Valley vineyards. ACWA members in southern California, moved by the plight of the strikers, responded "warmly and enthusiastically," the union said, with truckload of supplies delivered at a meeting of 250 grape workers in Delano, Calif.

## IUE Launches Fund to Aid Viet Refugees

Pres. Paul Jennings formally inaugurated the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' campaign for refugee aid in Viet Nam on Tet, the country's lunar new year holiday.

The union's international executive board voted to ask its members to contribute $1 each to a fund for a refugee resettlement village.

**In opening the drive Jennings expressed the hope that employers of IUE members would provide matching contributions and share responsibility "by serving on a committee to help us implement our program." The committee, he said, will be composed of outstanding citizens representing business, religion, government and labor "so that all segments of our society can participate."**

The decision to seek funds for a refugee village was made after consultation with the Confederation of Vietnamese Labor (CVT). Envisioned, Jennings said, is a community in which displaced persons "can begin a new life, a permanent community of homes, farms, jobs, schools, health clinics . . . a village in which the voluntary contributions of IUE members combined with the knowledge and leadership of the CVT can help refugees to help and defend themselves."

# *Warning to Growers Cites Labor Needs*

San Antonio, Tex. — The nation's growers will run into trouble recruiting farm workers unless they adopt modern personnel practices, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning warned in a speech closing the three-day National Farm Labor Conference here.

Henning pointed out that the farm worker "knows not the goodness or the promise of the American economy" and is on "the front line of the war on poverty."

"The farm worker knows not the elementary social benefits of his industrial brother," he continued. "His right to join a union and bargain on the conditions and terms of employment is not recognized by law. He does not enjoy the subsistence wage protection of the federal minimum wage law; he is not protected by unemployment insurance or by social security, if seasonally employed."

**He called farm labor housing "another deprivation" that too often is "a rotting rural slum," and he cited instances of workers and their families sleeping in box cars or on river banks "within walking distance of agricultural wealth."**

"The housing scandal forbids the recruitment of a representative American labor force," he declared. "The absence of decent family housing, particularly, denies many communities the talents and hands of workers in the migrant stream.

"Perhaps more than any other element, the bleak and frequently wretched level of farm labor housing exemplifies what is in truth the artificial character of farm labor shortages. American workers will neither accept nor tolerate the primitive housing of a Tobacco Road civilization."

**Blended Economy**

In housing, wages and working conditions, Henning called for a "blending of private and public vigor to realize an economy which will benefit both grower and worker."

He reviewed the success of the farm labor program following the expiration of Public Law 78, which permitted the importation of workers from Mexico, and called the transitional difficulties "essentially minor."

He commended for their roles in making successful the state farm labor services: the grower, worker and Mexican-American communities in the Southwest, and the "religious and civic organizations which bent their energies to the shaping of an enlightened farm labor policy today," as well as governors' committees on migratory labor and the states that have never used foreign farm labor.

"Primarily the good economy is the result of the personal initiative of the private citizen," Henning concluded. "But it must be the moral commitment of government to assure the vigor of the economy to assure that its profits will fortify rather than weaken the economic and social structure of the nation. . . .

**"A new and enlightened era of human relations awaits our dedication and our vision. Together, we of the federal and state governments, and we of the private and public sectors, can give America the kind of farm labor destiny it deserves.**

"Surely the plague of farm labor poverty must not stain the American conscience. Not in the world of 1966."

The farm conference is sponsored by the National Council on Agricultural Life & Labor, with which the AFL-CIO, many international unions and a wide range of church groups are affiliated.

## 465 Unionists Enroll in Ohio Study Program

Columbus, O.—A total of 465 union officials have enrolled this year in the Union Leadership Program conducted by Ohio State University's Labor Education Research Service in 16 cities in all parts of the state.

The courses are offered during the evenings in Cincinnati, Youngstown, Mansfield, Dayton, Marietta, Kent, Cleveland-Columbus, Toledo, Defiance, Newark, Canton-Marion, Lima and Mt. Vernon-Portsmouth, and are given at four different year-levels.

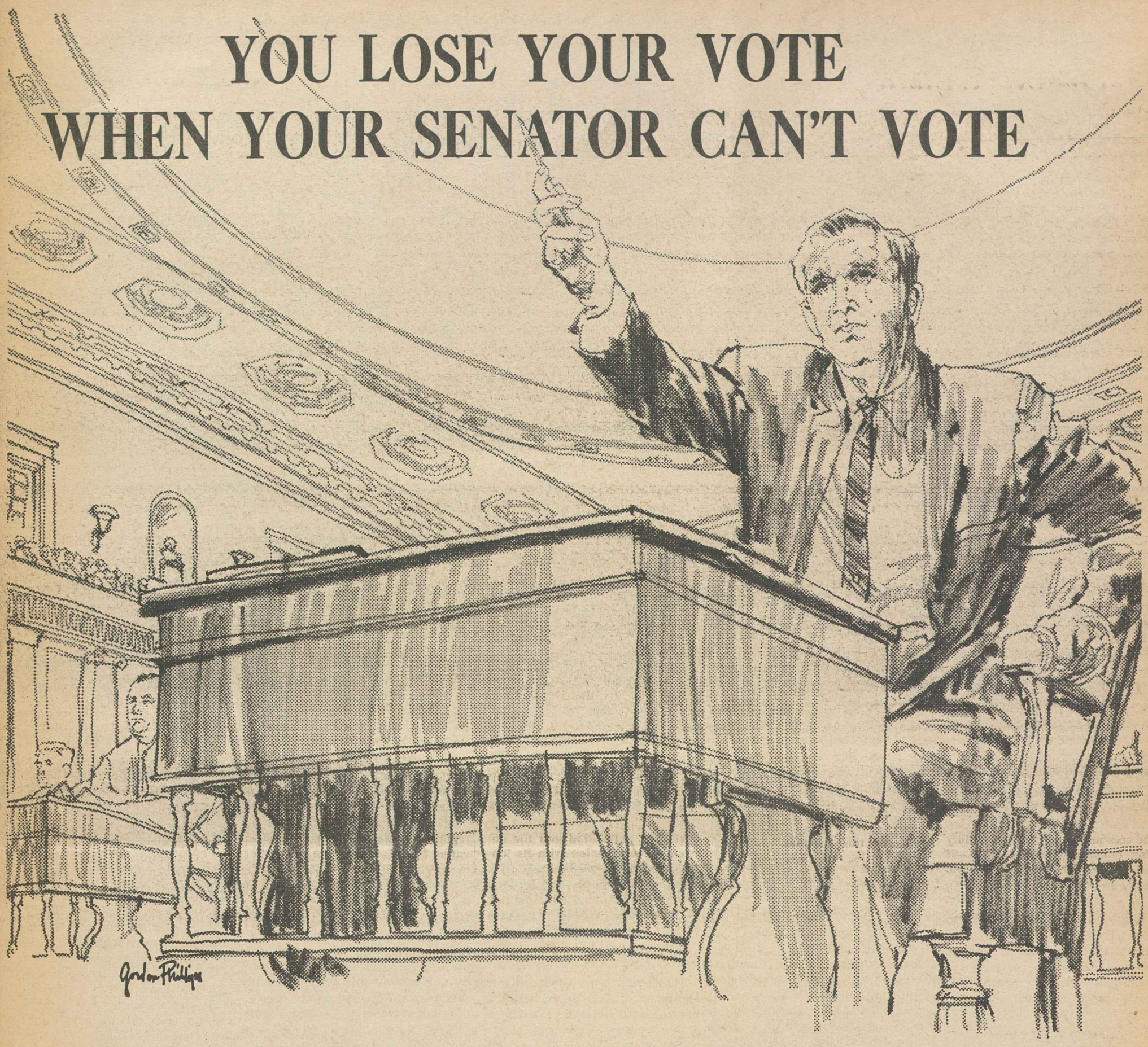
Subjects covered include economics, sociology, collective bargaining, political science, union leadership, labor law, complex organizations, labor history and contemporary problems, and comparative economic systems.

The students represent 71 national, international or unaffiliated unions; most of them are stewards or grievance committee members.

**The program at Marietta is sponsored jointly by the Southeastern Ohio AFL-CIO and the Central Ohio Valley AFL-CIO, and is given in alternate years in Marietta by the OSU Labor Education Research Service and in Parkersburg, W. Va., by the Institute for Labor Studies of the University of West Virginia.**

**CLOTHE-A-CHILD** project of Local 1048, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Radio Corp. of America plants in Indianapolis, Ind., reached the 10,000 mark when this picture was taken. For 18 years, members of the local and RCA salaried personnel have raised nearly $270,000 for needy children through collections by IBEW stewards and sales of candy. Shown with child recipient are, from the left, Sharon Marchal, who shopped for the clothing; Business Mgr. William Phillips of Local 1048; Robert Cutter of State Dept. of Commerce; William Scott of J. C. Penney Co.; RCA Plant Personnel Mgr. W. R. Lesch and Margaret Ferguson, IBEW Steward.

# YOU LOSE YOUR VOTE WHEN YOUR SENATOR CAN'T VOTE




The right to vote is a precious thing . . . the keystone of our representative democracy.

With our votes we elect Senators and Representatives who, by their votes in Congress, determine national policy. That way the vote of each of us counts.

But today in the United States Senate this system of representative democracy is threatened by a filibuster that denies our Senators their right to vote on an issue that has been of great national concern for the past 19 years.

That issue is whether our nation's labor law should be changed to permit employers and unions in all 50 states to negotiate the kind of agreement under which people who benefit from the union help share the burden of running the union.

The House of Representatives has voted "yes." By the most overwhelming majority in our nation's electoral history, the people of the United States have elected a President who says "yes." A large majority of the Senators and Representatives were elected on a party platform which said "yes."

But your Senator can't vote on the issue because the Minority Leader in the Senate has been conducting a filibuster that prevents your Senator from voting.

It's the first time in the Senate's long and proud history that:

- a filibuster has been conducted by the leader of one of our great political parties
- a filibuster has been conducted against even considering a bill approved (by a vote of 12-3) by one of its committees.

We believe the proposed change in the labor law is important. We believe, however, that the proper functioning of our cherished democratic institutions is even more vital . . . and that, in these years of crisis, irreparable damage will be done to those institutions if the filibuster is allowed to succeed.

Our right to express our will . . . through the vote of our Senators . . . is an issue that demands that all citizens of conscience unite. It demands that we speak up loudly and clearly for our right to be represented.

Whether or not you agree with us on the merits of the bill, please write now to your Senators on behalf of your right to a vote by the Senate. Make your vote count.

**American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations**

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006

# Senate Majority Presses for 14(b) Vote

## *Dirksen Leads Foes With New Filibuster*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

after two days of parliamentary maneuvering.

One test vote was taken during the preliminary jockeying—a 42-37 victory for repeal supporters.

The opportunity for the show of strength came when Mansfield sought to call up the repeal bill during the Senate's "morning hour," the period before the start of legislative business when such a motion could be put to an immediate vote.

**Dirksen and his allies stalled through the morning hour by demanding the reading of the Senate's official journal. On one occasion, when this did not use up the time, Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) moved to amend the journal to incorporate the text of the chaplain's opening prayer. He held the floor for 90 minutes, speaking on his motion.**

When Ervin finished, the morning hour was past. But since his motion to amend the journal was still on the floor, Mansfield moved to table it—an undebatable motion which produced the first record vote in the 14(b) battle.

**Test Vote**

Mansfield said he viewed the tabling vote as "a test vote of sorts" on Senate sentiment and said he found "some signs of encouragement." He later scheduled a Saturday session, unusual for the Senate.

**Earlier, in Portland, Ore., Sen. Wayne Morse (D) told a conference of state union leaders that he sees an 80 percent probability for repeal of Section 14(b)—if the bill reaches the Senate floor early in the session.**

Morse said he anticipates efforts to use the bill as a vehicle for anti-labor legislation, but sees little danger that amendment attempts will be successful.

Long speeches by senators opposing repeal was the pattern of the filibuster. Although the "debate" was supposedly on Mansfield's motion to make the repeal bill the pending business, speeches ran all over the lot.

Dirksen's opening day effort, for example, included a description of the sailing vessel which brought his mother to America, his rise from poverty and the number of fish he caught on his vacation.

**At one point he deplored the fact that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—"a nice fellow"—had referred to him as a "windbag." But, Dirksen assured the Senate, "there is enough of a charitable spirit in me to overlook that."**

He then invited senators to "go out and get lunch" while he read a 34-page memorandum on 14(b).

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) added his contribution by reading to the Senate the names of some 2,000 students he said had sent him a wire opposing repeal.

As the filibuster neared the close of its first week, the AFL-CIO sent to all senators a newly-issued pamphlet, "The History of 14(b) and What It Means," which it described as "an effort to promote discussion based upon realities rather than fabrications."

In a covering letter, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted that repeal opponents are conducting a campaign based on "wild charges that completely misrepresent the issue."

**While the immediate concern is "that the Senate be allowed to vote on this question," he said, labor hopes "that when the vote is taken, it will be cast on the basis of the fullest possible understanding of the issue itself."**

Petitions and letters supporting the Senate's right to vote on 14(b) repeal began reaching senators' desks, counteracting an active right-wing campaign. Some 3,000 persons from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, including a number of prominent civic leaders, took a unique way of demonstrating their support for a Senate vote. They paid for full-page newspaper advertisements in a Washington, D.C., newspaper, declaring:

"We believe we have a right under our representative government to have that vote taken."

## Mediation Service Names New Counsel

Morris L. Myers, San Francisco lawyer, has been appointed general counsel of the Federal Mediaton & Conciliation Service succeeding H. T. Herrick, new labor relations director for the Atomic Energy Commission.

**DOCK SCENE** in Saigon shows members of Longshoremen's special mission to Viet Nam on tour which produced union recommendations for clearing port congestion and speeding up cargo handling. Delegation included John Byrne (checkered shirt and straw hat) of Riverdale, N.Y., supervising stevedore for United States Lines in New York, and ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason (wearing glasses).

## *Reader's Digest Article Kicks Off Attack on Jobless Pay Standards*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

wrote. "We know this article was 'researched' by the Digest organization with the full competence and capability of the resources it commands."

**The present law, written by Congress in 1939, hasn't undergone a major revision since then despite a world war, a vast growth in the economy, a huge jump in population and the advent of automation with its job-destroying potentialities. The Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations all have pointed out that the taxable wage base hasn't been changed since enactment even though wages themselves have climbed steadily.**

Employers have persuaded state legislatures to cut or curtail benefits for more and more idled workers. What was a good law in 1939 is no longer a good law in 1966, the AFL-CIO maintains.

The liberalizations in the existing law, supported by the Administration, were introduced in the House by Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) of the Ways & Means Committee and in the Senate by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and 15 other members.

The bills set up minimum benefits which the states would be required to observe, intended to give most wage and salary workers who become unemployed half of their regular weekly earnings—in contrast to the one-fifth or one-fourth many of them now get.

They also establish uniform disqualification penalties which would replace the crazy-quilt pattern that varies from state to state, with the maximum period set at six weeks.

In addition, unemployed workers whose benefits are used up before they find jobs would be eligible for additional benefits from a federal fund—a plan geared to meet the needs of those whose jobs have been wiped out by automation or plant transfer, and for use during a recession.

**The tax rate would be raised but 15 one-hundredths of 1 percent with the revenue, plus an equal amount from general revenues, earmarked to pay for the long-term adjustment benefits. The tax base, unchanged since 1939, would be raised to social security levels but at later dates—to $5,600 for 1966 through 1970, and to $6,600 beginning in 1971.**

States with abnormally high benefit costs would be eligible for special grants, and the states would be allowed to adjust tax rates on the basis of experience rating or other methods.

**Extend Coverage**

In addition the pending bills would extend coverage to 5 million workers who currently are denied protection. Included would be employes of establishments with one or more workers; employes of non-profit institutions, such as hospitals and universities; workers on large farms, and other workers with a regular employe relationship. Even with these additions only about 85 percent of all wage and salary workers would be protected.

The House Ways & Means Committee is expected to complete its work on the pending bill within a few weeks. In April 1960, when the same committee was considering a similar labor-backed bill and the Senate Committee on Unemployment had just finished its work on the measure, the Digest ran an article entitled "The Scandal of Unemployment Compensation" which blasted the unemployed as "loafers, system beaters and dole grabbers."

**The same note is carried into the current article. The "cabal of labor leaders and Washington bureaucrats," it charges, is trying to "ram through the greatest raid ever aimed at this country's unemployment compensation system."**

It calls the bill, without a word on its provisions, "an open invitation to flagrant cheating" and a "surrender of state's provisional rights," and declared it would "skyrocket the amount of payroll taxes."

Actually, states and local employment offices would continue to administer eligibility provisions and could withhold benefits upon evidence that the worker was unwilling or unavailable for work. Decisions on disqualifying acts would remain with the states.

**36 Standards**

So far as the alleged infringement of state's rights is concerned, the states already must meet 36 specific requirements, though there is none regarding benefit levels.

Instead of the "billions of dollars" by which the article claims benefits would rise, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has estimated the increase at 20 percent of the $2.2 billion paid out last year.

**"Evidence" such as that cited in the Digest article has come also from the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and the right-wing American Enterprise Institute. Unemployment Benefit Advisers has among its directors executives from U.S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Socony-Mobile, Allis-Chalmers, Goodyear and other large corporations which help support its lobbying activities.**

Rector formerly was general counsel of the Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Agency and is still influential in the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, which is made up of state unemployment compensation directors.

**RED CROSS VOLUNTEER** disaster liaison identification cards and armbands were presented to Ohio AFL-CIO Community Services Committee liaison personnel at a recent committee meeting in Mansfield. The recipients included CSC Committee Chairman Ray Ross (left) and State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard (right). The presentations were made by Thomas Corcoran (second from left), assistant regional manager of the Red Cross' Eastern Area, and C. Milton Jackson, ARC director of disaster services for the Eastern Area.

*Housing, Schools, Parks:*

# $2.3 Billion Asked To Transform Cities

Pres. Johnson proposed to Congress a massive program of federal aid for an imaginative rebuilding of slum-ridden cities.

He asked a $2.3 billion program, spread over six years, to transform entire neighborhoods with new schools, parks, community centers and transit service, as well as housing.

"I propose that we focus all the techniques and talents within our society on the crisis of the American city," the President told Congress.

**He coupled his request for a new "demonstration cities program" with a call for legislation "to bar racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing." The "racial ghetto," Johnson said, "will become a thing of the past only when the Negro American can move his family wherever he can afford to do so."**

Legislation to accomplish this will be sent to Congress "at an early date," the President promised.

**Rent Supplements**

He also asked a $30 million appropriation for the new rent supplement program, to enable low-income families to move into existing housing which they cannot now afford.

He reiterated his 1965 proposal for special federal mortgage insurance for planned suburban communities being built by private investment. And he asked an extension of the urban mass transit program for another year.

Johnson laid down exacting criteria for cities to qualify for large-scale federal aid.

Plans submitted should be large enough to encompass entire neighborhoods, to "make a substantial impact within the coming few years on the development of the entire city."

It should keep to a minimum relocation of families and businesses, encourage the participation of local residents and provide them with employment opportunity wherever possible.

**It should use "modern cost-reducing technologies without reducing the quality of the work." The President specified that "neither the structure of real estate taxation, cumbersome building codes, nor inefficient building practices should deter rehabilitation or inflate project costs."**

A single authority should be in charge of each project, he said, "with adequate powers to carry out and coordinate all phases of the program."

The choice, Johnson said, is to "make our cities livable for ourselves and our posterity" or else "by timidity and neglect damn them to fester and decay."

The President proposed also a parallel program of federal grants to stimulate metropolitan areas planning involving cooperation between cities and suburbs. He put a $6.5 million price tag on the program.

He said the new Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, under Sec. Robert C. Weaver, "now has the authority and the machinery for implementing the new programs I have asked for."

**He called on Weaver to organize the department to meet today's needs "rather than fitting new programs into old and outworn patterns."**

A rebirth of cities, the President said, would mean:

- "A more tolerable and a more helpful life for millions.
- "The possibility of retaining middle-income families in the city, and even attracting some to return.
- "Improving the cities' tax base.
- "Ultimately reducing welfare costs and avoiding waste of human resources.
- "Giving to both urban and suburban families the freedom to choose where they will live.
- "A clean room and a patch of sky for every person, a chance to live near an open space, and to reach it on a safe street."

In a separate comment on his legislative proposals, Johnson spoke of the "dream" of what cities can be, and declared:

"So let us begin—begin now, this year."

**DISPLAY CASE** of 50 pens used by Pres. Johnson to sign last year's "Great Society" legislation is the President's gift to House Speaker John W. McCormack, who helped guide the bills to passage.

**SOCIAL SERVICES** to newcomers and migrants on the highways of California are provided by the Travelers Aid Society with the help of this mobile unit presented by the AFL-CIO. Its functions were explained by Mrs. F. W. Gans, a TA board member, to Trinh Quang Quy, director of the Confederation of Vietnamese Labor's planning committee who was in a group touring the United States under State Dept. auspices, and John Schulter (left), the team manager.

# Douglas Sees Broad Impact In 1Man, 1Vote

American liberalism might have taken a different path if one man, one vote reapportionment of state legislatures had been achieved in an earlier generation, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) suggested.

Douglas delivered two lectures at Howard University under sponsorship of the Clothing Workers' Sidney Hillman Foundation set up in memory of the union's founding president. His other topic was consumer credit.

In his broad-ranging discussion of reapportionment, Douglas noted that it is liberals—in modern times the advocates of national action to meet America's problems—who are seeking to revitalize state legislatures. And it is conservatives, long advocates of state supremacy, who are opposed to making state legislatures more responsive.

**Gave Up Hope**

Douglas told the Howard students that in his youth he and others like him "despaired of much effective action from the states" and turned to Washington.

"We saw no virtue in federal action for the mere sake of federal power," he said. "But the governmental actions which we advocated, and which we believed were supported by the great majority of the people, would not and could not be taken by the states. The legislatures simply did not represent the people."

With reapportionment under court order rapidly being completed, Douglas said, the nation will benefit through "the diversity of political experience in the states" and the new "sources of initiative and ideas."

**He warned his audience, however, not to underestimate the "well-financed, national campaign to stop the reapportionment of legislatures" through the constitutional amendment proposed by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.**

"They will leave no stone nor dollar nor slogan unturned in an attempt to raise public sentiment in the hope of reversing the votes of members of Congress who have defended the Supreme Court," he warned.

The one man, one vote principle must be defended. Douglas declared, because "equality in citizenship is an unalienable right."

# *Senate Vote Expands D.C. Pay Floor Bill*

The Senate voted 60-10 to set a $1.25-an-hour minimum wage for the District of Columbia, with an automatic increase whenever the federal wage floor is raised.

In both amount and coverage, the Senate improved on the bill passed last year by the House. A House-Senate conference committee will try to reconcile the two measures.

Three hundred thousand workers whose jobs are not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act would be given wage-hour protection under the Senate bill—about 50,000 more than would be covered by the House version.

A 1918 law applying only to women and children authorizes the District of Columbia commissioners to set minimum wages for certain industries on recommendation of tripartite wage boards.

**The Senate bill continues the wage board system in addition to establishing a statutory minimum wage, and applies it to men as well as women workers. The Senate defeated, 42-28, a Republican amendment to prevent city wage boards from setting rates higher than the federal minimum.**

The Senate bill, steered to passage by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), includes two groups of workers excluded from the House bill—domestics and employes of hospitals and nursing homes.

In contrast to the Senate bill, the House bill would set initial rates of $1 and $1.15, taking three years to reach the $1.25 wage floor for all workers. The House version lacks any tie to changes in the federal minimum wage.

Differences between the two bills reflect the long division between the Senate and House over matters affecting the District of Columbia. The Senate on several occasions passed minimum wage bills which died without action in the House. The bill passed by the House last year was the first minimum wage legislation ever brought out of the conservative-dominated House District Committee.

1-29-66

## Survey Shows 4.1% Hike In Building Trades Pay

Union building trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population received wage increases averaging 17 cents an hour, or 4.1 percent, in the year ending July 1, 1965, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Year-end rates averaged $4.64 an hour for journeymen and $3.45 for helpers and laborers, the report showed, or a combined average of $4.42. Average journeymen's scales ranged from $4.20 an hour for paperhangers to $4.91 for plumbers; in the helper-laborer classifications, the range from $2.80 for composition roofers' helpers to $3.91 for terazzo workers' helpers, the study showed.

# Grants Offered For Research By Teachers

Chicago — The Teachers will award research grants of $100 to $1,000 to professors, teachers and advanced students for original studies or articles in education, social or physical science, and labor-management relations.

The union wants research that, avoiding the "ivory tower" approach, will "help the classroom teacher, provoke the 'fat cats' in education and stir the layman to action," said Research Dir. Pete Schnaufer.

**The AFT expects that more than 100 researchers will be awarded grants during the first year of the program.**

A scanning committee includes AFT Pres. Charles Cogen, Vice Pres. Alfred J. Tapson and Schnaufer. A short summary of proposed articles, an idea as to approach and an indication of sources should be sent to Schnaufer at 716 N. Rush St., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

The grants are expected to result in the publication of two or more books a year. The original studies will be published in the new AFT professional journal, to begin publication in April, and in at least two monograph series.

# Wirtz Calls for Boost in Wage Floor

## Past Hikes Held Good For Nation

Past improvements in the wage-hour law have helped the economy and further "substantial" changes are now needed, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told Congress.

Wirtz said the Labor Dept. has carefully surveyed the impact of 1961-65 increases in the wage floor and expansion of coverage to determine whether there were any adverse effects—either in loss of jobs or price inflation.

There weren't.

By every measurement, employment went up in the industries affected, profits rose and prices remained relatively stable.

**The chief effect, the Labor Dept. found, was to raise the earnings of more than 3.5 million workers by approximately $1.2 billion a year.**

As "a conservative estimate," Wirtz said, "this much additional consumer purchasing power results in the creation of 100,000 additional jobs in the economy to satisfy the enlarged demand for goods and services."

### No Job Loss

Department investigators carefully tracked down all reports of loss of jobs resulting from the 1961 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Here is what the department reported to Congress:

"Almost none have proved to be rooted in fact.

"A typical report received was of the closing down of the crab processing industry in North Carolina. Reportedly, 18 plants shut their doors on Sept. 3, 1965, because of the increased minimum wage, throwing 1,800 workers out of work. Investigation disclosed that 17 plants had actually closed; but that all except one of them had reopened within the month and the last one two weeks later."

The weakness in the FLSA, Wirtz said, is that it doesn't cover enough workers and sets a wage floor below the poverty level. His report showed:

- More than 17 million nonsupervisory workers are still excluded from wage-hour coverage. This group includes a high concentration of lower paid workers.
- Almost two-thirds of all white workers are covered by the law, but less than half of all non-white workers. Similarly about two-thirds of men workers are covered, only half of women workers.
- Full-time workers at the $1.25 minimum wage earn only $2,600

*(Continued on Page 8)*


# AFL-CIO News

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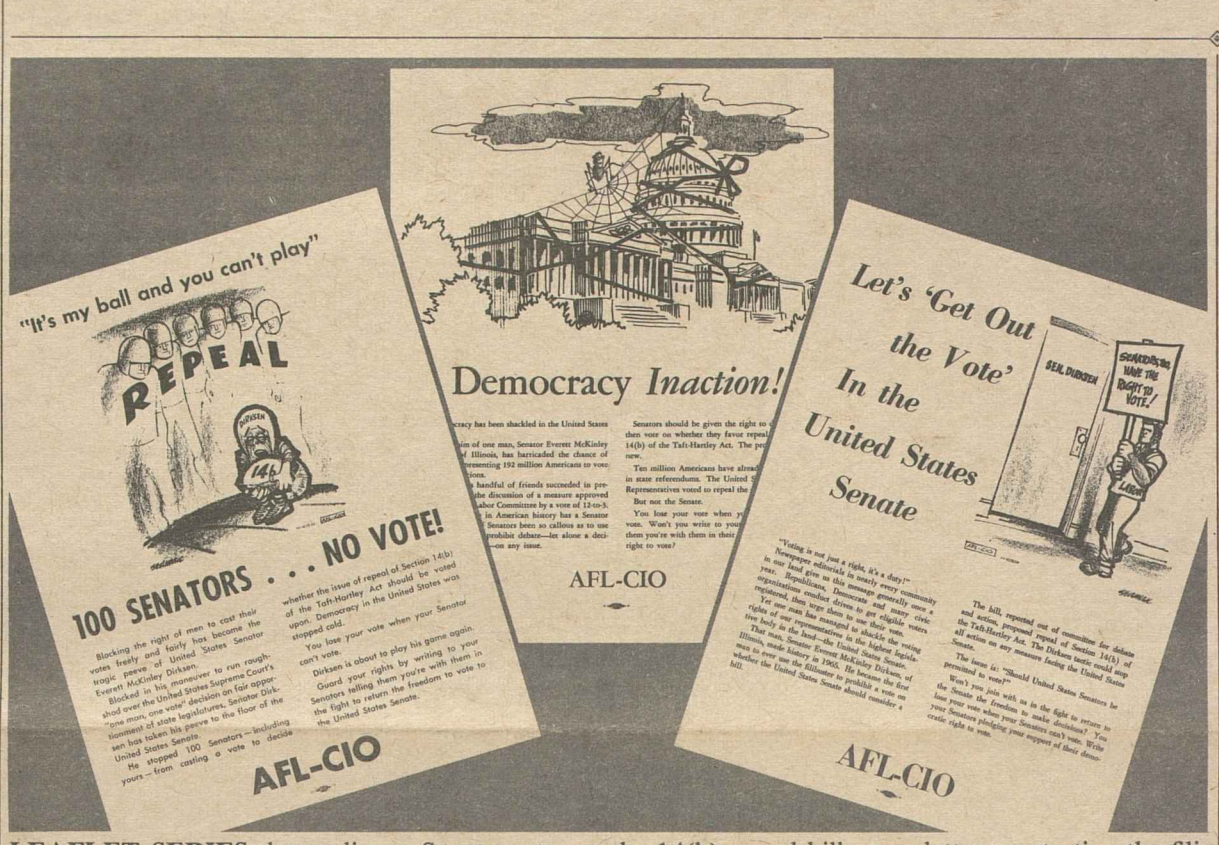
# 14(b) 'Distortions' Scored, Cloture Test Set in Senate




**LEAFLET SERIES** demanding a Senate vote on the 14(b) repeal bill urges letters protesting the filibuster led by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.). Leaflets are available on request from: Room 606, AFL-CIO Building, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

## Sen. Morse Gives Case For Repeal

**By David L. Perlman**

A one-sided filibuster was transformed into a sharply-focused debate as senators supporting repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act angrily protested "distortion" of the union shop issue and tactics used to keep the bill from the Senate floor.

The heatening of the debate came as the Senate approached a major test vote on the issue. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield served notice of a cloture vote on limiting debate to be taken Feb. 8. If the vote to break the filibuster falls short of the required two-thirds of senators present and voting, a second cloture ballot will be taken two days later—on the eve of the Senate's scheduled recess for Lincoln Day GOP speechmaking.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) led off the case for 14(b) repeal, charging that the "real story" has been "distorted, misrepresented and lied about in the public press, on television and radio." **(Partial text on Page 7.)**

In equally strong language, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) warned that "under the surface" of the National Right to Work Committee's effort to block repeal "are the disrupting whispers of the ignorant and ill-informed, the bigots and the hatemongers."

**Two weeks after Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen opened the filibuster against the routine motion to consider the House-passed repeal bill, the Senate was still immobilized. Dirksen sought to extend the paralysis further by objecting to committee meetings while the Senate was in session. If there are pressing matters that need action, he suggested, let the Administration drop the fight for 14(b) repeal.**

Morse and several other senators

*(Continued on Page 7)*

### *'A Vital Vote'*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made the following request to all union members:**

**"The first test vote on 14(b) repeal will come next Tuesday, Feb. 8, on a motion to stop the Dirksen filibuster. It is imperative that your senators hear from you at once.**

**"Urge them to stop the filibuster.**

**"This is a vital vote."**

**Labor Seeks Greater 'Urgency':**

## *Automation Panel Proposes New Job, Income Programs*

**By Robert B. Cooney**

A blue-ribbon commission on automation has recommended that Pres. Johnson and Congress launch twin multi-billion dollar programs to create millions of public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed and to build a minimum income floor for all families.

The National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress, established by Congress and appointed by the President, filed its report after a year-long study of the pace and impact of technological change and the outlook for the decade ahead.

"There is much to be done," declared the commission after finding enough of a step-up in the pace of change as to leave "no ground for complacency." The challenge of technical progress has not been met with complete success, the group said.

**The three labor members and two others on the 14-member commission, while concurring in the report, nevertheless criticized it for lacking a "tone of urgency." This group—made up of Joseph A. Beirne, Albert J. Hayes, Walter P. Reuther, Anna Rosenberg Hoffman and Whitney M. Young, Jr.—expressed the hope the report would be taken as "an agenda for action."**

They agreed that problems flowing from technological change in in the next decade "will not be insoluble economically," but added:

"The obstacles to their solution are essentially political. The fundamental political problem is the lack of a sense of urgency in many quarters in dealing with human problems—meeting individual and social needs and the improvement of the quality of life in our society—comparable to the sense of urgency that moves our nation to swift, determined and vigorous action when we face a military challenge."

**The group expressed the "profound conviction that no person or family should suffer hardship that it is possible for us as a nation to avoid." The American Negro, it added, must wait no longer for the full equality that can be his under full employment.**

The commission, in its 210-page report, offered a wide range of findings on the nature and pace of technological change and proposed steps to cope with it.

### Job Goal Stressed

It urged that national economic policies aim "resolutely and watchfully" at reducing the general unemployment rate to 3.5 percent or below by the start of 1967. The group noted the rate was reduced from 5.1 percent to 4.1 percent during the term of its study.

Since policies promoting economic growth tend to open up job opportunities to the better qualified, an other possibility is "to begin at the rear of the line and create employment opportunities tailored to the abilities of those with serious com-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Johnson Asks Congress For Sharp Aid Revision

**By Willard Shelton**

Pres. Johnson in a series of special messages urged approval of a sharply revised foreign aid program in which economic and military assistance would be split into separate compartments, with $2.46 billion allotted to economic aid and $917 million to military assistance.

He warned that hunger, malnutrition, disease and poverty in the underdeveloped nations still "challenge our own security and threaten the future of the world," but proposed a sharp shift of emphasis to economic aid directed at helping "those nations determined to help themselves" in an attack on "the root causes of poverty."

The total economic and military program he requested for the fiscal year beginning July 1, at $3.4 billion, is well below the $4.1 billion authorized for current programs.

**This reduction is deceptive, however, partly because the current programs were increased by supplemental authorizations during the year and partly because military aid to South Viet Nam for fiscal 1967 has been pulled**

*(Continued on Page 6)*

# Hatters Union Will Continue To Run Plant

New York—The Hatters, concluding a two-month effort to find a buyer for the union-owned Merrimac Hat Co. in Amesbury, Mass., will continue to operate the factory under union auspices "for the benefit of the industry and the workers," Pres. Alex Rose announced here.

The union publicly offered the hat firm for sale Dec. 6 to anyone willing to guarantee that the factory would continue to serve the industry and preserve the jobs of Amesbury workers.

**There were many inquiries but no would-be purchaser was willing to give those assurances. Therefore the union, through its majority stock holding, resumed manufacturing operations Feb. 1 after a seasonal lull and said it will continue its ownership role by necessity, not by desire.**

The Merrimac Hat Co. was rescued from liquidation seven years ago by the Hatters, who raised $500,000 to buy the company's assets. The union retained the former management and for seven years has continued to show a profit each year, pay dividends to the investors and keep the employes on the payroll.

The Hatters, hoping to return the factory to private enterprise eventually, will keep things going until that day comes, Rose declared.

# SupremeCourt Slates Review Of Hoffa Case

The Supreme Court agreed to review the conviction of James R. Hoffa in federal District Court in Chattanooga, Tenn., on charges of jury-tampering in an earlier trial.

The court limited its review to the single issue of whether Hoffa's constitutional rights had been violated by government use of a "secret informer" from the earlier trial, in Nashville, Tenn., in 1962, as a witness in the Chattanooga case.

**Hoffa, president of the Teamsters, was sentenced to eight years in prison and a $10,000 fine following his Chattanooga conviction, which was upheld by the 6th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.**

The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

Hoffa's application for review, which the court accepted, involved testimony from a former associate, Edward G. Partin. His lawyers argued that Partin, although a member of the defense camp in the Nashville trial, was actually a "planted" agent of the government who reported to the Justice Dept. on alleged jury-tampering incidents. This was a violation of Hoffa's constitutional rights, his lawyers argued, against self-incrimination, the right to counsel, and guarantee against unreasonable search.

### Review Limited

The court agreed to review the question of whether the alleged "placing" of Partin as an informer in the Nashville trial should not have required the suppression of his evidence "in a subsequent trial of the same defendant [Hoffa] on a different charge."

The Nashville trial, involving an indictment on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act, ended with a hung jury. The government subsequently obtained its indictment and Chattanooga conviction of Hoffa on charges of having tampered with that jury.

# *General Motors Profits Hit Record $2.1 Billion*

**Detroit—Net profits of General Motors Corp. in 1965 soared 23 percent above the company's previous all-time high of $1.7 billion in 1964. The 1965 figure for profits after taxes was $2.1 billion, the company disclosed.**

**Booming ahead with 53 percent of total automobile sales, GM had net earnings of $7.41 a share on its common stock, up from $6.05 per share in 1964, and boosted its dividend payments to 1.3 million stockholders from $4.45 a share to $5.25. Aggregate dividend payments totaled nearly $1.5 billion.**

**The company also used an additional $2.16 per share of earnings for reinvestment in its own facilities—up from $1.60 per share in 1964.**

**GM's 1965 profits were the largest ever reported by an American company for a single year—well ahead of the $1.8 billion reported by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for the 12 months ended last Nov. 30.**

**The GM statement, issued by Board Chairman Frederic G. Donner and Pres. James E. Roche, said unit and dollar sales also set new records, as did worldwide employment and payroll levels.**

**It was the fourth straight year that GM sales and earnings figures set new records. Donner earlier this year predicted that 1966 auto sales would be about the same as in 1965.**

# Michael J. Quill Dies; Transport Union Leader

New York—Michael J. Quill, founding president of the Transport Workers, died of a heart attack in his apartment here less than a month after the union won wage and fringe benefit gains on New York City bus and subway lines following a strike.

"I am shocked at the news," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired Mrs. Quill. "Mike was a good and old friend. My sincere sympathies go to you and all his fellow officers in the Transport Workers Union."

The TWU constitution provides that in case of the president's death the remainder of his term shall be filled by the executive vice president, Matthew Guinan. Guinan, also secretary-treasurer, will serve until the union's next convention, in 1969.

### In Failing Health

In failing health for the past few years because of a heart condition, Quill suffered an attack of what was later described as congestive heart failure in City Jail shortly after he had been arrested for refusing to obey a court order to call off the strike. He spent the remainder of the walkout, and several days thereafter, in a hospital.

**Quill was born 60 years ago in Gourtloughera, County Kerry, Ireland, and was a member of the Irish Republican Army during the Troubles of 1922-23. He landed in this country on St. Patrick's Day, 1926, worked as a laborer in the construction of a subway station here and the following year sold religious articles door-to-door in Western Pennsylvania mining towns.**

He returned to New York in 1928 and got a job with the Interborough Rapid Transit system. He was naturalized in 1931 and the next year, upon his return from Vienna where he underwent surgery to correct a defective hip joint, found that the IRT's company union had agreed to a 10 percent wage cut to help the firm, which had gone into receivership.

Quill led a few other workers who began to work for a true union, and the TWU grew out of the organization they formed in 1934. Quill was elected full-time president the following year, holding the office until his death.

The union grew to 44,000 members soon after receiving a charter from the former Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1937 and quickly won contracts in major New York subway, trolley and bus operations.

It then expanded to other cities and to other areas of transportation.

**Quill was elected to the New York City Council as an American Labor Party candidate in 1937 and again in 1943, serving until 1949. In 1948, he helped push through a TWUA convention resolution barring Communists or their sympathizers from holding office.**

His widow, whom he married in 1962, is the former Shirley Garry. He is survived by a son, John Daniel Quill, by his first wife, the former Theresa Maria O'Neill, who died in 1959.

Msgr. Charles Owen Rice of Washington, Pa., said the funeral mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Burial was at Gate of Heaven Cemetery in Hawthorne, N.Y.

# Meany Backs Step-up In Reserves' Training

Pres. George Meany has pledged AFL-CIO support to the Defense Dept.'s program of intensified military training for some reservists and national guardsmen.

He also asked the presidents of all national and international unions to cooperate "in this very important effort," and added:

"Members of reserve components will now be required to increase their training during evenings and over weekends. For the many among them who are hourly employes, changes in work schedules may be necessary. Arrangements also may be required to make sure that the earnings, seniority and other rights of reservists will not be jeopardized as a consequence of increased military duties."

**In his letter, Meany restated the expressed hope of Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara that "management personnel, labor representatives and guard and reserve unit commanders will work together to assure that equitable arrangements are made so that reservists can perform their duties with a minimum impact on all concerned."**

"I have assured the secretary of defense of complete AFL-CIO cooperation in this matter,' Meany continued. "Towards this end, it would be greatly appreciated if you would communicate the nature of this problem, and your own request for cooperation, to all appropriate representatives of your organization, perhaps including a copy of this letter."

In a letter to McNamara spelling out AFL-CIO cooperation in the program, Meany designated Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger to work with the Defense Dept. "to assist in implementing this effort."

The Defense Dept. designated for the stepped-up training program three divisions, six brigades and associated company and detachment-sized units from the national guard and reserve force, with a total strength of 150,000; nine tactical fighter squadrons, four tactical reconnaissance squadrons and one tactical control group of the Air National Guard, and 11 Air Force reserve transport squadrons totalling about 22,000 members.

The national guard and reserve force units have been scheduled for 72 training assemblies in 1966, compared with 48 drill periods formerly authorized. Some key individuals in the units, the department said, will be required to participate in 96 training periods.

**'Meaningful Victory':**

# *High Court Backs Full Crew Laws*

The Supreme Court has ruled that state "full crew" laws were not voided by a 1963 federal law compelling arbitration of the size of train crews nor by awards of special emergency boards under the legislation.

Justice Hugo Black, writing for the seven-member court majority, said that when Congress ordered the arbitration to prevent a pending railroad strike, it "had no intention of superseding the state full crew laws" specifying the minimum number of workers for train crews. Justice William O. Douglas dissented and Justice Abe Fortas, newest member of the high court, did not participate.

The ruling, reversing a decision by a three-judge U.S. District Court panel in Arkansas, was hailed as a "meaningful victory" by a spokesman for the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, who said it "reinforces" full crew laws in six other states as well—New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon.

Pres. Charles Luna of the Railroad Trainmen said the ruling recognizes the clear intent of Congress, both in hearings and in debate on the compulsory arbitration law.

Sec.-Treas. Daniel W. Collins of the Switchmen said that "every full crew law in the United States hinged on" the outcome of the Arkansas case. His union, he said, will seek full enforcement of the law on a Buffalo, N.Y., line which notified the union it was cutting crew sizes.

Five operating unions and the state of Arkansas had challenged the ruling by the lower court on the Arkansas state full crew law. The others are the Trainmen and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers and Conductors.

The Supreme Court reversed the findings of the District Court and returned the case for consideration of three constitutional issues.

**The case arose when a group of interstate railroads operating in Arkansas asked the U.S. District Court to declare two state full crew laws unconstitutional and to enjoin the state's attorney from attempting to enforce them.**

The laws, one passed in 1907 and the other in 1913, require at least six men on lines of more than 50 miles in one case, more than 100 miles in the other. Rail management charged the laws were "arbitrary and capricious," needlessly increase costs, discriminate in favor of local commerce and "invade a field of legislation pre-empted by the federal government" in Public Law 88-108—the 1963 action requiring arbitration of the dispute over management demands for reduced crews.

**The high court majority concluded that Congress did not need to preempt the state laws in settling the 1963 dispute and that examination of the legislative history of Public Law 88-108 "confirms our view that Congress had no intention of superseding" the state laws.**

# COPE Sounds Warning On '66 Rightist Drive

Right-wing extremists will be "playing for keeps" in the 1966 congressional elections, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education warns.

A new COPE pamphlet reports that the John Birch Society and other radical right groups are raising multi-million dollar war chests to expand an already large-scale political and propaganda operation.

The Birch Society already has a staff of 250 paid workers and a network of 360 bookstores. It has an announced goal of recruiting 1,000 members in each of 325 congressional districts. And, COPE reports, "it will swing its sharpest hatchet in the 51 districts that switched in 1964 from conservative to liberal."

**The goal of the Birchers, COPE declares, is "to take over Congress or, at the very least, destroy the present liberal majority."**

Aiding their efforts will be the historical pattern that the party in control of the White House loses seats in off-year elections—and the pattern that the drop-off in voter turnout in non-presidential years is heaviest among working people and their families.

The Birchers aren't the only right-wing extremists mobilizing for the November election, the COPE pamphlet notes.

Old and new ultra-right groups have been stepping up their propaganda. Before the 1964 political campaign, some 6,000 extremist programs were carried on radio or television each week in more than 500 cities. Currently, says COPE, "more than 10,700 programs are broadcast each week in more than 1,000 communities."

Copies of the COPE pamphlet, "They're Playing for Keeps," are available free of charge. Request Publication No. 163C from AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

*20-Point Summary:*

# Major Conclusions Of Automation Panel

The National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress arrived at the following major conclusions and recommendations, presented here in condensed form:

1. There has been "some increase" in the pace of technological change. The most useful yardstick for policy purposes is the annual growth of output per man-hour in the private economy. With 1947 as a dividing point, the trend rate of increase from 1909 to 1947 was 2 percent a year; from 1947 to 1964 it was 3.1 percent a year.

**The labor members of the commission took issue on this point, criticizing the report for lacking a "tone of urgency." Agreeing the problems ahead can be solved economically, they said the obstacles to solution are essentially political. There is a lack of a sense of urgency in dealing with human problems which contrasts with that when the nation is threatened militarily, they said.**

2. The excessive unemployment following the Korean War, only now beginning to abate, resulted from an economic growth rate too slow to offset the rise in productivity plus a growing labor force.

3. There will be a continuing need for aggressive fiscal and monetary policies to stimulate growth. A growth rate unprecedented in U.S. history is needed to match rising productivity and labor force increases.

4. Technological change is not the major determinant of the general level of unemployment, but it does displace particular persons in particular occupations, industries and locations.

**5. Unemployment tends to be concentrated among workers with little education, not so much because technology changes the nature of jobs but because the less-educated are at the "back of the line" in the competition for jobs. This does not mean the process of education should be relied on to solve unemployment.**

6. The outlook for employment and adjustment to change in the next decade depends on the policies followed. Recent patterns pose an important warning: unless Negroes and young people penetrate growing occupations and industries at a more rapid rate, their high jobless rates will continue or even rise.

7. Economic policy must continue, "watchfully but resolutely," to reduce the general unemployment rate. Fiscal policies should center on public investment expenditures.

8. Despite the best fiscal and monetary policies, some will be handicapped in the job competition by lack of education, skill, experience or because of discrimination. Public service employment can provide useful work for these "hard-core unemployed."

9. Economic security should be guaranteed by a floor under family income.

10. Educational opportunity should be available to all, including compensatory education for the disadvantaged, free schooling through junior college, elimination of financial obstacles to higher education and opportunities for education, training and retraining.

**11. A national computerized job-man matching system should be created to provide information on jobs and available workers on local, regional and national scales.**

12. The present federally-financed but state-administered public employment services should be made wholly federal.

13. The present programs of relocation aid for workers and their families in declining areas should be made permanent.

**14. Since displacement, technological and otherwise, has been particularly painful to those barred from new opportunity by discrimination, all social barriers to employment should be eliminated and special programs devised.**

15. Since technological and economic changes have different geographic impacts and require concerted regional responses, each Federal Reserve bank should provide economic development leadership in its area.

16. Federal, state and local governments were urged to conduct themselves as model employers in developing techniques of adjustment to change. But most adjustments must occur in private employment but here employers and unions can do much and with flexibility.

17. Technology enlarges the capacities of man and extends his control over his environment. Its benefits should be spread among higher living standards and increased leisure, an improved job environment, greater investment in human and community needs and aiding less-advantaged nations.

**18. Among applications of new technologies to unmet human and community needs, improvements are needed in health care, transportation, control of air and water pollution and housing.**

19. The commission recommended increased use of systems analysis in resolving social and environmental problems; use of federal procurement as a stimulus to technological innovation through purchasing by performance criteria rather than product specification; provision of federal funds to universities and organizations for improvement of research techniques and their experimental application to urban problems; formation of university institutes integrated with the educational function to serve as laboratories for urban problem analysis and resources for local communities; increased efforts to make results of government performed or funded research available for non-government use.

20. The commission recommends employer efforts to "humanize" the work environment by adapting work to human needs, making the life-span of work more flexible and ending the mode of payment distinction between hourly and salaried employes; exploration of a system of social accounts to enable assessment of costs and benefits of alternative policies; and continuous study of national goals and evaluation of national performance.

**EDUCATION DIRECTORS** of a number of international unions with common problems met recently with the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education for a discussion of them. AFL-CIO Education Dir. Larry Rogin, speaking, is at left center on the far side of the table.

# *Broad Aid Programs Proposed To Create Jobs, Bolster Incomes*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

petitive disadvantages," the report said.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps and other anti-poverty programs do just this and should be expanded and made permanent, the commission recommended.

**It also said the major financing would come from the federal government, with new job opportunities located mainly in the state and local public sectors. The jobs would meet real needs, wages would meet at least the federal minimum and employes would have the chance of promotion.**

The commission estimated a total of 5.3 million jobs can be created to meet the huge backlog of public service needs. The job potentials were estimated as: 1.2 million in medical institutions and health services; 1.1 million in educational institutions; 1.3 million in national beautification; 700,000 in welfare and home care; 350,000 in public protection and 650,000 in urban renewal and sanitation.

The commission recommended that a five-year program be established. It would be launched with an initial $2 billion to provide about 500,000 additional full-time public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed. The job total would be expanded each year and serious studies would meanwhile seek to uncover the causes of hard-core joblessness.

Another major recommendation called on Congress to go beyond reform and develop an integrated and comprehensive system of social insurance and income maintenance. The group said it felt strongly this is both necessary and feasible at this point in U.S. history.

**A "minimum income allowance" or "negative income tax" program could bring a gradual end to the means test used in public assistance programs, the report said, by providing a floor of adequate minimum incomes.**

Concrete proposals already advanced would cost as little as $2 billion a year or more than $20 billion a year, depending on the income floor and enforcement care, the report noted.

Other major recommendations called for a national computerized job-man matching system to mesh job opportunities and jobseekers on a local, regional and national basis; a federalized public employment service to replace the present federal-state system; a vast overhaul of the nation's educational system and special programs to help Negroes overcome handicaps of discrimination.

Other proposals aim at improving public decision-making, at applying technology to community needs and at humanizing and improving conditions of the workplace.

# 1st Pay Order Issued Under Service Act

The first determination of minimum wages under the federal McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act has been made by Wage-Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist, the Labor Dept. announced.

Lundquist directed that service employes working in Maricopa County, Ariz., on federal contracts in excess of $2,500 shall be paid from $1.66 to $3.50 an hour for stipulated classes of work.

**The order also provides one week's paid vacation after a year's service and six paid holidays for all classes of service employes.**

The act requires that service employes be paid at least the wage and fringe benefits determined by the administrator to be prevailing for such work in the locality. It also requires that the service shall not be performed under unsafe or unsanitary working conditions which are under the control or supervision of the contractor.

# Labor Endorses Bank For Asian Development

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to approve U.S. membership in the new Asian Development Bank, set up to provide low-interest long-term loans for economic development projects.

Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty told a House Banking subcommittee that the AFL-CIO "heartily supports" the pooling of resources in what Pres. Johnson termed "a cooperative effort for peaceful development and human betterment in Asia." Sixty-five percent of the bank's $1 billion capital is being subscribed by Asian nations.

**Doherty cited the success of the comparable Inter-American Development Bank, which has financed social progress programs in western hemisphere nations. He noted that the Latin American bank has administered special programs which have helped finance low-cost workers' housing in cooperation with Latin American unions and cooperatives.**

The people of Asia also need low-cost housing, credit facilities, cooperatives, health and sanitation facilities, Doherty observed.

He stressed that the bank's objectives are in line with labor's advocacy of "a practical and humanitarian foreign economic policy which recognizes that material improvement in human welfare is essential to preserve freedom in the world."

The proposed United States contribution to the Asian bank is $100 million over a five-year period, with an equal amount pledged as collateral for loans to the bank from private sources.

The bank would also be empowered to administer special development funds contributed by various nations. Only members of the United Nations or UN specialized agencies would be eligible for membership in the bank.

## NLRB Legal Aide To Get New Post

Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman of the National Labor Relations Board has named Francis E. Dowd, Jr., as an assistant general NLRB counsel charged with supervising board offices in Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Albuquerque, N.M., and Winston-Salem, N.C.

## Beverage Industry Cites Tax Threat

The stability of the alcoholic beverage industry and the future of its 1.7 million employes are being threatened by unreasonably high taxation, according to the chairman of the tax council of the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.

Charles W. Bryant, speaking before the annual luncheon of the committee, which includes a widespread cross section of unions, charged that high taxes affecting the industry encourage bootlegging.

Bryant pointed out that on top of the $10.50 per gallon in federal taxes, state and local taxes have been added to the point where 60 cents of every dollar spent for distilled spirits is tax. As a result, he said, illegal "moonshine" is being produced on a large scale.

# New Numbers Game

**THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL** of Economic Advisers has come up with a new version of the "numbers game" that can affect everyone who works for wages or salary.

**The object of the game is to hold down wage increases in 1966. It is accomplished by tossing away numbers used to measure increases in productivity over the past several years and substituting a new number that has no relationship to the old yardstick.**

For example, if the five-year average increase in productivity came to 3.2 percent in 1965 and would under the same averaging approach rise to 3.6 percent for 1966, the averaging yardstick is dumped and the council arbitrarily says the figure should remain at 3.2 percent.

The reason for the 3.2 percent guideline to wage increases, says the council, is simple enough: "It would be inappropriate" to raise it.

* * *

**BUT THE** economic advisers' concern with wage-price guidelines is heavily biased on the "wage" side. There is no discussion of a guideline figure on the increase in profits—no 3.2 or 3.6 percent path set out to keep corporation earnings under control.

**At most the council says that companies with "exceptionally favorable productivity gains must consider whether this is the time to seek to keep the gains in the form of still higher profits or whether to share them with consumers through lower prices." No numbers.**

Two years ago in 1964, the council discussed the same problem in somewhat sharper terms: "The guideposts call for reductions (in prices) in those industries whose trend productivity gains exceed the national trend. It is fair to say that large industrial enterprises thus far have not widely heeded this advice . . . failure to follow the general price guide will cause profits to pile up. Such profits become highly visible to the public and constitute a lure for strongly intensified wage demands."

**WHY THE PRESENT** council chose a stern, arbitrary attitude towards wage increases is a bit difficult to understand in terms of other sections of the report.

In discussing unit labor costs, the key factor in wage-price relationships, the council notes that in 1965 "average increase in total hourly compensation was consistent with relative stability of average unit labor costs throughout the economy."

**It adds that the record of wage contracts in 1965 was "generally satisfactory" and that the basic pattern of wages for most key industries has already been set for 1966.**

For the entire economy the council expects unit labor costs to rise about 1.5 percent for the year and to be "approximately stable" in manufacturing.

The report's facts and figures do not provide the basic evidence for a holddown on wage increases. On the contrary, they prove that union wage policies, as reflected in stable unit labor costs, have contributed to the nation's economic growth and strength.

They do show, however, that there is a minimal concern with skyrocketing profits, which last year rose twice as fast as all wage and salary payments. The answer to this is not a "numbers game" approach aimed at a worker's paycheck.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GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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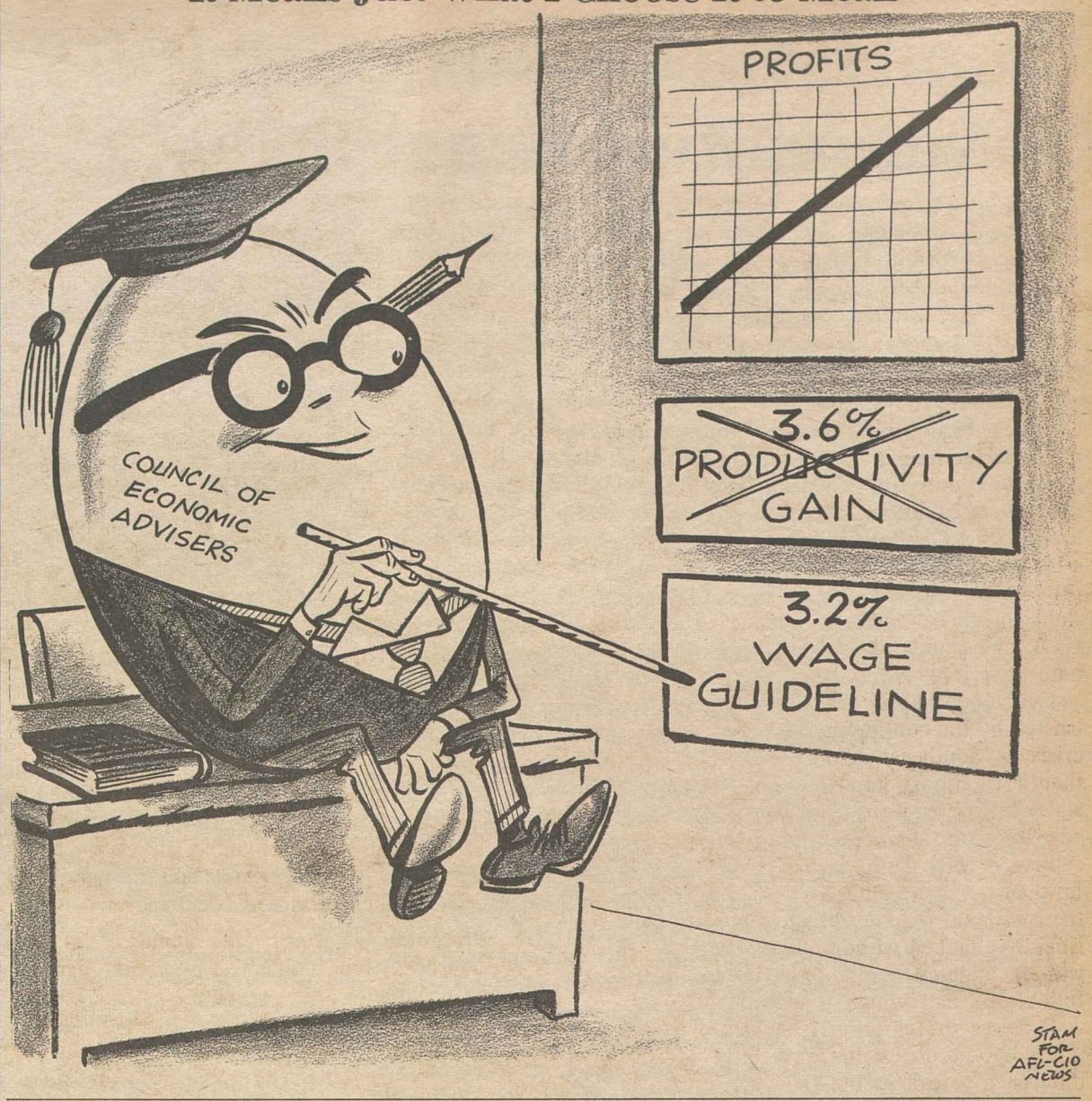
## 'It Means Just What I Choose It to Mean'




***'Incredible Waste':***

# Economic Report Underscores Sharp Lag in Negro Incomes

*The following is excerpted from the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisers to Congress sent to the Capitol Jan. 27, 1966.*

**NOT ALL GROUPS** of Americans share equally in their country's prosperity. In 1964, the average income of nonwhite families was only 56 percent of the average income of white families. This and similar figures provide telling indicators of the task that the nation still faces in assuring equality of opportunity and achievement for all its citizens. They also indicate an incredible waste of our human resources.

Three important and distinct types of discrimination help to explain the difference between white and nonwhite incomes.

Discrimination results in lower wages for Negroes (who comprise 90 percent of the nonwhite group) even when they are doing the same kind of work as whites. Available data show that Negroes receive less income in every industry, in every occupation, and at every level of education.

**Discrimination also excludes many Negroes from higher-paying jobs that would fully utilize their talents or training. Negroes are frequently forced to hold jobs that whites with the same experience and training would not ordinarily hold; and Negroes suffer from higher unemployment rates within all skill categories.**

Finally, part of the income difference is explained by past discrimination which has lowered the potential productivity of Negroes by providing less investment in human resources for them than for their white contemporaries. This type of discrimination is manifested by lower expenditures for schools and health facilities in Negro neighborhoods.

Low family incomes are a product of these factors; but low incomes would tend to perpetuate these factors even if discrimination were eliminated. Low incomes for poor whites also result in lesser educational achievement, poorer health, fewer skills, and consequently higher unemployment. To promote real equality, Negroes must break through the barrier of discrimination; but this will not be sufficient. They must also break out of the cycle of poverty.

**A combination of social and economic change is necessary to correct the disparities between Negroes and whites. But prosperity is also an essential requirement because it creates and opens up jobs for the disadvantaged.**

The progress of the last two years confirms a crucial lesson. A prosperous economy and the labor demand that it generates are potent forces for eliminating discrimination and income differentials even though they cannot create equality. Improved Negro purchasing power will not fully overcome the effects of discrimination, but it will have a beneficial influence.

Negroes are also at a disadvantage in the housing market. Many Negroes live in substandard housing because their incomes are low; but others are forced to do so by direct discrimination. . . . Discrimination in housing forces Negroes to pay higher rents and in many places to attend inferior schools.

**ALTHOUGH ECONOMIC LOSSES** are not the major reason for eliminating discrimination, they serve to emphasize its economic cost to all Americans. When there is a surplus of labor of all types and skills, eliminating discrimination results mainly in a redistribution of income. The economic cost of discrimination becomes most evident when there is near full employment of the white labor force.

**If economic and social policies could be specifically designed to lower Negro unemployment to the current unemployment level of whites, the resulting gain in GNP would be $5 billion. Part of this gain would be in wages of the new Negro employes, and part would accrue as other forms of income. A further gain would result if all Negroes were able to obtain jobs which would better utilize their abilities and training.**

National output can be further expanded by improving the average level of productivity of each individual. Education and training are two of the most important means to this end. If the average productivity of the Negro and white labor force were equalized at the white level, total production would expand by $22 billion. If both unemployment rates and productivity levels were equalized, the total output of the economy would rise by about $27 billion—4 percent of GNP. This is a measure of the annual economic loss as a result of discrimination. Of course, to achieve this increase in output, some resources would have to be devoted to investment in the human capital of America's Negro citizens. But this would be an investment yielding important economic as well as social returns for the entire nation.

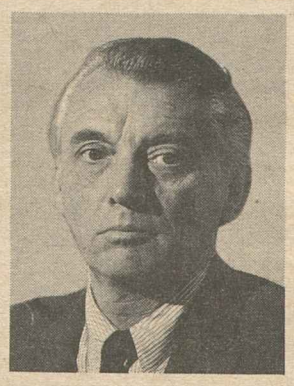
***Morgan Says:***

# Race Bias Poses 'High Hurdle' To Reforms of Great Society

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**WITHIN THE SPACE** of 24 hours Pres. Johnson hurled at Congress new battle plans to attack rural poverty and rebuild city slums. He proposed coming to grips with deficiencies that rob poor country residents of a full life, by pooling the resources of rural counties and towns. He fired off to Capitol Hill a six-year, $2.3 billion program to rebuild entire slum neighborhoods in U. S. cities and rehabilitate their inhabitants.



Morgan

Everybody is so distracted by the continuing crisis in Southeast Asia that it is almost impossible to get a word in edgewise on any other subject. The truth is, however, that unless these internal weaknesses are vigorously and realistically attacked without delay, the Great Society will be blighted before it begins to open to the full blossom of which it is capable.

It raises the emotional hackles of racial prejudice or produces the protective glaze of indifference to say it, but the one key to the lock on the poverty problem is the plight of the Negro. It is not the only key, however, and this very fact, if understood, may open new approaches. The battle for civil rights and the war on poverty, for instance, are really campaigns that complement each other and they should be joined.

**The black man is the dramatic victim of a denial of civil rights but the fact needs to be grasped that of the 30 million Americans living on the raw edge of bare subsistence in this opulent land, eight out of 10 are white; they all are being denied the right of opportunity.**

Leadership groups from the grass roots up, not just in civil rights but in many other fields, should concentrate on helping themselves and the public to clear the high hurdle of common racial prejudice in order to get on with the common cause of a better life for those of the populace who are deprived, either by pinches in the pocketbook or the brutal squeeze of bigotry or both.

One good way to begin is to explode what might be called the realistic myth that Negroes moving into white neighborhoods destroy property values. There has been some reality to it because of panic selling promoted by some unscrupulous real estate dealers to achieve "block-busting," the exodus of whole blocks of white residents whose homes are then sold to Negroes often willing to pay inflated prices.

A Washington consultant on racial affairs, Sherwood Ross, who once worked for the National Urban League, said results of a survey in 47 cities dispute the theory that home values decline when Negroes move in. He cited figures showing that home values in integrated neighborhoods jumped 45 percent in the decade between 1950 and 1960; those in changing neighborhoods rose 42 percent.

**THAT DECADE** included recessions preceding the long, uninterrupted period of economic growth we are now in. Nevertheless, Ross argued that the gains just cited were produced by the "swift growth of the Negro middle class—financially and culturally." If this is true, the figures should show a more spectacular rise for the boom that has been echoing across the country for the last five years.

Ross' facts and figures may be less scientifically drawn than the most careful sociological and fiscal evaluation procedures demand, but there are impressive individual examples to support his conclusions. One of these is a remarkable California enterprise called Eichler Homes, Inc., based in San Francisco. Founded in 1948, this company, which has enjoyed an enviable success in building and selling middle-class homes, has never pursued a policy of closed occupancy.

**Protesting vigorously the stand of a San Francisco home builders' association against open occupancy some years ago, Pres. Joseph L. Eichler declared the only standard his company uses "to qualify a person for a house is that he has the financial qualifications and that, in our opinion, he will make a good neighbor." His race or the color of his skin has nothing to do with the transaction.**

Briefly, the Eichler philosophy is that there is something more to selling a house than just a business transaction. Builders, one company official says, "are in a position that they have denied for too long . . . when they build a lot of homes or apartments, they create communities. They create a lot of things in those communities which are going to be there a long time after they leave them. The whole question of how people will live with each other, all kinds of phychological, emotional, and aesthetic considerations, are involved."

Eichler is convinced that "the race question is the single biggest block to advancement in this society. On all levels of personal relationships, education, and the other 'goods' that our society should be creating and developing, we seem to be paralyzed, and yet we have vast, unused resources."

The Eichler open-minded resourcefulness has carried open occupancy into successful subdivisions it has built in one of the most conservative suburban areas in the nation, Orange County, adjoining Los Angeles. What reforms in this country have lacked are not visionaries but practical men with vision. They are there, if somebody will look for them.

***System Undercut:***

# States 'Cheapen' Jobless Aid In Competing for New Industry

**SOME STATES** cheapen their unemployment insurance programs as part of their bid for new industries, an AFL-CIO spokesman charged.

**"In effect, unemployed workers have been sacrificed to this interstate competitive pressure" which "has undercut the system from Maine to California," Raymond Munts, acting director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said.**

As a result, protection ranges between "only 30 and 40 percent (of usual earnings) in the typical case today—a much smaller portion of workers' wages is now insured than was the case in 1939" when the average was 50 percent, Munts said. His statements came during the nationwide public service interview, Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network.

Pres. Johnson's proposals for modernizing the unemployment compensation system would bring protection more in line with realistic needs through higher benefits with state-to-state uniformity, longer periods of eligibility and protection for an additional 6 million workers, Munts said in analyzing the changes.

**HE REJECTED** the contention that improved benefits of longer duration will lessen the incentive to find a job. "I don't know of any individual who, if he had to live on half of what he is making at the present time, would be satisfied with that," Munts declared, noting further that the "unemployment insurance system is supposed to eliminate starvation as an incentive to look for work."

**He also called attention to the Mar. 31 deadline for the first Medicare registrations. "Anyone who has parents or friends over 65, whether or not they are working, should urge them to sign up" without delay, he said, pointing out that after the deadline, there will be a longer wait for benefits and higher costs.**

Reporters questioning Munts were Hobart Rowen, business and financial editor of the Washington Post, and Lee Cohn, economic and labor reporter for the Washington Evening Star.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**ALABAMA POLITICS** in 1966, as well as the Florida politics discussed here last week, is dominated by speculation about the potential impact of Negro voters, who have registered in unprecedented numbers. There are, however, special elements—one of them being the immediate political future, if any, of segregationist Gov. George C. Wallace, the other being whether the Goldwater Republicans who won five of the state's eight congressional seats in 1964 can hang on to them in another election.

Wallace—to deal with first things first—is barred by the state constitution from running either for re-election as governor or for U.S. senator against incumbent Sen. John J. Sparkman.

**The state constitution could be ignored in regard to the Senate seat by almost any governor but Wallace. It is perfectly clear, from the 1964 California Supreme Court decision in the Pierre Salinger case and from other precedents, that no state can legally impose restrictions on who may run; the Senate is the sole judge of its own membership and no state may limit that power.**

But Wallace has been crying out for years about "states' rights," and it would be awkward for him to run against Sparkman now by invoking the supremacy of the U.S. constitution.

Wallace wants to run for governor again, but the legislature refused to pass a constitutional amendment removing the ban against two successive terms. Wallace is therefore still toying with the idea of having his wife, Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, run for the job, the idea being that she would be a token governor and Wallace himself would continue to run things.

It isn't certain, however, that Mrs. Wallace could win—either in the Democratic primary or in the November general election if she were nominated.

A former governor, John M. Patterson, is already in the race—and he beat Wallace in a 1958 primary in which Wallace actually campaigned as a relative moderate. Patterson, although only 45, talks today about defending segregationist "rights" the way former Sen. Harry F. Byrd did in 1955-61 in calling for "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions.

**Former Rep. Carl Elliott, also an announced candidate, is calling for "racial peace and harmony" and the elimination from power of "self-serving extremists who use the race issue as a whipsaw for personal gain."**

The liberal former Gov. James A. Folsom and a racial moderate, Ryan deGrafenrei, a onetime state senator, are announced candidates. Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers, an unusually articulate champion of full rights and justice for Negroes, may also run.

* * *

**THEN THERE** are the Goldwater Republicans.

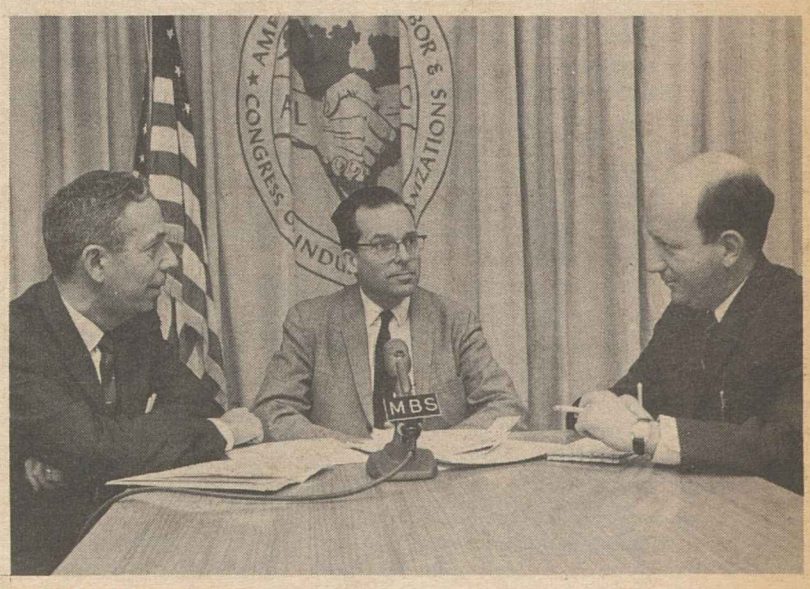
Rep. James D. Martin, who nearly defeated Democratic Sen. Lister Hill in 1962, is considering running for governor. So is John Grenier of Birmingham, the organizational genius who built solid Goldwater delegations to the 1964 Republican national convention from 12 southern and border states.

It would be surprising, at least as of now, if one of them does not run for governor, the other for Sparkman's Senate seat. The freshly-increased Negro voters most assuredly have not forgotten Goldwater's vote against the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or Martin's against the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

**That would leave four other Alabama Republican members of the House trying to hold on to their jobs and a new GOP candidate in Martin's district, plus candidates for the state legislature, county and city offices, and all the other elective jobs a party must seek to establish itself as a major political force.**

With Wallace, Patterson or Mrs. Wallace as a primary victor in seeking statewide office, Alabama Democrats could not effectively bid for the support of new Negro voters as Virginia Democrats did in nominating and electing Gov. Mills E. Godwin. Still, if the Goldwaterites continue to dominate the state's Republican machinery, an imponderable enters.

One certainty: some Negroes will be elected to the state legislature for the first time since post-Civil War years.




**UNEMPLOYMENT** insurance programs are often "cheapened" as states compete with each other for new industries, Raymond Munts (center), acting director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, charged as he was questioned by Hobart Rowen (left) of the Washington Post and Lee Cohn of the Washington Evening Star on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service interview aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network.

# Union Support Cited on Scout Anniversary

Renewed expressions of labor support for the Boy Scouts of America were announced as the youth organization observed its 56th anniversary during Boy Scout Week Feb. 7-13.

Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Community Service Dept., observing that federation unions sponsor about 250 Scout units, said members of affiliated unions make up about 25 percent of all Scout leaders and that affiliated unions contribute substantially to the scouts through local funds and community chests.

**Perlis noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has hailed the promotion of Scouting as part of the federation's community services program because, in Meany's words, "what is good for the community is good for labor—and Scouting is good for the community."**

Labor, Perlis added, looks forward to even greater cooperation in future and to "sponsor more troops, provide more leaders and give more money."

Chief Scout Executive Joseph A. Brunton, Jr., recalled that organized labor and the Boy Scouts have been partners in serving American youth since the origin of Scouting. He added:

**Partners in Scouting**

"We share a deep concern for our youth and are proud to join hands as partners in bringing the character-building and citizenship values of Scouting to boys. Local labor organizations and their members are making total contributions to these aims."

The theme of this year's Scout observance is "Breakthrough for Youth." More than 5.6 million boys and adult leaders in 143,000 units will take part in anniversary programs. Some 93,000 unions and other organizations use Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting and Exploring as a training program for boys 8 through 17.

Perlis reported recently to Meany that labor interest in Scouting extends from troop sponsorship and fund-raising to donating help on construction projects. The value of one project was estimated at more than $150,000—chiefly labor donated by building trades unions in the Pueblo, Colo., area.

# Farm Leader, Rabbi Urge Vote on Repeal

A farm leader and a prominent religious spokesman added their voices to the demand for a Senate vote on 14(b) repeal.

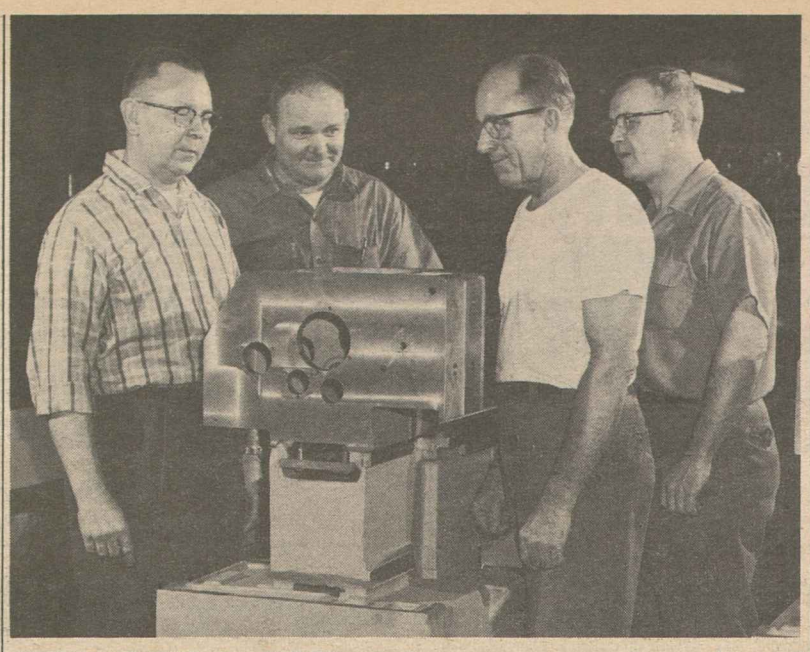
Farmers Union Pres. James Patton wired all senators:

"The National Farmers Union strongly supports repeal of Section 14(b). Repeal would help increase consumer buying power in 19 states, thus benefitting farmers as well. We trust the Senate will not evade this issue but will vote soon for repeal."

**Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, termed the filibuster against the repeal bill "the last desperate refuge of those who would frustrate the will of the people."**

If it is successful, Rabbi Weinstein said, it will be "a serious body blot on the American legislative process and its responsiveness to the public will." His organization of 900 rabbis at its last convention called for repeal of 14(b).

Spokesmen for all major religious groups and a number of business leaders have in recent months gone on record for repeal of 14(b). . . .



**THESE FOUR MAYORS** of Ohio towns are all members of Machinists Lodge 996 at the Monarch Machine Tool Co., Sidney, O. They ran for office, and won election, after the Shelby County AFL-CIO urged delegates in 1961 to play a more active role in their communities. From the left, Mayors Arthur Engle of Port Jefferson, Charles Brown of Quincy, Harold Bruns of Yorkshire and Gerald Biller of Sidney.

# *Prices, Factory Pay Rise to New Peaks*

Consumer prices and the net spendable earnings of factory production workers rose to all-time highs in December, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The bureau's Consumer Price Index, goaded by a sharp rise in food costs, rose four-tenths of 1 percent to a record-breaking 111, or 2 percent above the December 1964 reading. It was the third consecutive monthly record.

The take-home pay of a factory production worker with three dependents, a separate report showed, averaged $99.62 a week; for a worker with no dependents the average was $91.80—rises of about $1 a week over November for both categories. The hike over the year was 4.8 percent for single workers and 4.2 percent for workers with three dependents, and resulted from an 8-cent rise in average hourly earnings, a longer workweek and the second step of the 1964 tax cut.

**Although higher food prices accounted for much of the rise in the CPI, nearly all other majority categories of consumer goods and services also advanced.**

The sharpest increase on the grocery list was registered by fresh fruits and vegetables, which jumped nearly 3 percent because of lower supplies as a result of bad weather. Meat prices again advanced, by 1.5 percent over November, to a record high that was 13.5 percent more than in December 1964. Eggs, instead of showing their usual decline, rose nearly 7 percent due to increased demand, lower production, and large purchases for military and export purposes. Fresh fruits were about the only item to show a decline.

Other advances were chalked up in housing, medical services and transportation. Apparel prices were unchanged, lower costs for women's garments offsetting higher prices for men's garb.

The 2 percent over-the-year rise was due primarily to advances in the costs of services and food, the BLS said. The increase in food prices was led by pork, up nearly one-third over December 1964, and eggs, up 15.5 percent from depressed 1964 levels. Consumer service prices were 2.7 percent higher and household services nearly 2.5 percent. The most significant price drop, the report showed, was for used cars, which declined for the first time since 1960.

**The advance in the December CPI brought cost-of-living wage increases to more than 500,000 workers, about 440,000 employed in trucking getting 3 cents an hour.**

The shift since September meant pay hikes of 2 cents for about 50,000 workers, most of them in the aircraft industry, with about 22,000 workers in various industries, including local and interstate transit, getting 1 cent. About 4,300 New York area workers also got 1 cent based on the quarterly change in the index for that city.

Purchasing power, or real spendable earnings, increased by a smaller amount than net spendable earnings because of the CPI rise. The advance was about 60 cents to record highs, in 1957-9 dollars, of $89.75 for the factory production worker with three dependents and $82.70 for the worker with no dependents. The comparable December 1964 figures were $88.73 and $80.54.

# Amalgamated Bank Names President

New York—Maxwell Brandwen, managing director of the Amalgamated Bank of New York since 1952, has been elected president.

His selection was announced by his predecessor, Jacob S. Potofsky, also president of the Clothing Workers, who will continue as chairman of the bank's board.

Brandwen, a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, helped the ACWA establish the bank in 1923. He is a director of the Amalgamated Bank of Chicago and the Amalgamated Life Insurance Co.

*Economic, Military Funds Split:*

# Sharp Aid Revision Urged by President

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**out of the general program and is included in the Dept. of Defense budget.**

The total $3.38 billion foreign aid program projected for the coming fiscal year, including both military and economic, is almost exactly the same as the $3.37 billion the President originally urged a year ago, even with military aid to South Viet Nam now taken out.

The actual range of the fiscal 1967 program will depend on whether, as in the current year, the original figures are later recognized as underestimates of requirements and boosted in supplemental appropriations.

The President's program of dividing economic and military aid into separate compartments is expected to run into sharp resistance. So is his request for a five-year authorization of military aid.

Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has long advocated both measures, but the House Foreign Affairs Committee has opposed them and refused in 1965 to accept a Senate-approved two-year authorization.

**Johnson's shift of emphasis in the nature of economic aid, in any case, was spelled out specifically. He said assistance should go primarily to countries which "invest every possible resource" of their own in raising food production, building hospitals and schools and laying the base for critical industry.**

They should also show themselves willing to "make the necessary land reforms, tax changes and other basic adjustments to transform their societies," he said, and "create the climate" to "attract foreign investment and keep local money at home."

The United States, he declared, "can never do more than supplement the efforts" of countries receiving assistance, which must "supply most of the capital, the know-how and the will to progress."

Furthermore, he added, aid should be concentrated in countries "not hostile" to us.

**The President asked Congress to approve international health and education programs adding a "world dimension" to our domestic projects, which concentrate on anti-poverty measures and education.**

He specifically recommended a nearly one-third increase in aid to promote food production in developing countries, to a total of nearly $500 million.

**Education Aid Up**

He also urged a 50 percent increase in education assistance to more than $200 million, a two-thirds increase in aid programs for attacks on disease to a total of more than $150 million, plus other specified sums of $250 million to support action under this changed emphasis.

**The President said that food output in many underdeveloped countries is "falling behind population growth," which threatens a "catastrophe," and he said that population growth now consumes about "two-thirds of economic growth" as it is painfully achieved in such countries.**

# Aid Breakdown Given By Area and Function

This is how economic aid funds for fiscal 1967 would be divided on an area and functional basis under Pres. Johnson's proposals to Congress:

● For South Viet Nam, $550 million for social improvements and other assistance to the villages vital in resistance to Viet Cong aggression, terrorist raids and "tax" impositions.

● For Laos, Korea and Thailand—other Asian nations "directly threatened" by Communist penetration or potential attack—$197 million.

● For the Alliance for Progress, $543 million for Latin American nations cooperating in self-help social reforms and economic developments.

● For development loans to raise food production and promote other economic progress, $665 million. Nine-tenths would go to the "giant nations of South Asia" and three other countries—Korea, Turkey, Nigeria, Pakistan and India—the latter two when assurance is solid that "reconciliation" has proceeded and resumption of "hostilities" between them "will not occur."

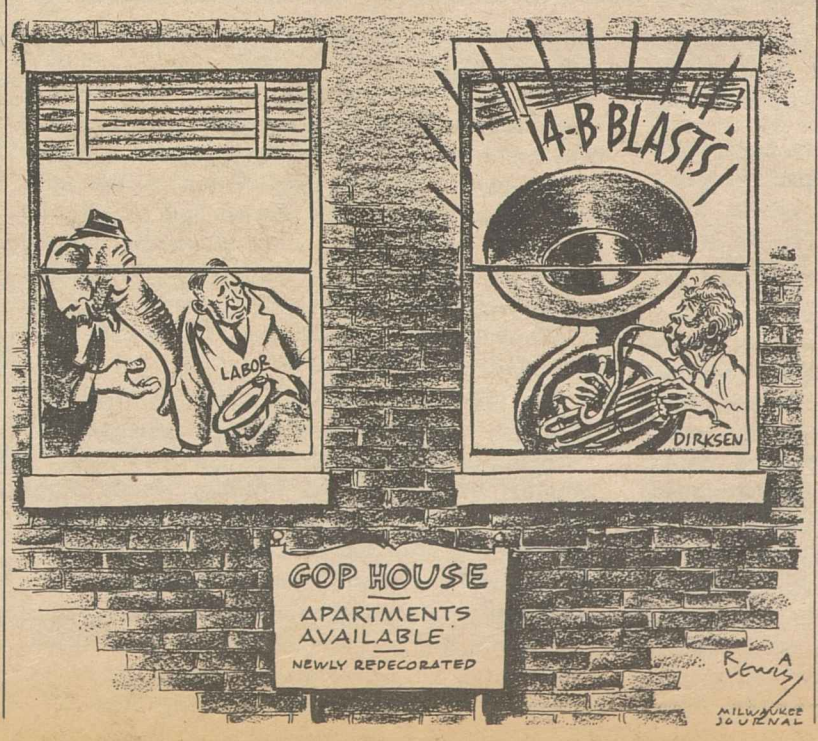
● For "technical cooperation," meaning American advisers and teachers to help underdeveloped nations expand "the attack on hunger, ignorance and disease," $231 million.

● For international organizations—the United Nations and its Children's Fund and international economic development programs, $140 million.

● For other expanded programs in eradication of disease, malnutrition, and lack of adequate schools, about $350 million.

● For U.S. administrative expenses, support of American schools and hospitals abroad and "contingencies," $142 million.

## 'You'd Like It Here; Quiet, Congenial Neighbors'




## Labor Dept. Names Legislative Aide

Harry G. Wilkinson, since July special assistant to the director of the Commerce Dept.'s Community Relations Service, will join the Labor Dept. as legislative liaison officer, Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced.

# Sen. Morse Spells Out the Case For Repeal of T-H Section 14(b)

*Excerpts from the Senate speech of Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act:*

Let me begin with a simple, positive statement describing what the repeal of Section 14(b) will actually do—what changes will take place in the law, in the process of collective bargaining, and in the obligation of workers to become union members.

The repeal of 14(b) will apply the federal law governing union security agreements to all 50 states, instead of to 31 of them. It will negate so-called right-to-work laws in the other 19 states.

**As a result, in those 19 states, union-organized workers will have the legal right to ask for a union shop if they want to, to negotiate with their employer on the subject, and sign such a contract if the employer agrees to it.**

Their freedom will be greater, not less.

Those are the facts, but they are shamelessly perverted by the enemies of labor into the horrible shadow and the unreal mockery of a society dominated by some sinister conspiracy of trade union autocrats.

Repeal of Section 14(b), we are told, will "force millions of workers into unions they do not want."

There is the implication that workers do not really want to be a part of a union, but are somehow tricked or bullied into the clutches of the union, from which they yearn to be liberated.

This view . . . was so widely held that the Taft-Hartley Act, as originally enacted, included a requirement that a special election had to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board . . . before a union could so much as ask for a union shop.

**From August 1947 to October 1951 the NLRB conducted 46,119 of these elections, in which the only question was whether or not the workers wanted a union shop. In 44,795 of these elections—97.1 percent—the union shop was authorized. Some 6 million votes were cast in the elections; more than 5.5 million workers, or 91 percent, favored the union shop.**

This was highly embarrassing to those who had talked about "captive members." It was even more embarrassing, at times, to employers who had resisted the union shop, who did not want to grant the union shop, but were faced with a vote—which spokesmen for the union naturally emphasized—showing that the workers themselves, in overwhelming numbers, wanted a union shop.

The combination of these twin embarrassments led to the quiet repeal of union shop authorization elections. The truth was too hard to take.

Workers who are covered by a union shop contract can change their minds. There is an established labor board procedure under which a petition can be filed for an election to deauthorize the union shop; if a majority so votes, the union shop is voided, leaving other terms of the contract undisturbed.

Thus it is entirely possible for workers who are now in a union shop, who want to retain the benefits of union conditions, but who want to abolish the membership requirement, to do exactly that, through the mechanics of the National Labor Relations Board. This is in addition to the parallel process, better known but also ignored by the mythmakers, under which workers can decertify the union itself, if they so desire.

In practice, the first of these procedures is seldom invoked, and the second is a rarity; for as demonstrated . . . workers employed under union shop contracts like it that way.

I want to emphasize that all these dark and dire imputations about democracy in unions come with ill grace from those whose own democratic credentials are far from impressive.

**I have been a close observer of the American labor movement for several decades. And I say that there is no comparable segment of American economic life in which integrity, idealism, devotion to principle and concern for the tenets of democracy is so paramount—not only in the words of ethical practices codes, which are unmatched by any business organization either in what they say or the diligence with which they are enforced, but also in sincere dedication to the concepts those codes express.**

Right-to-work laws promote conflicts between states, conflicts of the most regressive kind, since they involve competition on the basis of which state can offer an opportunistic manufacturer the lowest wages and the greatest guarantees that no union will be organized to raise them.

As a group, the 19 states with these laws have long been at the bottom of the economic roster of American states, for varying reasons. But I do say that right-to-work laws, and the philosophy they represent, the philosophy of low wages and hostility to unions, to collective bargaining, and to organized labor, helps to keep these states at the bottom.

Let me cite another example which, I submit, pinpoints the impact of so-called right-to-work statutes. These laws were once in force in every seaboard state from Virginia to Texas. But a number of years ago, one state—Louisiana—repealed its right-to-work law, except for a very minor application in agriculture.

**The union shop returned to Louisiana, and this year, Louisiana took the lead, among the southern states in average wages paid in manufacturing. The average in Louisiana is now $109.14 a week, or $4.14 a week higher than that of the previous leader, Texas. There are many among the right-to-work advocates, I am sure, who view high wages with dismay, but I take the opposite view; I congratulate Louisiana.**

A state that deliberately undertakes to cripple its labor movement is crippling itself as well.

In my judgment, every worker and every employer in the United States, no matter what state he lives in, should have exactly the same rights under the interstate commerce clause that a worker or employer in any other state has.

We cannot segmentize the Constitution of the United States by delegating federal jurisdiction over any section of the Constitution to the states and end up with a uniform application of constitutional guarantees to all people in the United States, irrespective of the state in which they happen to be living at a given time.

The opponents of repeal tell us that they are on the popular side, that they reflect the majority opinion of the nation. They point to the editorials in newspapers; they point to the public opinion polls, and they point to their own mail.

**The attitude of the press toward the labor movement is historically one of unremitting hostility; and I suppose it will always be, unless automation progresses to such an extent that publishers no longer need any employes at all, and therefore have no unions with which they must bargain.**

Newspapers are against labor as consistently as they are against sin, since publishers tend to equate the two, so I think their views can be discounted.

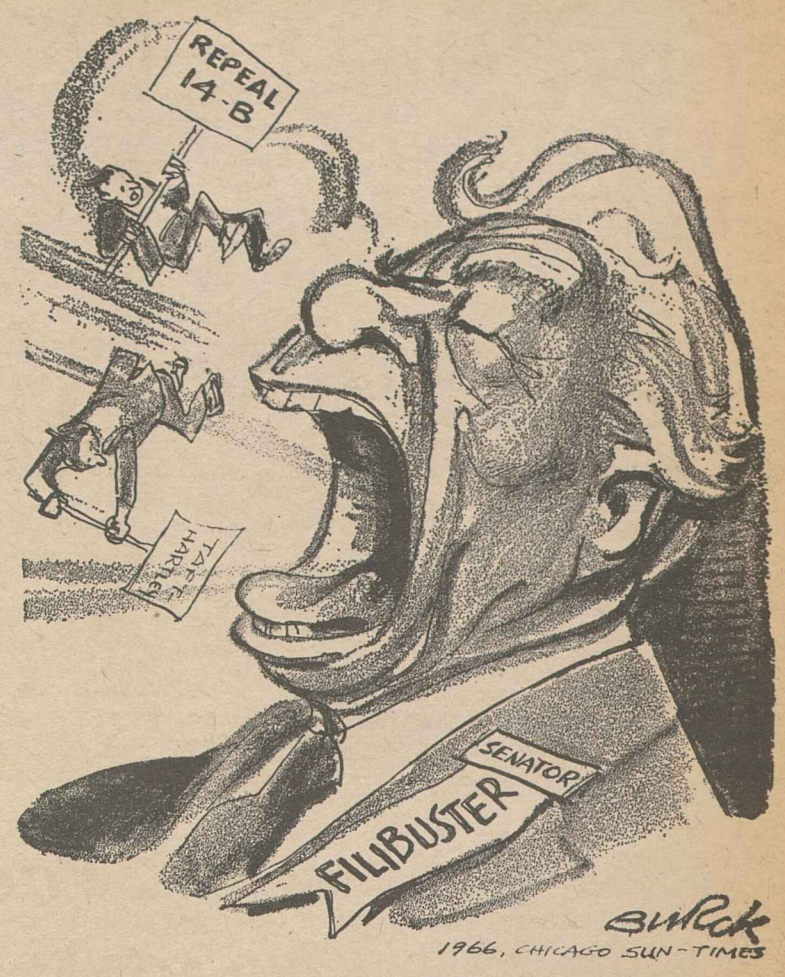
Public opinion polls have been showing a majority vote against a question as to whether a worker should be forced to join a union to keep his job. But opinion polling is an elusive art, and I wonder what the response would be to a question as to whether a worker whose benefits derive from a union contract, who is by law under the protection of the union, should be allowed to escape paying dues.

As for the argument as to what the mail shows, let me answer that for myself. I receive many letters on this issue, most of them from businessmen in the states having right-to-work laws. I understand their personal interest and I am glad to hear from them, but their self-interest can hardly be equated with the national interest.

**Let us recognize what Section 14(b) really is. It is a device to impose a compulsory open shop on the workers in the so-called right-to-work states.**

The section should be repealed in the interest of common fair play and constitutional justice.

## Cave of the Winds




# Repeal Supporters Hit 'Distortion' of 14(b) Facts

*(Continued from Page 1)*

urged around-the-clock sessions "for as many weeks as it takes to break the filibuster."

Such a dramatic move, Morse suggested, would alert the nation to the little-recognized fact that the Senate is being prevented from considering a bill on its merits. He predicted that "an aroused public opinion" would insist on a vote "once the Senate starts sessions running 24 hours a day."

**Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) agreed and Sen. Stephen M. Young (D-O.), speaking as "one of the older U.S. senators," discounted fears that long sessions would risk the health of elder members. He said he felt "at least 40 years younger than some who oppose the repeal of 14(b) and yearn for the era of William McKinley."**

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) ridiculed a poll taken for the National Right to Work Committee which purported to show a majority of the nation opposed to 14(b) repeal. The poll has been widely quoted by Dirksen and other members of his filibuster team in support of their attempt to block a Senate vote.

**'Oversimplified'**

McCarthy said the only thing the poll demonstrated was how an issue could be "oversimplified." He told the Senate the poll asked whether people favored or opposed "compulsory union membership."

He drew a parallel with two questions once put to 125 law students at Northwestern University.

**When asked whether they favored "right-to-work" laws, McCarthy said, 80 law students said they did, 45 were opposed. But when the same students were asked if a voluntary agreement between a union and an employer that all employes represented by the union should become members of the union, the response was just the opposite. This time 84 said such an agreement should be permitted, 41 disagreed.**

Morse stressed in his speech the harmful effects of "segmentation" of the Constitution by allowing states to exempt themselves from federal law.

"I can see no possible way in which the national interest is served when a factory in one state, operating under union contract and paying good wages, moves to another state in order to pay low wages," he said.

Morse warned that states which lure runaway industry through "right-to-work" laws and low wages "are paying a high price for their success . . . in the ignorance, ill-health and squalor bred by poverty."

**He pointed out that repeal of Section 14(b) would have no effect on labor-management relations in Dirksen's own state of Illinois, which does not have a "right-to-work" law. Repeal, Morse said, would lessen competition from other states on the basis of which can "offer an opportunistic manufacturer the lowest wages and the greatest guarantees that no union will be organized to raise them."**

## Times Denounces Dirksen Tactics

New York—The New York Times labeled the filibuster against repeal of Section 14(b) "dishonorable."

The newspaper's editorial condemnation of the tactics of Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen was particularly noteworthy because the Times is opposed to repeal of 14(b). Nevertheless the newspaper declared:

"Under any circumstances a filibuster is an invalid abuse of minority power. But a talkathon which prevents a measure from even reaching the floor for discussion is particularly egregious; it goes counter to the idea of reasoned dialogue, which is the animating principle of all legislative bodies."

## Wirtz Appoints New USES Chief

Frank H. Cassell, director of personnel administration and manager of industrial relations for the Inland Steel Co. of Chicago, has been appointed director of the U.S. Employment Service, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced.

He succeeds Louis Levine, who has been named an assistant manpower administrator, and has a long record of industrial and public service at national and local levels.

*'Year of Transition':*

# Wirtz Hails Result Of Bracero Closeout

The century-old practice of importing foreign farm workers to harvest the nation's crops was virtually ended in 1965 as the country took "a necessary step toward cleansing the whole 'migrant worker' sore," according to Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Wirtz made the statements in a painstaking report on the imported agricultural worker situation entitled "Year of Transition: Seasonal Farm Labor 1965."

The present "most promising prospect," Wirtz said, is for a "fuller coordination" of public and private efforts "to see to it that the migrant worker becomes a full member of a great society, bearing his share of its responsibilities in return for receiving his share in its promise."

**"There still lie ahead," he declared, "the establishment for migrant farm labor of the standards of both decency and efficiency which are characteristic of other employment in this country."**

The secretary said:

"Hard problems of effective and responsible representation of migrant workers must be met. The lesson of national experience is that in a highly organized and pluralistic society any group which lacks the means of collective action drops back to what eventually becomes an intolerable disadvantage.

**'A Question of Time'**

"Unilateral decision-making by the users of labor—especially unskilled labor—emerges now in the living history of this country less as a question of right or wrong than as a question of time until it is changed. The record is that where an imbalance of bargaining power exists either it is corrected privately or the results of the imbalance bring the inferior consequence of government protection."

**In looking ahead, Wirtz said farmers who have used braceros (Mexican contract workers) in the past apparently will not need them to harvest their 1966 crops, although it is possible that workers from the British West Indies may have to be brought into Florida especially for sugar cane harvesting, and Canadians into the East to help pick apples.**

In looking back at the "year of transition," the report said:

- The use of foreign farm labor dropped by 83 percent, from 634,000 man-months in 1964 to 110,000 man-months in 1965.
- Hourly wages on farms were increased from an average of $1.08 to $1.14, not a large amount but "the biggest recorded one-year increase since the Korean War period."
- Tens of thousands of new jobs were created for American workers—strengthening the conviction that Americans had not refused to do "stoop labor," but rather refused work at what had been stoop labor wages.
- Bumper crops were harvested without significant labor shortages except in "three or four" areas.
- Market prices for fruits and vegetables changed but little despite the fact that "prices for most other things went up during the year."

**Wirtz said only 1,200 foreign field hands were in the country in mid-August, when domestic employment reached its peak, compared with 68,700 at the same time in 1964. The peak number at any one time in 1965 was 24,000 in September, 25 percent of the 1964 top.**

Wirtz paid tribute to the growers for meeting "in resourceful and effective fashion" the labor challenges growing out of the refusal of Congress—backed by the AFL-CIO—to renew the Mexican farm labor program. The demand for foreign workers was primarily reduced, he said, by their decision "to improve wages and working conditions and by the operation of employment and technological forces."

**AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE** future was the topic when these representatives of shipbuilding labor and management met with Rep. Edward A. Garmatz, new chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries. Left to right, Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; Harold J. Buoy, assistant to Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers; Pres. Edwin M. Hood, Shipbuilders Council of America; Dir. Page Groton of the Iron Shipbuilders Intl. Marine Council, and Garmatz. The Maryland Democrat advised the group that he would firmly oppose any proposal to build U.S.-subsidized merchant ships abroad.

# Wage Floor Boost Urged By Wirtz

*(Continued from Page 1)*

a year, substantially under the $3,000 poverty level. Over 6 million children live in families in which the father or mother is working full time but earning a poverty wage.

Neither in his report nor in a news conference did Wirtz put a figure on the increase in the minimum wage sought or supported by the Administration.

**'Guidelines' Cited**

He did say in the news conference that the $1.75-an-hour recommended last year by the House Labor Committee was too high to fit the anti-inflation "guidelines" the Administration has urged.

**Another section of the report to Congress stressed the need for "continued aggressive attention" to enforcement of the equal pay law for men and women. Compliance has been less than adequate, Wirtz reported.**

Wirtz also noted the increase in overtime hours worked in recent years, and linked it to the inadequacy of time-and-one-half premium pay to serve as a deterrent. When fringe benefits are considered in the labor cost, he said, the premium rate amounts to only 1.2 percent of straight-time wages.

## *City Council Urges End to Filibuster*

**Baltimore—The Baltimore City Council urged repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and called on the Senate to halt the filibuster and bring the issue to a vote.**

**The resolution was passed unanimously at a session attended by 20 of the 21 council members, Pres. Dominic N. Fornaro of the Baltimore AFL-CIO central body reported.**

**In an unusual move, the City Council considered and voted on the resolution immediately, without the customary referral to a committee.**

# *'Shipbuilding Abroad' Assailed by Garmatz*

Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), new chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries, declared he is "unalterably opposed" to any plan which calls for overseas construction of ships destined for subsidized operations under the U.S. flag.

Garmatz, meeting with representatives of maritime labor and shipbuilding management, noted that the Administration's 1967 budget seeks funds for the construction of only 13 merchant marine vessels.

"Does the low level of funds for 1967," he asked, "mean that an attempt is being made to set the stage for formally launching a 'shipbuilding abroad' scheme?"

Garmatz voiced confidence that his committee will reject any proposal for foreign building of U.S. ships.

**"I know what shipyards mean in terms of employment for our skilled workers," he declared. "I refuse to be a party to any plan which will take job opportunities away from U.S. craftsmen, diminish the availability of U.S. shipyard facilities and add to the balance of payments problem."**

Shipyards and their workers, Garmatz said, should not be made the scapegoat for years of neglect and indifference to maritime needs. The nation has been spending an average of $40 million annually since 1950 for merchant ship construction, not the $100 million a year cited by "build abroad" spokesmen, he said.

Overseas construction of U.S. ships, he said, is no way of "preserving and maintaining" U.S. shipyard facilities. He will, he said, review carefully a budget in which new funds for shipbuilding are decreased.

The President's Maritime Advisory Committee recommended recently an intensified program for "renewal and expansion" of the U.S. merchant fleet. The sixth AFL-CIO convention, meeting in San Francisco in December, unanimously endorsed such a program. It also rejected a U.S. interagency report calling for a smaller fleet, with some ships built abroad for budgetary reasons.

**CONVENTION**

New York—The Theatrical Stage Employes will hold their biennial convention July 18 to 22 in Detroit.

2-5-66

# State Collects $4.5 Million Unpaid Wages

San Francisco—A record-setting $4.5 million in unpaid wages was recovered from employers who "chiseled" on their workers unknowingly or on purpose in 1965, the Div. of Labor Law Enforcement of the California Dept. of Industrial Relations has reported.

A state law covers workers not protected by the federal minimum wage law.

The new high total of wrongfully withheld wages was up 11 percent over the 1964 figure and was nearly $1 million more than the 1963 total, Labor Commissioner Sigmund Arywitz noted in his annual report.

**More than 67,670 individual claims and complaints were brought to the division's 22 offices last year. Fifty thousand were claims for unpaid wages brought under labor and public works laws and more than 60 other statutes protecting the state's workers.**

The labor commissioner's office helped workers collect $778,000 from employers who failed to make agreed payments to employe benefit funds, Arywitz said.

# Bay State Races Loom; Brown Seeks 3rd Term

Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California formally announced his intention to seek a third term, calling both his potential Republican rivals—Actor Ronald Reagan and former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher—less "tough" than GOP candidates he beat in 1958 and 1962.

The political kettle boiled also in Massachusetts, where P. Kenneth O'Donnell, former White House intimate of the late Pres. Kennedy, announced for the Democratic nomination for governor.

**Familiar Theme**

Echoing a familiar Kennedy 1960 campaign theme, O'Donnell said he thinks the people "are looking for someone who can move the state forward again" after spending too much time "fighting yesterday's battles."

**Edward J. McCormack, former state attorney general, is considered leading in convention pledges of endorsement for the gubernatorial nomination, but the actual nomination is made in a party primary in September.**

Former Gov. Endicott Peabody announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for the Senate, but is expected to face a powerful challenge by Boston Mayor John F. Collins. The probable Republican Senate nominee is Atty. Gen. Edward W. Brooke, the party's biggest vote-winner in recent years. Veteran incumbent Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R) recently announced his retirement at the end of his term.

Brown described Reagan as a "Goldwater Republican" identified with extreme rightist viewpoints whose managers are now seeking to give him a new "image" of moderation.

He said California's problems are too severe for him willingly to turn the state over to "the shock troops of the radical Right or radical Left" but declined to say that he considered Reagan easier to defeat than Christopher. He pointed out that the Republican candidates he beat previously—former Sen. William F. Knowland and former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon—were nominees of "national stature" he said was lacking in either Christopher or Reagan.

In Washington, meanwhile, Republican Sen. Milward L. Simpson of Wyoming announced he would not seek re-election to a second term.

# Unemployment Rate at Nine-Year Low


# AFL-CIO News

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# Senate Drops 14(b) Repeal, Meany Condemns Dirksen

## Joblessness Declines to 4 Percent

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate finally reached the elusive "interim" goal of 4 percent in January, the Labor Dept. has reported. It is the lowest rate in nearly nine years.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, in reporting the decline from 4.1 percent in December, attributed the steady improvement in the job picture over the past year to "the very substantial growth in consumer demand."

**Economic Step-Up**

The January rate reflected "the stepped-up pace of economic activity," the report said, with both the post-Christmas drop in jobs and the usual rise in unemployment less than seasonally anticipated.

**Unemployment rose over the month by 400,000 to 3.3 million; the expected seasonal rise was 500,000. Employment declined by 1.5 million, about 200,000 less than expected, to 71.2 million.**

The 4 percent jobless rate for January means 40 of every 1,000 workers in the labor force were actively seeking work and could not find it.

Of the 3.3 million unemployed, 1.5 million are adult men, 1 million adult women and 775,000 teenagers. The report said nearly all the jobless men, 80 percent of the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Federal Court Strikes Down Texas Poll Tax

Austin, Tex.—A three-judge federal court invalidated the Texas poll tax, terming it "an unjustified restriction of one of the most basic rights."

**The constitutional challenge had been brought by the Justice Dept. under instructions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which contains a congressional finding that state poll taxes put an "unreasonable hardship" on poor people, serve no "legitimate state interests" and have been used to keep Negroes from voting.**

Similar suits are pending in Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia, the other states which impose a tax for voting in state and local elec-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**SOUTHERN STAFF** institute held by the National Institute of Labor Education at the University of Georgia, Athens, drew 21 full-time representatives from 14 international unions. Shown during a conference between sessions are, from left, Ray Marshall of the University of Texas; Michael Volk of the Auto Workers; John Jennings of the Transport Service Employes; Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and James Stewart of the Laborers. The institute was co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Departments of Civil Rights and Education.

*Economic Report Hit:*

## Wage Policy Termed 'Negative, Unfair'

The wage policy of the President's Council of Economic Advisers "is extremely negative and grossly unfair," the AFL-CIO told a congressional committee.

The council has not only displayed a "callous disregard for fairness" in calculating the wage-price guideposts, the federation declared, but "is once again asking workers to bear the burden of fighting inflation."

The AFL-CIO's views on the council's economic report were outlined in a statement to the Joint Congressional Economic Committee by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee. The statement was presented by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

**The current economic situation, the federation declared, requires the adoption of a "positive wage policy designed to provide workers with greater purchasing power and to establish a more balanced distribution of national income." This is a matter of "compelling importance," the statement said, yet the "wage policy proposed by the Council of Economic Advisers is extremely negative and grossly unfair."**

The council's economic report, the statement continued, "provides a host of reasons for avoiding panic about wage pressures." But despite all this evidence the council revised its method of figuring wage-price guideposts "in an attempt to repress wages."

Declaring there was "no justification" for setting a 3.2 percent guidepost on wage increases for

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## *Filibuster Tactics Labeled 'Shabby'*

By David L. Perlman

The Senate dropped its effort to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act after failing to break the Dirksen filibuster.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield conceded defeat after his cloture motions to limit debate fell short of the two-thirds majority required by Senate rules. The first vote, Feb. 8, was 51-48 for cloture. An anticlimactic second vote two days later was 50-49 to limit debate.

**As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany put it, the cloture vote "conclusively proves that a majority of the Senate favors repeal of 14(b) and will so vote if permitted to do so." He added:**

"The AFL-CIO is, of course, deeply disappointed that the democratic process in the Senate has been thwarted by the shabby parliamentary tactics of Sen. Dirksen and a minority of senators. Our future plans will be discussed at the next AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting which will open on Feb. 21."

The actual majority for repeal was known to be higher than the cloture vote since several senators traditionally opposed to cloture have said they would support the repeal bill. And one strong repeal supporter, Michigan's Pat McNamara (D), was in the hospital during the two votes.

Actually the Senate never even got to the stage of considering the House-passed repeal bill. As happened last fall, Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen mounted a filibuster against Mansfield's routine motion to make the repeal bill the business before the Senate.

The frustrations of the two-and-a-half week filibuster broke through the usual clublike camaraderie of the Senate as the cloture showdown vote approached.

**Mansfield, pale from a sickbed**

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Permanent 'GI Bill' Enacted

Congress passed its first major legislation of the new session—a permanent GI Bill of Rights including educational and housing benefits for all persons serving at least six months in the armed forces. Eligibility will date back to Jan. 31, 1955, when the benefit program set up for Korean War veterans expired.

The House and Senate votes were unanimous, speeding the measure to the President. The House quickly agreed to the single Senate amendment. A similar bill, with somewhat bigger benefits, passed the Senate last year with strong support from labor and veterans' groups.

**Although the Senate sidetracked its own bill in favor of the House version, the legislation was a major victory for Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D.-Tex.), longtime sponsor of a "Cold War GI Bill of Rights." Yarborough over the years bucked the opposition of three Administrations to push the program.**

House Veterans Affairs Chair-

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## *Unions in Labor Board Elections Given Right to Roster of Employes*

The National Labor Relations Board has adopted a new rule requiring employers to furnish, for union use, names and addresses of employes eligible to vote in any representation election it schedules.

The rule requires management to provide the employe roster within seven days of board action setting an election date.

The unanimous decision of the five-member NLRB was reached Feb. 6 to become effective 30 days later.

The board refused to set aside the results of elections lost by unions which had earlier been denied a list of names and addresses by employers.

**The ruling went part way in meeting the request of the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions for improvement in NLRB election rules. The board, however, ruling in two related "captive audience" cases, rejected union requests for a rule requiring equal time for unions to address employes on premises used by an employer to defeat union organizing attempts.**

Calling union attention to the new names-and-addresses rule, the board said it should "provide employes with increased opportunity for communication from all sides in pre-election campaigning."

The board therefore deferred reconsideration of other present rules—which do not usually permit

*(Continued on Page 7)*

**DELEGATES TO COPE** area conference in Atlanta listen attentively to a panel of congressmen, a feature of an all-day session keyed to the 1966 congressional elections. This group came from Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee as well as Georgia. Six other area conferences have been held, with six more scheduled.

# *COPE Conferences Set Attendance Marks*

The 1966 series of COPE area conferences is drawing record attendance and interest, Dir. Al Barkan reports.

Seven of the 13 regional conferences have already been held, with participation by local union leaders from 29 states and the District of Columbia. Each of the one-day meetings is keyed to preparations for this year's congressional elections.

**A feature of the conferences has been panels of area congressmen to discuss legislative goals and accomplishments and answer questions from delegates. Filmed features include a dialogue between Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and a dramatization of the accomplishments of the first session of the 89th Congress.**

COPE has supplemented the films with slide presentations showing the key role in passage of major legislation played by the 51 new liberals elected to the House in 1964 with labor's help.

**The participants, Barkan said, know that their own efforts in the past helped make possible such landmarks as Medicare, aid to education and other Great Society measures. "They want to reelect these liberals," he said, "and they're showing it by their attendance and responses at the COPE conferences."**

The schedule of area conferences still to be held is as follows:

Feb. 25—At Chicago for Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Mar. 4—At Houston for Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Mar. 8 — At Minneapolis for Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Mar. 11—At Detroit for Michigan and Ohio.

Mar. 18—At Albany for Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont.

Mar. 21—At Boston for Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

# Coast Crafts, Builders Weigh Quarterly Talks

San Francisco—Building trades unions and their employers ought to get together oftener than every three years to discuss their mutual problems, Wesley Sizoo, counsel for the Northern California Homebuilders Conference, told the second annual California Construction Industry Management-Labor Forum here.

Some 300 building trades union and contractors' representatives heard Sizoo's proposal for something like quarterly meetings as an important way to "take the heat off at bargaining time."

"Lets get together when we don't have critical problems," he suggested, "not just every three years."

**Partly as a result of the proposal, representatives of the California Building & Construction Trades Council and of the 15,000-member California State Builders Exchange agreed to look into the possibility of putting the Management-Labor Forum on a permanent basis.**

Attorneys for the two groups will be asked to explore the form of organization for a report to a board of directors meeting in April. In any case, the groups set a third annual meeting next year in Los Angeles. The two-and-a-half-day session here devoted a good part of its time to panel explorations of technical areas of mutual concern. With labor and management spokesmen leading the way, they discussed such problems as safety on the job, maintenance work under contract, and job inspection.

Ernest B. Webb, director of the California Dept. of Industrial Relations, reminded the group that some 70 percent of industrial accidents involve human failure. Even though the state jumped its safety inspection force from 23 to 45, he said, the demands of job safety require still more active participation of both union and contractor.

**$7 Billion Volume**

John H. Stanford, deputy director of the California Dept. of General Services, predicted 1966 construction in the state would go over $7 billion—up 5 percent from 1965.

Bryan P. Deavers, council president, and Frank D. Corbett, chief executive of the Builders Exchange, agreed the forum represented a step ahead in building labor-management cooperation.

They look forward as a result to "more efficiency for the public and better understanding between the employer and craftsman," they said.

# GOP Retains Lindsay Seat In New York

Theodore Kupferman, a Republican New York city councilman, narrowly defeated Democrat Oren Lehman in a special election to fill the 17th Congressional District seat vacated by Mayor John V. Lindsay, also Republican.

Kupferman got 44,225 votes to 43,230 for Lehman in complete unofficial returns, with 7,810 going to a third-party conservative, Jeffrey St. John. Kupferman during the campaign had announced opposition to repeal of Section 14(b).

**Jones Elected**

In another special election, in the 1st District of North Carolina, Walter B. Jones, Democrat, was elected over Republican John Porter East by a 21,000 to 14,000 margin.

**The New York 17th District is traditionally a GOP stronghold. Lindsay himself won it by ratios of 5-3 and nearly 2-1 in 1960 and 1962, and an overwhelming 3-1 in 1964. The total vote dropped sharply, however, in the special election. Lehman was rated an unusually attractive Democratic candidate and the Conservative Party's St. John clearly cut into Kupferman's vote.**

New York City's Liberal Party, balance of power in the recent Lindsay victory, did not endorse either Lehman or Kupferman.

The GOP in the North Carolina special election rolled up its biggest vote in history in the 1st District. Four years ago Republicans did not field a candidate against the late Democratic Rep. Herbert C. Bonner; they got only 11,000 against 52,000 for Bonner in 1964.

Elsewhere politically, Mississippi's solitary Republican House member, Rep. Prentiss Walker, announced he would run for the Senate against Democratic incumbent James O. Eastland.

## *TWU Ratifies New York Pact*

**New York — Members of the Transport Workers, in a mail ballot vote, overwhelmingly ratified new agreements with the city's Transit Authority, the Manhattan & Bronx Authority, and five private bus lines.**

**The vote for ratification of pacts providing 51 cents an hour in higher benefits over a two-year period was 15,683 in favor, 2,170 opposed, 23 void.**

*New Protections Sought:*

# Load-Bearing Limits Urged by ILO Group

Geneva—A 30-nation technical conference of the Intl. Labor Organization has recommended new standards in which no worker would be asked to carry more than 110 pounds as a manual load.

The recommendation was one of a series on weight carrying that were drafted for enactment into international standards at the annual ILO full-dress conference set for June of 1967.

Vice Pres. Anthony Scotto of the Longshoremen said at the close of the two-week session at the United Nations labor agency's headquarters here: "We are going to benefit from it."

**Docks to Benefit**

"The waterfront," Scotto added, "is one area that stands to profit from these standards that governments will be asked to adopt in accordance with their legislative processes."

**The president of ILA Local 1814 in Brooklyn, N. Y., Scotto was the AFL-CIO representative at the technical conference of worker, government and employer delegates. Bert Seidman, the AFL-CIO's Geneva-based European economic representative, seconded Scotto.**

Scotto noted with particular satisfaction that the approved recommendations included a provision that load-carrying workers "should be supplied with such suitable devices and equipment as may be necessary to safeguard their health and safety."

"This means," he said, "that everything from special shoes to helmets would have to be provided by the employer. Even in the U.S. such an obligation does not exist."

**Other recommendations to be put into final form by the 1967 conference include a provision fixing at a "substantially lesser weight" than the proposed 110 pounds the maximum load to be carried manually by young workers and by women. It was also urged that interim measures be taken "as speedily as possible" to raise to 16 years the minimum age for employment in load-carrying jobs and, as an ideal, that the minimum age be set at 18 years.**

Stress was placed on the need to assure workers that the exertion required in a day or shift was "unlikely to jeopardize health or safety," and the employment of women, the conference said, should be "limited."

The recommendations call for a medical examination before a man is hired for regular load-carrying work, the group of worker delegates agreed with Scotto in rejecting a proposal for periodic re-examinations.

"Once a man is in the work it is up to him to decide whether his health can take it," Scotto explained. "He should not be knocked out of his job," he added.

**Research Asked**

Scotto praised provisions urging scientific research to determine the relationship that may exist between various ailments and load-carrying work.

**The ILA official said he was surprised to learn how far ahead some foreign countries were in "almost pinpointing" that heavy work can be a cause of emphysema, a lung disease.**

The recommendation on research, Scotto said, should put pressure on the U.S. authorities to make this disease a reportable illness so that statistics can be compiled.

# *United Funds Choose Beirne As President*

Toronto, Ont.—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Committee and president of the Communications Workers, has been elected president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America.

He is the first trade unionist to be chosen president of the 57-year-old organization, which represents more than 2,000 united funds and community chests in the United States and Canada. He succeeds Ralph Lazarus, president of Federated Department Stores.

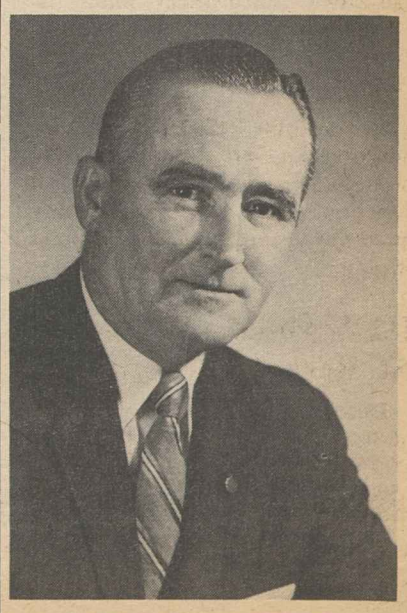
**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent congratulations to Beirne and good wishes to the council in a telegram to Lazarus.**

**"Joe Beirne's outstanding contributions as chairman of our Community Services Activities Committee are well known to you," he said. "His other interests, including his efforts to improve living standards and strengthen democracy in Latin America, demonstrate his deep interest in aiding the unfortunate by helping them to help themselves.**

"In short, we feel you could not have made a better choice by any standards. During his term and at all times, be assured the AFL-CIO will be working hard for the goals we have in common with the UCFCA."

Beirne has been a board member or officer of the NCFCA since 1956 and was vice president at the time of his selection as president. In 1961 he was chairman of the executive committee, and in 1963 he received the association's National Community Service Award for outstanding national volunteer service in promoting community health and welfare services.

He is a vice president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and secretary-treasurer of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. In addition to his activities in the labor movement, he is a member of the national board of Americans for Democratic Action and a member of the American Arbitration Association.



JOSEPH A. BEIRNE

Firm Shifts Stand:

# IBEW Pact Cracks Mississippi Barrier

Mendenhall, Miss.—Organized labor scored a major breakthrough in this part of the country when Simpson County's largest industrial employer unexpectedly signed the area's first union contract after two years of bitter opposition.

The period, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reported, was marked by threats to organizers, community pressure, a lost National Labor Relations Board election and union-filed court action under the federal Civil Rights Act.

**The three-year agreement gives about 950 members of IBEW Local 2198 employed by the Universal Manufacturing Corp. a total of 46 cents an hour in wage increases, three additional holidays, a vacation schedule and insurance protection. In addition four discharged members of the local, including Pres. James Bird, were reinstated.**

The company, which makes electrical components for fluorescent lamps, began operations here in August 1963 at a plant constructed with the proceeds from the sale of local bonds sold as part of Mississippi's "Balance Agriculture With Industry" program.

### Rates Cut By 50 Cents

It paid 50 cents an hour less than in its plant in New Jersey, where it makes the same product, according to the IBEW.

The union started to organize in January 1964. A community group called the Universal Advisory Board was promptly established to oppose it. The company's local attorney chose the members, who included the full Simpson County Board of Supervisors, the mayors of the county's two largest cities, bankers, a radio station manager and other prominent citizens, the IBEW said.

In March, deputy sheriffs arbitrarily stopped two IBEW organizers from passing out printed handbills on a public street at the plant gate, the union charged.

In May, it said, a group of men identifying themselves as Simpson County "citizens" invaded the organizers' motel quarters and told them they'd be killed or injured if they didn't stop organizing activity and get out of town. The sheriff of Simpson County, the union declared, refused to arrest any of the men though they were well-known in the community, to act to prevent a recurrence of the threats, or to provide protection for the organizers.

**Violations of civil rights continued, the union charged, even after it filed suit under the Civil Rights Act, and were a factor in the IBEW's loss of an NLRB election on Apr. 23, 1965, by 15 votes out of 559 ballots counted.**

The suit, in U.S. District Court in New Jersey, was still pending when the company unexpectedly proposed to recognize the IBEW on the basis of a card check. The check was made by a retired commissioner of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service who certified that Local 2198 had a majority. Negotiations began immediately, and the new contract became effective on Jan. 31.

**LABOR AND THE COMMUNITY** is theme of display by Meat Cutters Local 398 at the Fairbanks Main Library, Terre Haute, Ind. Looking it over are Vivenna Abernathy of the local and Stillman Taylor of the library. The display was prepared under the direction of Local Pres. Herman Meissel from materials supplied by the Meat Cutters Education Dept.

# Court Upholds Union Right to Proof When Company Pleads 'Competition'

Portland, Ore.—An employer who refuses a union request for a wage increase on the ground of competitive disadvantage is obliged to supply proof asked by the union, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled.

The decision, upholding a National Labor Relations order that the Western Wirebound Box Co. here must bargain in good faith with the Woodworkers and Local 3-3, will strengthen the position of union bargainers everywhere, IWA Vice Pres. Ronald F. Roley asserted.

**The court in its decision related that, in negotiations beginning May 1, 1962, management had countered the union's proposal for a wage hike of 10 cents an hour with an offer to cut wages —first by 8 cents an hour, then 4 cents—or to keep them unchanged.**

Company Pres. Walter W. Green said price-cutting by competitors made wage hikes impractical, but refused information on productivity and production costs asked by the union.

The IWA local struck June 11, 1962, when the firm refused to supply the requested data and offered a wage boost of 2.5 cents an hour only to employes called "enders." The workers stayed out for approximately three years before the strike was finally terminated by stipulation.

The appeals court cited a leading case—NLRB v. Truitt Mfg. Co.—in which the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a labor board bargaining order and said:

"Good faith bargaining necessarily requires that claims made by either bargainer should be honest claims. This is true about an asserted inability to pay an increase in wages. If such an argument is important enough to present in the give and take of bargaining it is important enough to require some sort of proof of its accuracy."

### Reasoning of Court

The appeals court judges commented: "We see no reason why, under the same rationale, an employer who insistently asserts that competitive disadvantage precludes him from acquiescing in a union wage demand does not have a like duty to come forward, on request, with some substantiation."

**In both cases, the judges ruled, the give and take of collective bargaining is "hampered and rendered ineffectual when an employer mechanically repeats his claim but makes no effort to produce substantiating data."**

This kind of conduct, they declared, runs counter to the labor law "which admonishes both employes and employers to 'exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, hours and working conditions.' "

The hallmark of lawfully adequate negotiations is good faith, and "good faith contemplates that both negotiating parties will do what is reasonably possible to reach agreements," the court said.

Negotiations may be at arm's length but "this does not contemplate erection of artificial barriers and resort to patent technicalities to obfuscate the proceedings," it concluded.

# St. Louis Craft Unions Invite Negroes to Join

St. Louis—Building trades unions here invited into membership all qualified Negro craftsmen and apprentices as evidence that a dispute which halted work on a federally-financed construction project was not over racial issues.

St. Louis Mayor A. J. Cervantes praised the open membership policy, hailing it as "a real breakthrough" in equal job opportunity.

Meanwhile a National Labor Relations Board injunction against an alleged secondary boycott by AFL-CIO unions brought resumption of work on the Gateway Arch Visitors' Center—a monument to the city's historic role as Gateway to the West.

**Work had been halted when AFL-CIO building tradesmen refused to work alongside a plumber and two apprentices who were members of an unaffiliated group calling itself the Congress of Independent Unions. The three men involved are Negroes. The building trades council says the so-called independent union is contractor-dominated, works for rates well under AFL-CIO scales, and is without fringe benefits.**

Besides the NLRB secondary boycott complaint, the Justice Dept. brought a suit under the Civil Rights Act charging racial discrimination by the St. Louis Building & Construction Trades Council and five of its affiliates.

The intricate dispute arose when the Interior Dept. insisted that the contractor for the project use a Negro plumbing subcontractor, in order to comply with non-discriminatory policies, instead of the low bidder. Members of other AFL-CIO unions, including Negroes, then refused to work on the job although no picket lines were set up.

### Union Principles the Issue

Pres. Arthur A. Hunn of the St. Louis building trades council said the issue was strictly one of trade union principles.

"We had to fight a long time for labor conditions as they are today," he said.

Early in the dispute, the AFL-CIO plumbers local had offered to sign a contract with the Negro subcontractor and take his employes into membership. The local does not now have Negro members, although other AFL-CIO building trades locals do.

**The CIU, which deals with a number of small contractors, some Negro and some white, countered with a charge that the building trades' membership invitation was an effort to "raid" their organization and "kill our union."**

To this, Hunn commented: "If nothing else beneficial comes out of this dispute, it will be a laying to rest of charges that our actions were based on civil rights issues."

## UAW Official to Lecture At Berkeley Campus

Detroit—Nat Weinberg, director of the special projects department of the Auto Workers, has been named by the University of California to serve for two months as a lecturer in residence on the Berkeley, Calif., campus. Weinberg will conduct student seminars on labor's role in social change.

## Craft Pay Average Up 1.4c in Quarter

Wage rates of organized building trades workers increased 1.4 cents an hour, or three-tenths of 1 percent, during the final quarter of 1965—only half the gain registered in the comparable period of 1964, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. reported.

The resulting average scale was $4.45 an hour, the BLS said on the basis of its quarterly survey of seven major trades. The rise was led by the Painters with an average hourly advance of 2.2 cents. Other increases ranged downward to 1 cent.

The BLS said the level of scales on Jan. 3 was 3.9 percent higher than a year earlier and 32 percent higher than the 1957-59 average. Increases during 1965 ranged from 13 cents to 21.6 cents an hour and averaged 16.5 cents.

# $11 in Wage Hikes Won In New York Buildings

New York—The Building Service Employes have ratified a new three-year contract giving 25,000 workers in 2,400 office and loft buildings an $11 wage increase. The agreement also provides gains in pension benefits, sick pay, health and welfare coverage, job definitions, vacations and termination pay.

The contract, ending three months of negotiations between BSEIU Local 32B and employers, went into effect on ratification by the union executive board, its negotiating committee and employer-members of the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc.

**Under the renewal pact, building service workers will get wage boosts of $4 a week retroactive to Jan. 1; an additional $3 one year later and another $4 on Jan. 1, 1968.**

It was agreed that the union-industry welfare fund will provide additional hospitalization and surgical benefits, and will fill the gaps in the Medicare program by refunding the deductible portion of the hospitalization plan and by paying the $3 a month fee for supplementary medical benefits.

The agreement provides also that beginning July 1, 1967, union members and their wives will be entitled to use the facilities of the Local 32B health center without cost. Maintenance of health center facilities will be supported by contributions from the welfare fund under the new contract.

### Pensions Increased

Full-service employes retiring after Jan. 1, 1966, will receive a $5 increase in the $50 monthly pensions formerly paid, in addition to social security benefits. Workers also will get four weeks' paid vacations after 20 years.

One of the largest local unions in the U.S., Local 32B has 42,000 members employed in commercial and residential buildings in Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island, Pres. Thomas Shortman said.

# New Target Needed

**THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** has finally been cut back to the 4 percent "interim target" first propounded by the Kennedy Administration in 1962. This is a notable achievement, especially in terms of breaking the pattern of the 1950s that saw the economy emerging from each recession with a higher jobless rate than before.

What has essentially happened is the reduction of joblessness to the level of nine years ago, of early 1957. What still is to be achieved is full employment—which is a good deal farther down the road than a 4 percent unemployment rate.

* * *

**THE 4 PERCENT** rate in itself is somewhat misleading. A number of economists have pointed out consistently that the jobless rate understates the actual amount of unemployment and underemployment. Last month there were more than 2 million persons working about 20 hours a week who wanted full-time jobs. There is an additional group of jobless, estimated at 500,000, who are excluded from the official count of the unemployed because while willing and able to work they were not actively seeking work. These include persons in the depressed Appalachia areas and elsewhere, older persons and school dropouts.

**In realistic terms the actual amount of unemployment is closer to 5.5 percent rather than 4 percent if these groups are included in the calculations.**

But the overall jobless rate figures conceal the really crucial aspects of current unemployment: the seasonally adjusted rate for teen-agers is triple the rate for the nation as a whole; the rate for non-white adults is double the rate for white adults; the rate for non-white teen-agers is almost two and one-half times that for white teen-age unemployment.

Despite the progress in reducing the overall rate of unemployment last year, both teen-age and non-white unemployment remain alarmingly high. If the vigorous economic growth continues in 1966, non-whites and teen-agers will continue to benefit. But there are those who are now cautioning about the dangers of reducing unemployment too rapidly. The real danger is not reducing it rapidly enough.

* * *

**THERE IS** no question that the economy can operate efficiently at unemployment rates below 4 percent. And now that the "interim target" has been reached a new interim target of 3 percent should be set by the Administration, with a specific date for its achievement.

**This target and programs designed to achieve it are the key to whether the nearly 6 million persons who are fully or partially unemployed, or who have given up hopes of ever finding a job, are to be gainfully employed and share in the nation's general prosperity.**

With teen-agers pouring into the labor force in greater numbers than ever before, with Negroes desperately seeking an opportunity to share the benefits as well as the burdens of American life, with enough urgent unfinished business to occupy the labor force for years to come, this is the moment to strike out for achievement of real full employment.

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*Official Weekly Publication of the*

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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# Let's Finish the Job

***Commission Reports:***

# Basic Guarantees to Workers Key to Automation Adjustment

*The following is excerpted from "Technology & the American Economy," the report of the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress.*

**WHATEVER** the characteristics of a given situation brought about by technological change, an adequate adjustment program must satisfy certain basic requirements.

**First,** those displaced should be offered either a substantially equivalent or better alternative job, or the training or education required to obtain such a job. This objective cannot be achieved unless displaced workers have access to the full range of available alternatives.

**Second,** they should be guaranteed adequate financial security while searching for alternative jobs or while undertaking training.

**Third,** they should be given sufficient financial assistance to permit them to relocate their families whenever this becomes necessary.

**Fourth,** they should be protected against forfeiture of earned security rights, such as vacation, retirement, insurance, and related credits, resulting from job displacements.

It is difficult to estimate how many persons are covered by adequate adjustment programs. Beyond the well-known formal and collectively bargained programs, much is undertaken by managements on their own initiative or in conjunction with public agencies and community service organizations. Qualitative assessment is also difficult.

**Because of the dearth of available information, we suggest that the Dept. of Labor and the Dept. of Commerce systematically investigate and report publicly on successful private adjustment programs developed through either collective bargaining or the unilateral efforts of management.**

This would not only add to the present store of general knowledge about the adequacy of adjustment coverage, but would also permit more extensive communication about effective adjustment programs among and between employers, employes, and unions.

As increasing attention is given to adjustment programs, standards of adequacy are bound to rise; today's more advanced ideas will be commonplace tomorrow. We may expect not only wider variety in the methods of adjustment, but also greater flexibility. For example, employers should be encouraged to give employes a chance to try new jobs without forfeiting their rights to old jobs. Assurance to workers that they are not limited to one, irrevocable choice among several alternatives may remove a major cause for resisting adjustments to change.

**There is general agreement that wherever possible reductions in the work necessitated by technological change should be accomplished by attrition.**

One of the main objectives of manpower planning is to obviate the need for sudden and substantial layoffs, and also to ease the impact on those who must be displaced. By studying attrition ratios and the age structure of the work force, and by attempting to project manpower requirements, employers could do a better job of integrating hiring and layoff policies.

**BECAUSE** laid-off employes need time to explore alternative job opportunities, government agencies, unions, and others have increasingly emphasized the need for an "early warning system" which will alert employes to the possibility or inevitability of future compulsory job changes. Formal arrangements do exist, but the notice periods are generally relatively short. Managements have been reluctant to enter into formal advance notice agreements for fear that the firm's competitive position may be endangered, concern that employes will seek other jobs before the change is actually effected, and apprehension that advance notice will cause a decline in worker productivity.

**Recent research suggests that employer fears of premature job-changing are largely unfounded, especially if employes must forego severance pay and related assistance should they depart before jobs have been terminated. Fear of reduced employe morale and efficiency also seems unwarranted, especially when managements combine advance notice with assistance to affected workers seeking new jobs.**

The value to employes of advance notice of technological change can be greatly enhanced if it is accompanied by assistance in finding alternative jobs or securing additional training or education. Employes should be given either time off with pay to look for other jobs or financial assistance while they upgrade their skills through additional training or education. Employers willing to lend this type of assistance might well make it dependent upon the employes' commitment to stay at their jobs through the transitional period.

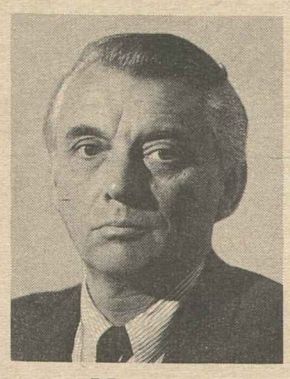
***Morgan Says:***

# Digest Article a 'Beautiful Job' In the Journalism of Distortion

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**NEW YORK**—The February issue of the Reader's Digest contains an article which gives the impression that a large segment of the working force in this country consists of loafers and bounders, chiselers and cheats, or that at least they will be reduced to same by a sinister bill now before Congress to strengthen and unify job insurance.



Morgan

The article labels the legislation to standardize unemployment benefits as a "new and shocking grab for federal power" which ruthlessly invades states' rights, at a cost of additional billions and represents, in effect, not creeping but leaping socialism toward a total welfare state.

**I'm scared—not of the consequences of the bill which, admittedly, is not perfect, but of the Digest's beautiful job in the questionable journalism of distortion. Obviously to encourage public opposition to the measure—which it has every right to do—the Digest advertises that reprints of the article are available in bulk.**

Says a Labor Dept. official: "The timing is deliberate (precisely at the beginning of this second session of the 89th Congress in which the Administration is trying to marshal its forces to pass the bill); the slant is intentional in order to cloud the issues and to make the road of the legislation more difficult."

The article could have one very salubrious effect. It could put the backers of the bill, in and out of government, on notice of the urgency of reducing their arguments to understandable language and of stressing the positive points of the measure instead of defensively leading the inquiring layman into a labyrinth of legalistic verbiage he cannot possibly understand.

For example they have hardly begun to stress the fact that, far from being an invasion of the dubiously sacred rights of states, unemployment insurance was a federal concept from the beginning; it was part of the Social Security Act of 1935 and from the beginning the federal government has collected the tax required from employers and distributed it to the states. Furthermore, no vast new bureaucracy is involved in the bill; even the new federal emergency funds provided in it—some to be drawn from general Treasury funds—would be administered through state offices.

If there are loopholes to encourage gold-bricking, feather-bedding or other unjustifiable waste they obviously should be plugged and if the Digest piece can help correct such faults, so much the better.

**The danger of such a broadside is that by citing isolated cases, real or theoretical, it is apt to harry the bewildered citizen into concluding—in the absence of any balanced treatment of the measure and its purpose—that the scandalous exception is the rule.**

It is too bad that somebody hasn't invented a school for politicians to train them to draft bills that a taxpayer can read without having to take a bar examination to understand them. This might put a packet of legal and legislative experts out of a job but if clearer, sounder laws resulted I would be happy to contribute to their unemployment compensation and consider it worth the price.

**THE THEORY** behind unemployment compensation is not the dole or public welfare. This is another thing its proponents have not made sufficiently clear. It is, simply, wage insurance.

If you carry the proper policies, your widow collects life insurance when you die; you are protected if your house burns or your car is wrecked; if you break a leg you get help with the doctor bills. If you lose your job, unemployment compensation allows you to draw, if you are eligible, a partial replacement of your lost wages.

**It varies widely now by states but roughly this means job insurance theoretically equivalent to half—but in too many cases only a fourth or a fifth—of your weekly wage for a period averaging 13 weeks. This is supposed to help tide you over to the next job without forcing you on relief. It also serves as a built-in, if limited, safeguard against depression by assuring the economy more sustained purchasing power.**

In 1965 less than 50 million workers were covered by existing unemployment insurance systems, of whom about 5 mililon actually drew benefits. The new bill aims to extend coverage to roughly 5 million more workers; establish minimum benefits of not less than half the weekly wage which states must observe; provide coverage up to 52 weeks for some long-term unemployed, through federal funds; make disqualification penalties uniform for workers who voluntarily quit their jobs, are discharged for misconduct or who refuse suitable work; and to modernize financing by raising employer taxes by an average of 33⅓ to 40 percent.

Proponents justify this jump by the fact that periodic adjustments have not been made previously, leaving the system, in effect, more effective when it began than after 30 years of an expanding economy.

Indeed our current prosperity is partial proof that the system works. In its contemptuous approach to the American worker, the Digest article implies the interesting premise that the system should not be improved.

***'Truth' Legislation:***

# Break Predicted in Deadlock Holding Up Consumer Aid Bills

**THE DEADLOCK** on consumer-protection legislation, long engineered by special interest groups, may be broken this year, a labor spokesman has reported.

**Stressing the need for "truth in lending" and "truth in packaging" measures, Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers, said "it would be tragic indeed" if these measures were to fail.**

Interviewed on Labor News Conference, Miss Dubrow said many businessmen, bankers and small loan interests "think they are going to be hurt" by such laws, but their only effect on free enterprise would be to rule out "dishonesty in selling a product." Honest competition "is the keystone of free enterprise in this country," she declared, and "all we want to do is strengthen the system and make it work as it should."

Miss Dubrow said the requirements of both measures are simple—that consumers be given full and easily understood information about the products they buy and the actual costs involved in time payment plans and other credit arrangements.

**ENFORCEMENT** and supervision could be handled by U.S. agencies such as the Federal Reserve Bank, Food & Drug Administration, Dept. of Commerce and others already established, without any additional burden on the federal budget, she noted.

**Chances for passage of these bills this year are good, Miss Dubrow said, pointing out that both were recommended by Pres. Johnson in his State of the Union message and have gained wide support in Congress and throughout the country.**

Reporters questioning her on the AFL-CIO public service interview, aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network, were Lloyd Schwartz, Washington bureau chief for Women's Wear Daily and other Fairchild publications, and Frank Porter of the Washington Post.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**A WEEK BEFORE** the final vote on the Dirksen filibuster on 14(b) repeal, a Senate GOP fund-raising dinner was vastly entertained as speaker after speaker merrily bragged about what they were doing and how effective they were about it.

Dirksen, ever the ham actor, publicly twitted labor for the fact repeal backers weren't even able to force the issue up for a vote, and condescendingly remarked that he knew union officials were angry about it but assured everyone his feelings weren't hurt.

**Former Vice Pres. Nixon came down from New York to make the speech introducing Thruston Morton of Kentucky, chairman of the GOP Senate Campaign Committee. He didn't have to talk about 14(b) repeal but he chose to. He pointed out that he and Morton were both members of the House in 1947: "We're not only in favor of 14(b), we helped write it."**

Morton joyously got into the act with a story—which happens to be true—about a southern businessman who seemed reluctant to buy two $500 tickets to the dinner on the basis of a telephone call from a mere staffer on the campaign committee. For his $1,000, he said, he thought he was entitled to a telephone call from no lesser mortal than Dirksen himself, the Republican floor leader.

"We'll have Everett call you," the committee staffer said soothingly. "But right now he's down on the floor stopping repeal of 14(b)."

"Never mind that call," said the southern businessman. "My check's in the mail."

* * *

**IT WAS**, in short, an evening of fun and games for Republican orators. They celebrated a prospective triumph—a rare one—on legislation, even though it came just through the negative blocking of legislation. And the campaign committee director was on Cloud Nine—"the biggest dinner ever . . . biggest attendance we've ever had . . . we'll end up with $500,000 net for campaign spending."

Well, there are 34 seats open in the Senate, and they might be contested by the GOP in 30 states, so that on the average campaign expenses could be covered to the extent of $16,000 per candidate.

**The money will not be divided that way, of course. The 12 incumbent Republican senators, to begin with, will get airline charge plates so that they can travel as often as needed to their home states with the campaign committee picking up the bill.**

Every GOP candidate, after he is selected, will be given $5,000 (this totals about $150,000) and each will get what Morton calls "full logistic support" in the form of paid-for long distance telephone calls, the cost of TV tapes and campaign newsletters.

Allocation of any remaining funds is the key issue. If a dozen hopeless candidates receive only the $5,000 minimum, the rest of the money will be dedicated—presumably by Dirksen and Morton—to candidates in "target areas" where the GOP thinks, or dreams, it can oust Democrats. There are "about six" such states, Morton said, and if we don't win them, "we'll have to get some one pardoned from jail to get a presidential candidate in 1968."

* * *

**ABOUT THIS,** Morton was engaging in hyperbole. It is easy to spot six or seven states in which Democrats might have trouble—Oregon, Montana, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, maybe even South Carolina. The fascinating thing is that when Morton mentions only "six" target areas, he could win them all and still have no more than 40 seats against 60 for the Democrats.

**As for a potential candidate, there sat Nixon on the podium, and he hasn't stopped running for a second nomination since November 1960, and he's been indicted and convicted on no felony charges that would require a "pardon" to get him out of jail to run again.**

**THE LONG-STANDING** deadlock on consumer protection legislation may be broken this year, Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, told Frank Porter of the Washington Post (left) and Lloyd Schwartz of Fairchild Publications on the weekly AFL-CIO public service interview, Labor News Conference.

**THE STATE** of the economy is discussed by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (left) with Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee (right), after Goldfinger presented the federation's views on the Administration's Economic Report. In the center is James K. Knowles, executive director of the committee.

# House Acts to Speed Rail Grievance Action

The House voted 379-0 approval of labor-endorsed legislation aimed at cutting down a mountainous backlog of claims filed by railroad operating employes under the grievance procedures of the Railway Labor Act. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The measure amending the rail labor act would make decisions of the National Railroad Adjustment Board on wages, hours and work rule grievances final and binding, except in case of fraud. Also it would require a special adjustment board to be named when either party to a grievance—labor or management—requests it.

The law now provides that special boards may be set up on individual railroads to dispose of disputes only when both parties agree to them. But some railroads have refused to agree, with the result that grievances often take many years of processing through appeals procedures.

**Urging passage of the bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote congressmen that at the present rate it would take 32 years to clear the current adjustment board docket.**

"Railroad workers now wait more than 10 years for decisions on claims," Biemiller said.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association said in support of the legislation that Congress set up the Railroad Adjustment Board in 1934 to arbitrate "minor disputes" involving unadjusted employe grievances, but that for 15 years the board has "failed miserably" to function as intended.

At present, the RLEA said, more than 4,000 cases involving operating employes alone are awaiting board action. It blamed rail managements for the slow pace of settlements.

Under present procedures, an employe who loses a grievance involving money has no further claim. But an adverse decision against management can be appealed, the RLEA pointed out.

Assailed as 'Grossly Unfair':

# *Labor Hits Economic Report For 'Negative' Wage Policy*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

1966 when the method of calculation in the past would have produced a 3.6 percent figure, the AFL-CIO added that in defining the wage guideposts "in terms of current dollars rather than dollars of real purchasing power" workers were being asked to bear the inflation-fighting burden. The statement added:

**"We would like to remind the council that a wage policy which is concerned only with compensation as a cost is an inadequate and even dangerous policy."**

In an assessment of the overall economic situation, Reuther's statement made these points:

● "The fight for full employment and against poverty . . . is a fight which America cannot afford to lose or even to postpone." The "guns or butter" issue implies "that non-defense program are of secondary importance, that they are postponable and can be slowed down without serious consequences." The nation is not now confronted with that issue.

● The Council of Economic Advisers appears to be taking the position of warning about the dangers of reducing unemployment too rapidly and has failed to establish clear and precise goals for overall unemployment. "We are suggesting that the time has now come to reduce the interim target [unemployment rate] to 3 percent, to set a specific target date for its achievement and then to seek to lower it even further by eliminating any remaining unemployment which can be avoided by reasonable policies."

● The anti-poverty program "has an extremely important function to perform. We are therefore saddened and disappointed by the inadequate provisions for it in the new budget."

● The average American worker is being "short-changed." He has not been receiving "a fair share of the gains of increasing productivity. The gap between what he produces in an hour and what he can buy for the money he earns in that hour has been steadily widening."

● The proportion of the gross national product devoted to foreign aid should be increased rather than reduced and the "wraps" should be taken off American agriculture "to help reduce hunger in the world."

● Recent U.S. price increases have not been "violent," and have been "a very small price to pay for the 5.5 percent growth in output during 1965 and the drop of almost 600,000 in unemployment between December 1964 and December 1965. They do not justify a reduction in expenditures, a tightening of credit, an increase in taxes or any other negative response which sacrifices the unemployed and the poor on the altar of absolute price stability."

**The statement urged filling the "information gap" in the current economic report by providing in the future specific information so that the Administration's aims and its proposals for achieving those aims can be "fully" judged. It urged employment targets, an estimate of the level of GNP needed to achieve those targets, and policies needed to bring about full employment.**

The statement reiterated AFL-CIO proposals for revamping the Federal Reserve Board to make it "more responsive to the needs of the economy" and the need for an overall democratic planning mechanism.

**The commitment made 20 years ago with the adoption of the Employment Act of 1946 "has been only partially fulfilled," the statement concluded.**

It pointed out that "at least one-fifth of our people have been bypassed by prosperity; our urban areas in which 70 percent of all Americans live need a total rehabilitation and rebirth; imbalances in the private sector of our economy threaten the continuation of the present expansion; and a vast, hungry and unstable world beyond our shores cries out for help and assistance."

# New GI Bill of Rights Enacted by Congress

*(Continued from Page 1)*

man Olin E. Teague (D.-Tex.), who had opposed the Yarborough bill in earlier years, this year took a major role in putting together a measure which he assured the House the President will sign. Although it carriers a smaller dollar tag than the Senate bill, it goes well beyond the Administration's original proposal to limit benefits to those who serve in "hot spots" such as Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

The legislation, unlike previous post-war bills, is designed as a permanent benefit to all who serve in uniform—in peace as well as in war.

It offers an allowance of $100 a month to veterans taking full-time education programs, including vocational as well as academic training. An additional $25 would be allowed for one dependent; $50 for two or more dependents. A veteran would be entitled to one month of benefits for each month of service, up to a maximum of 36 months.

A veteran taking a part-time educational program would receive a reduced subsistence allowance. Education benefits must be completed within eight years after discharge or after the act goes into effect.

Unlike the World War II GI program, the government would not pay the cost of tuition and books.

Tuition would be paid for active duty servicemen with two years duty time who take educational courses in their off hours. They would not, however, receive any subsistence allowance.

**The bill also extends Veterans Administration home mortgage guarantees to post-Korea veterans and authorized direct VA loans in rural areas and small towns where private financing is unavailable.**

Post-Korea veterans are given the same VA hospital privileges and government employment preference accorded earlier wartime veterans.

The first year cost of the bill is estimated at $327 million, rising gradually to $494 million by 1970.

In other congressional action:

● Congress sent to the White House a bill easing anti-trust restrictions on bank mergers and exempting three banks from anti-trust suits brought by the Justice Dept. Some liberal congressmen and senators expressed doubts about the bill but it moved easily through both houses.

● The House approved U.S. membership in the new Asian Development Bank, designed to help the economies of the region's developing nations. The AFL-CIO had testified in favor of the legislation.

# Federal Credits Proposed to Spur State Switch to Progressive Taxes

States would be encouraged to switch from sales taxes to progressive income taxes as their major revenue source under a plan advanced by the bipartisan Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The 26-member commission includes federal, state, county and city officials and legislators. In a special report it viewed with concern the dependence of states and localities on sales taxes and other levies which fall hardest on low and middle income families. It found the progressive income tax fairer and better able to bring in the increased revenue needed "to meet growing demands for new and improved governmental services for more people."

**To encourage states to switch to income taxes on the federal pattern, the commission proposed that taxpayers in states with a progressive income tax pay a smaller federal income tax.**

This would be done by allowing a federal tax credit equal to a percentage of the state income tax paid—perhaps 40 percent.

At present, taxpayers who itemize their returns may deduct state taxes from their taxable income. But this is not the same as a tax credit, which is substracted from the amount of tax owed.

For example a deduction of $200 in state taxes in an itemized return might result in a tax savings of about $40. But a tax credit of 40 percent of a $200 state income tax would mean a saving of $80 on the federal tax bill.

The advisory commission's proposal would allow either the tax deduction or the tax credit, whichever is higher.

It would also permit a federal-state agreement under which the government would collect the income tax for a state.

The commission's recommendations closely parallel the position taken by the AFL-CIO at its December convention. The convention's tax resolution included this "resolve":

**"To meet the continuing need for greater revenue, we will continue to urge greater use of progressive income taxes, too long neglected by most states. To advance this objective, we urge Congress to seriously weigh the proposal to allow a credit for the payment of state income taxes against an individual's income-tax obligation to the federal government."**

The commission, a permanent advisory body established by Act of Congress in 1959, noted that state and local spending has been rising by 8 to 9 percent a year.

The report noted that one-third of the states do not tax personal incomes at all and another third have only token income taxes.

Overall, income taxes provide only about 14 percent of state revenue.

## *Local 'Adopts' Korean Orphan*

**Rochester, Minn.—Hotel & Restaurant Employes in the Pinnacle Restaurant of the Hotel Kahler here have "adopted" Pak Jae Kun, who lives in an orphange in Pusan, Korea.**

**They have been sending him food, clothing and other necessities of life. The boy is a war refugee whose parents are unknown.**

## Detroit Labor Editor Joins AFSCME Staff

Detroit — Hal DeLong, for 15 years editor of the Detroit Labor News, has resigned to become special assistant to Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The Labor News is the official publication of the Wayne County AFL-CIO. For the next few months DeLong will edit a new publication designed for Michigan members of the AFSCME.

# Affiliates Boost Victory Ratio In NLRB Votes

AFL-CIO unions increased their share of election victories in 1965, the National Labor Relations Board has reported.

Affiliates won 58.6 percent of the elections in which they participated in the first half of 1965, and 57.5 percent in the second half. Their percentage of wins was 55.7 in 1964's latter half, 52.2 in the first half, according to NLRB records.

**A report for the last half of 1965 showed that for elections participated in by AFL-CIO unions, there were 109,681 eligible members in units won by affiliates, 4,631 in units won by the ousted Teamsters, 17,037 in units won by other unaffiliated unions, 103,987 where no union was chosen.**

The AFL-CIO Executive Council reported at the convention last December in San Francisco that affiliated unions participated in nearly 10,500 NLRB elections in the 23-month period ending May 31, 1965, and won approximately 5,800, or 55.2 percent.

Through such victories, the council said, AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for some 425,000 workers.

*Meany Scores Dirksen:*

# Senate Drops 14(b), Cloture Moves Fail

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**and grim-faced, made a final appeal to the Senate "to face up to its responsibilities."**

As part of the President's program, Mansfield said, the repeal bill "deserves the decent and respectful attention of Congress." It is "a matter of considerable importance to many millions of Americans."

The routine motion to take up the bill "should have carried without debate," Mansfield said. Instead it brought down "an attack, not only on a perfectly proper bill of the House of Representatives, but on the Senate committee which had the temerity to report it; on the whole of organized labor which had the effrontery to advocate it; and on the President who had the gall to recommend its passage. . . . Out poured the resentments, the irritations, the vendettas, and the whatevers against organized labor which were pent up over the decades."

**Mansfield defended his decision not to order around-the-clock sessions in an effort to break the filibuster by declaring that such tactics have been unsuccessful in the past. When "reason and restraint" are lacking, he said, "the Senate invariably reaches an impasse of futility."**

Dirksen orated about preserving "freedom" from unionism for servicemen in Viet Nam "where death in disguise hides behind every tree and in every foxhole." He defended his filibuster because, he claimed, the Senate majority has been intimidated by "pressure" and the minority represents the will of the people.

An angry Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) took the floor to retort:

"I cannot sit idly by and listen to the minority leader talk about the will of the people on this issue. Voters of my state also have expressed their will on this issue.

**"The state of Washington has voted not once, but three times on this issue . . . in initiatives and referendums, and they have denied those who would have a 'right-to-work' law passed. The last time the vote was almost two-to-one against it."**

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) called on Dirksen to allow the Senate to consider the 14(b) issue on its merits "and let there be a clear-cut decision." The filibuster, he said, denied the American people the right to have the legislation even discussed on the merits of the case.

The first cloture vote found 45 Democrats and six Republicans favoring a limit on debate; opposed were 26 Republicans and 22 Democrats. On the second vote, Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), shifted and voted against cloture.

### Rules Reform Asked

The ability of a minority to block the Senate from even considering legislation brought renewed demands from Senators Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) for a change in the Senate rules.

Telegrams to Mansfield and Dirksen by Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stressed the Negro community's support for repeal.

**"The NAACP has long urged that this section be repealed," Wilkins said, "since its operation has not served, as its supporters are alleging, to open employment to all, irrespective of race and color. Instead, the organized labor movement which is now acting to remove barriers and to improve the training and opportunities of Negro workers, is being weakened by the so-called "right-to-work laws."**

The Senate filibuster was a victory for the National Right to Work Committee and its business allies after they had lost every battle in the House. Its spokesmen, who earlier took the position that the union shop issue should be left to each state to decide, in recent months have been talking about a national ban on the union shop and new restrictive labor legislation.

**RETIREMENT PARTY** and purse were given to George Clark (second from left), a veteran member of the AFL-CIO building maintenance staff, when he left to go on pension. Making the presentation is Building Mgr. Martin Durkin (right). Looking on are two of the retiree's children, Thomas Clark, superintendent of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers building, and Mrs. Nora Davis, who works in the IUE Pension, Health & Welfare Dept.

# *NLRB Gives Unions Right to Employe List*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

unions equal time to address workers on company premises—until after the effects of the new rule become known.

The decisions came in these four cases:

- Excelsior Underwear Inc. and Saluda Knitting Inc., where on Dec. 6, 1963, employes at two Saluda, S.C., plants voted 206-35 against representation by the Clothing Workers.
- K. L. Kellogg & Sons, Long Beach, Calif., where workers turned down Operating Engineers Local 3 and Local 12 in a 21-9 mail ballot vote held May 15-28, 1964.
- General Electric Co., Los Angeles, where the vote in an election Aug. 26, 1964, was 31 for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 39 against.
- McCulloch Corp., Somerset, Ky., where the result in an election June 6, 1963, was 571 for, 656 against the Auto Workers.

In the GE and McCulloch cases, the unions asked for new elections on the ground that the employers had made "captive audience" speeches to employes but denied equal access to union representatives. In Excelsior and Kellogg, the unions asked new elections because the employers had refused their requests for names and addresses of employes eligible to vote.

**The board certified the results of three elections and in the McCulloch Corp. case—denied the UAW's request for review of a regional director's decision certifying the results, but set forth the names-and-addresses rule for the future.**

The NLRB cited its mandate from Congress to see that elections are conducted fairly. Such elections, it reasoned, should give employes an opportunity to vote "under circumstances that are free not only from interference, restraint or coercion" but also from "other elements that prevent or impede a free and reasoned choice."

**The board noted the common requirement that names and addresses of voters shall be posted in political election and in corporate management or proxy contests among stockholders, and specifically cited the Landrum-Griffin Act provision that any candidate for union office is entitled to have the union distribute his campaign statements to all members.**

The AFL-CIO had filed a "friend of the court" brief supporting the unions claim for new elections.

### Names Needed

As to name-and-address lists, the federation asserted in its brief and in oral argument that "a fair and free election cannot be held when the union lacks names and addresses of employes eligible to vote" and the employer rejects requests for them.

Though union organizing committees now spend a third or more of their time trying to run down names and addresses, they ordinarily have finished campaigns lacking almost half the total number, the AFL-CIO reported.

## California Union Gain Greatest in 8 Years

San Francisco — California unions scored their greatest gains in eight years between July 1964 and July 1965, adding 47,600 members for an increase of 2.6 percent to 1,871,700, according to official statistics published by the State Dept. of Industrial Relations.

## *Meany a Sponsor Of Heart Campaign*

**New York — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the 14th consecutive year is serving as a national sponsor of the Heart Fund campaign, scheduled for February by the American Heart Association.**

**Pres. Johnson has proclaimed February as American Heart Month. Thousands of union men and women are expected to be among the 1.7 million volunteers who will solicit funds for the drive on Heart Sunday, Feb. 20.**

# Postal Union Backs Merger With Clerks

A special convention of the unaffiliated National Postal Union strongly endorsed a plan to merge with the AFL-CIO United Federation of Postal Clerks.

The rollcall vote for approval of the merger, climaxing the three-day convention in Washington, D.C., was 45,091 to 3,486. The proposal must now be submitted to a mail membership referendum for final ratification.

**NPU Pres. Sidney A. Goodman said the referendum should be complete by mid-March. He predicted strong support for the merger, which would heal an eight-year division in postal clerk ranks.**

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks said his 145,000-member union will hold its merger convention this spring. Hallbeck addressed the convention of the NPU, which was formed in 1958 when a number of big-city locals left the parent organization in a dispute over convention representation and voting strength.

The 1964 conventions of the two unions authorized merger negotiations and a joint unity committee came up with an agreement last fall.

## DAV Cites Union For Aid to Disabled

Dubuque, Ia. — The Disabled American Veterans have presented a citation to Auto Workers Local 94 here in recognition of services to disabled servicemen.

A similar citation was presented to the John Deere Co., where Local 94 members work. Recipient of the award on behalf of the union was Chairman Leonard Meyer of the local's Community Services Committee, a past DAV state commander.

# *Senate Votes on 14(b) Debate*

*The Senate voted twice on motions to limit debate and thus break the filibuster preventing action on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Under Senate rules, a two-thirds vote is needed for cloture. On Feb. 8, the roll call vote was 51-48 for cloture, with Sen. McNamara, who favored cloture, absent because of illness. The Feb. 10 vote was 50-49. On labor's scoreboard, a vote for cloture was a Right vote (R), a vote against was a Wrong vote (W).*

| | Feb. 8 | Feb. 10 |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (R-Vt.) | W | W |
| Allott (R-Colo.) | W | W |
| Anderson (D-N.M.) | R | R |
| Bartlett (D-Alaska) | R | R |
| Bass (D-Tenn.) | R | R |
| Bayh (D-Ind.) | R | R |
| Bennett (R-Utah) | W | W |
| Bible (D-Nev.) | W | W |
| Boggs (R-Del.) | W | W |
| Brewster (D-Md.) | R | R |
| Burdick (D-N.D.) | R | R |
| Byrd (D-Va.) | W | W |
| Byrd (D-W.Va.) | W | W |
| Cannon (D-Nev.) | W | W |
| Carlson (R-Kans.) | W | W |
| Case (R-N.J.) | R | R |
| Church (D-Idaho) | R | R |
| Clark (D-Pa.) | R | R |
| Cooper (R-Ky.) | R | R |
| Cotton (R-N.H.) | W | W |
| Curtis (R-Neb.) | W | W |
| Dirksen (R-Ill.) | W | W |
| Dodd (D-Conn.) | R | R |
| Dominick (R-Colo.) | W | W |
| Douglas (D-Ill.) | R | R |
| Eastland (D-Miss.) | W | W |
| Ellender (D-La.) | W | W |
| Ervin (D-N.C.) | W | W |
| Fannin (R-Ariz.) | W | W |
| Fong (R-Hawaii) | W | W |
| Fulbright (D-Ark.) | W | W |
| Gore (D-Tenn.) | R | R |
| Gruening (D-Alaska) | R | R |

| | Feb. 8 | Feb. 10 |
|---|---|---|
| Harris (D-Okla.) | R | R |
| Hart (D-Mich.) | R | R |
| Hartke (D-Ind.) | R | R |
| Hayden (D-Ariz.) | W | W |
| Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) | W | W |
| Hill (D-Ala.) | W | W |
| Holland (D-Fla.) | W | W |
| Hruska (R-Neb.) | W | W |
| Inouye (D-Hawaii) | R | R |
| Jackson (D-Wash.) | R | R |
| Javits (R-N.Y.) | R | R |
| Jordan (D-N.C.) | W | W |
| Jordan (R-Idaho) | W | W |
| Kennedy (D-Mass.) | R | R |
| Kennedy (D-N.Y.) | R | R |
| Kuchel (R-Calif.) | R | R |
| Lausche (D-Ohio) | W | W |
| Long (D-Mo.) | R | R |
| Long (D-La.) | R | R |
| McCarthy (D-Minn.) | R | R |
| McClellan (D-Ark.) | W | W |
| McGee (D-Wyo.) | R | R |
| McGovern (D-S.D.) | R | W |
| McIntyre (D-N.H.) | R | R |
| McNamara (D-Mich.) | A | A |
| Magnuson (D-Wash.) | R | R |
| Mansfield (D-Mont.) | R | R |
| Metcalf (D-Mont.) | R | R |
| Miller (R-Iowa) | W | W |
| Mondale (D-Minn.) | R | R |
| Monroney (D-Okla.) | W | W |
| Montoya (D-N.M.) | R | R |
| Morse (D-Ore.) | R | R |

| | Feb. 8 | Feb. 10 |
|---|---|---|
| Morton (R-Ky.) | W | W |
| Moss (D-Utah) | R | R |
| Mundt (R-S.D.) | W | W |
| Murphy (R-Calif.) | W | W |
| Muskie (D-Me.) | R | R |
| Nelson (D-Wis.) | R | R |
| Neuberger (D-Ore.) | R | R |
| Pastore (D-R.I.) | R | R |
| Pearson (R-Kan.) | W | W |
| Pell (D-R.I.) | R | R |
| Prouty (R-Vt.) | W | W |
| Proxmire (D-Wis.) | R | R |
| Randolph (D-W.Va.) | R | R |
| Ribicoff (D-Conn.) | R | R |
| Robertson (D-Va.) | W | W |
| Russell (D-S.C.) | W | W |
| Russell (D-Ga.) | W | W |
| Saltonstall (R-Mass.) | W | W |
| Scott (R-Pa.) | R | R |
| Simpson (R-Wyo.) | W | W |
| Smathers (D-Fla.) | W | W |
| Smith (R-Me.) | R | R |
| Sparkman (D-Ala.) | W | W |
| Stennis (D-Miss.) | W | W |
| Symington (D-Mo.) | R | R |
| Talmadge (D-Ga.) | W | W |
| Thurmond (R-S.C.) | W | W |
| Tower (R-Tex.) | W | W |
| Tydings (D-Md.) | R | R |
| Williams (D-N.J.) | R | R |
| Williams (R-Del.) | W | W |
| Yarborough (D-Tex.) | R | R |
| Young (R-N.D.) | W | W |
| Young (D-Ohio) | R | R |

# Unemployment Rate at Nine-Year Low

## *4% January Level Attains Interim Goal*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

women and about half the teen-agers were seeking full-time jobs.

The biggest decline over the month occurred among men in the 20-24 age group, with their jobless rate falling from 5.1 percent to 4.2 percent. The report said this reflected both the influence of increased military demands and sustained pressure for more workers. A year ago this group had a rate of 7.1 percent. A "marked reduction" in the numbers of this group in the labor force was linked to military induction and school enrollment.

### Teen-Age Rate Falls

The teen-age jobless rate improved from 12.9 percent in December to 12 percent and was down more than three points from the 15.2 percent of January 1965. It remained triple the national jobless rate.

**The non-white jobless rate, while improved, remained conspicuously high. It fell from 7.5 percent in December to 7 percent; a year ago it was 9 percent. Yet it remained, in January, nearly double the national rate. There are 678,000 non-whites among the 3.3 million unemployed.**

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, testifying before the Joint Economic Committee, estimated that the overall jobless rate would be reduced to 3.5 percent or a little less during 1966.

Wirtz said continuation of the present economic expansion would reduce unemployment by about 500,000.

**He also said the national commitment to full employment opportunity allows for no more than a 2 percent to 3 percent jobless rate. This ultimate goal allows for unemployment due to job-changing and new jobseekers and less than one-half of 1 percent listed as hard-core unemployed.**

The continuing low January jobless rate of 1.9 percent and 2.6 percent for married men and adult men, respectively—lowest in a decade—were said to reflect the basic strength in labor demand. The rate for adult women continued to improve, falling from 4 percent in December to 3.8 percent. All three groups were improved nearly a full point over the year.

The blue-collar group continued its strong gains of recent months. These workers, most of whom are men, had a jobless rate of 5.6 percent a year ago; by December it was down to 4.4 percent and by January to 4.2 percent.

The long-term unemployed — those jobless 15 weeks or longer —failed to share fully in the general improvement. Their numbers rose by 78,000 to 678,000 in January—about as expected. Still, this total was 167,000 lower than a year ago and at its lowest level for the month in eight years.

**Compared to a year ago, the unemployment situation has improved significantly, the report noted. The adjusted jobless rate fell from 4.8 percent in January 1965—last February it had edged up to 5 percent—down to 4 percent. Nearly all the decline in unemployment benefited adults—three-fourths men and one-fourth women.**

Total employment, at 71.2 million, was up by 2.2 million from a year earlier, the report said. Non-farm jobs rose by nearly 2.4 million while farm employment continued its long-term decline in falling by 150,000.

The job gains over the year totaled 1.1 million for teen-agers—equaling the flood of teen-agers into the labor force—800,000 for adult women and 300,000 for adult men.

Of the 67.7 million non-farm workers, about 1.8 million worked part-time due to slack work and other economic reasons. Part-timers, who are counted in employment totals, were at the lowest level since they were first included in the report in 1955.

The total labor force was 77.4 million in January, up by 1.7 million since a year ago. The increase was about 400,000 more than originally expected.

**Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner of labor statistics, explained that large numbers of people were pulled into the labor market by expanding job opportunities. Only 100,000 of the rise was attributed to an increase in the armed forces.**

Asked for a forecast, Goldstein said the upward movement in employment can be expected to continue with the pressure on the labor market, the build-up in the armed forces, increases in defense expenditures and other factors such as unfilled orders.

### Industry Developments

Among industry developments, the manufacturing sector showed a gain of 875,000 jobs from January 1965 to a total of 18.3 million, the largest January-to-January gain in 10 years. Three-fourths of it occurred in durable goods and 80 percent of the job rise in the past year went to production workers, the report said.

**The factory workweek declined seasonally from December by 36 minutes to 41.1 hours in January, the report added. The average workweek included 3.6 hours of overtime at premium pay, down slightly from December but at the highest January level since reports on overtime were begun in 1956.**

Average hourly earnings rose by 1 cent to $2.67, an all-time high, the Labor Dept. said. But, because of the reduced hours, weekly earnings dropped by $1.20 to $109.74.

**SOUTH AND EAST ASIAN** journalists, visiting the United States in the annual program co-sponsored by the State and Defense Departments, had a briefing in AFL-CIO headquarters from Ernest Lee (speaking), executive assistant to the director of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and Dir. Albert J. Zack of the Dept. of Public Relations.

## Federal Court Strikes Down Texas Poll Tax

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tions. Poll taxes are prohibited, under a constitutional amendment, as a condition for voting in federal elections.

Pending before the Supreme Court is a challenge to Virginia's poll tax. It was originated by a group of citizens before passage of the Voting Rights Act, but the Justice Dept. joined in arguing the case before the Supreme Court.

### Three-Judge Court

The three-judge Texas decision was written by Judge Homer Thornberry of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, a former Texas congressman.

The unanimous decision rejected a major government argument—that the poll tax imposes an unconstitutional economic burden on Negroes, although agreeing that this was the intent when the tax was first imposed in 1902.

The ruling said, however, that the tax serves no legitimate purpose since it is imposed only on those choosing to exercise "a fundamental right" to vote.

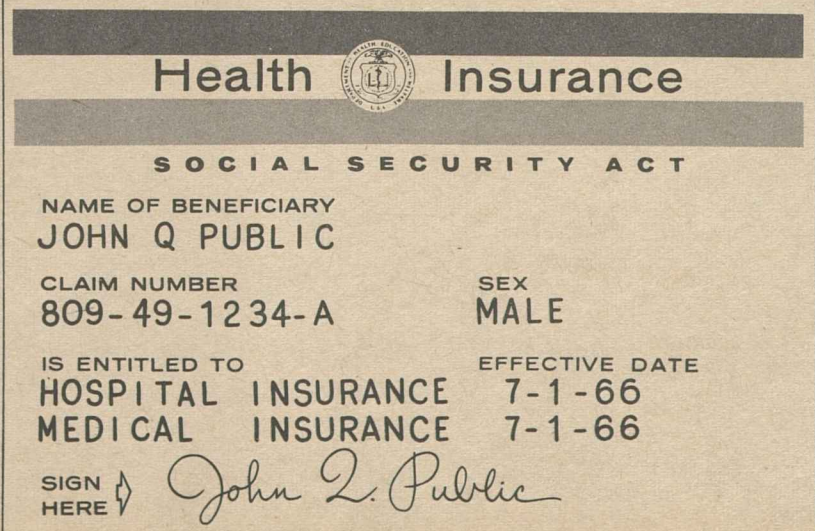
**"If the state of Texas placed a tax on the right to speak," the court said, it would be obviously "a blatant infringement of the freedom of speech. Yet the poll tax as enforced in Texas is a tax on the equally important right to vote."**

The court gave the state 14 days to ask either the Circuit Court or the U. S. Supreme Court to stay the decision. Unless stayed, it would invalidate the poll tax for the May 7 primary and the November general election.

## Pulp-Sulphite Union Sets Up Scholarships

Port Edward, N. Y. — A new scholarship program through which 10 awards of $1,000 each will be made annually to high school seniors with one parent a member in good standing of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers has been announced by the union.

The program is known as the John P. Burke Scholarship Award in honor of the retired long-time president-secretary of the union.




**THIS IS A SPECIMEN** of the card being issued by the Social Security Administration showing that the holder is entitled to hospital and medical care benefits under Medicare.

## *Elderly Urged to Sign For Medicare Extras*

Although 19 million Americans over 65 are eligible for coverage under the government's new health insurance program, more than 7 million have not yet taken advantage of a "bargain they cannot afford to pass up," according to Ray Munts, acting director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The insurance program, which cover big doctor bills and a whole range of other medical costs, goes into effect July 1, but to get these benefits each eligible individual must sign up for the $3-a-month policy. Munts pointed out.

**The deadline for acceptance is Mar. 31. Those who fail to sign by that date must wait two years before getting another chance and will then have to pay a higher premium.**

The lag in acceptances is probably due to lack of knowledge among many older citizens, Munts said.

"Too many do not realize that the medicare bill enacted last year is divided into two separate programs," he explained.

"The first one—which was the focus of our efforts over the years —covers hospital costs and certain post-hospitalization services, such as convalescent care. This part is automatically available to the elderly on July 1.

### Voluntary Program

"But the second program is voluntary. It requires the agreement of each individual to pay the $3 monthly fee, an amount which will be matched by the government.

**"We realize that for many of the elderly, $3 a month is a substantial sum. Yet this is a bargain they cannot afford to pass up; for there is no private insurance program that can come close to providing comparable protection—the kind of protection that is vitally important to the aged with limited incomes."**

Munts gave this summary of the medical insurance benefits:

- Payment of 80 percent of all doctor and other medical bills after the first $50. This includes home visits, office calls and hospital visits.
- Payment for diagonstic services, laboratory tests, x-rays, surgical dressings (including casts, splints etc.), rental of medical equipment (such as hospital beds and wheelchairs for home use), ambulance service, braces, artificial arms, legs and eyes, and other related needs.
- One hundred home health visits by nurses or other health workers, with no prior hospitalization required. (This is in addition to the 100 post-hospital visits guaranteed under the hospital insurance section of the law.)

**"The government's voluntary program provides the bulk of the basic needs," Munts stressed. "For those who can afford a few more dollars, private policies are now becoming available to cover the gaps, such as the first $50 and the other 20 percent of doctor bills."**

2-12-66

Additional information on the program can be obtained from the nearest Social Security Administration office or from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

## *Crafts Help Win Space Unit Award*

**The American Society of Civil Engineers has selected a unit at the Kennedy Space Center, Merritt Island, Fla., as the "outstanding civil engineering achievement of the year," Lieut.-Gen. William F. Cassidy, chief of Army Engineers, has advised Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.**

**The distinction went to National Aeronautics & Space Administration Launch Complex 39, which includes a vehicle assembly building, crawlerways and two launch pads.**

**In a telegram to Haggerty, Cassidy congratulated the department and its affiliates for substantial contributions to "this historic project" by building tradesmen employed in its construction.**

# AFL-CIO News

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# Building Trades Reject Bid For 'Ceiling' on Wage Hikes

**UNION SHOP STEWARDS** must serve the underprivileged and the poor of their communities as well as their fellow union members in the shops, Pres. Paul Jennings (speaking) of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told a union Conference on Civil Rights for All People through Community Action. **(Story on Page 4.)**

## *Plan 'Inequitable,' 18 Presidents Say*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Presidents of 18 AFL-CIO building trades unions unanimously rejected rigid wage restrictions in the construction industry as "inequitable and "unworkable."

They firmly turned down a plan which would tend to limit construction hourly wage increases to the 3.2 percent "guideline" advocated by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Any such ceiling, the union leaders said, would be both inapplicable to the construction industry and clearly discriminatory unless applied to all segments of the economy, including profits.

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. had been asked informally by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to consider setting up a national labor-management board to mediate local wage disputes in the industry and recommend settlements.

**Presidents of the 18 unions affiliated with the department said they gave "careful consideration" to the proposal but turned it down because its "purpose and effect" would be to clamp a ceiling on wage increases and it would not take into account special factors affecting construction employment.**

"If the national interest demands legal and universal economic control affecting each and every segment of the national economy, the Building & Construction Trades Dept. will be the first to go along," the union leaders declared.

They charged, however, that the government is following a "contradictory and discriminatory course." The statement cited these examples from the President's economic report to Congress:

"The President told Congress, in his report, that farm proprietors' income in 1965 went up 22 per cent. No restrictions have been sought against farmers.

**"The President told Congress**

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## House Unit Approves Tax Plan

The House Ways & Means Committee voted bipartisan endorsement of Pres. Johnson's proposal to speed tax collections and roll back two excise tax cuts.

The legislation will reach the House floor on Feb. 23 under a "no amendment" rule traditional with tax bills. Its passage by the House is expected.

With only minor changes, the committee followed recommendations made last month by Pres. Johnson to help finance the Viet Nam war and avoid inflationary strain on the economy. The committee bill would:

- **Require big corporations to pay their estimated taxes in quarterly installments the year the money is earned. This would not increase the amount of taxes owed—but it would get the money to the Treasury earlier.**
- Restore the 10 percent excise tax on telephone calls, which had dropped to 3 percent on Jan. 1. The tax would stay at 10 percent until April 1, 1968, when it would drop to 1 percent. At the end of 1968 it would be repealed entirely.
- Roll back the auto excise tax cut from the present 6 percent to

*(Continued on Page 12)*

*"Urgently Needed":*

## Johnson Asks Funds For Rent Subsidies

**By David L. Perlman**

Pres. Johnson asked Congress for "urgently needed" funds to start the rent supplement program and the National Teacher Corps.

Congress authorized both programs last year by close votes—but refused to appropriate any money to carry them out.

The rent supplement program would allow low-income families to move from slum housing to modest but adequate housing they could not otherwise afford. The family would pay one-fourth of its income and the government would pay the balance of the rent.

The Teacher Corps would enroll both experienced and student teachers for work in city slums and rural poverty areas. Johnson has said the program's goal is "to improve the quality of teaching where quality is most needed and most often in short supply."

**The President asked Congress to appropriate $30 million for the rent program and $13.2 million for the Teacher Corps for the remainder of the fiscal year. He also asked an additional $12.7 million for the Selective Service System because of stepped-up military draft demands.**

The rent subsidy program ran into a storm of opposition in the House last year and the Administration was forced to limit it to persons eligible for public housing. The original intent was to make it available to families above the public housing income level who could not afford rentals being charged for housing outside of slum areas.

While the House voted 208-204 to keep the rent supplement provision in the housing bill, it later voted 185-162 to delete funds to start the program from the final ap-

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## Teacher Pay Higher Under Union Pacts

Chicago—Unionized teachers collect higher salaries than their unorganized colleagues, but the earnings of both still trail behind those in comparable professions and occupations, a survey by the American Federation of Teachers has disclosed.

Further, the study revealed, smaller school districts pay "substantially less" than the larger districts.

**The survey showed that teachers who belong to unions in districts enrolling more than 6,000 pupils earn an average of $7,932 a year, compared to $7,101 for non-union educators. The average salary was $7,237 while in all districts regardless of size it has been computed**

*(Continued on Page 10)*

## *Labor Board Affirms Key Unit Ruling*

The National Labor Relations Board, has reaffirmed its 1963 ruling that the single district office is the basic appropriate bargaining unit for insurance agents and ordered the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to bargain with the Insurance Workers.

The case had been returned to the board by the Supreme Court last Apr. 5 for "lack of articulated reasons." In so doing, the high court vacated a decision by the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston upholding the company's challenge to the unit.

**The new board decision, a union spokesman said, will unlock a logjam of 35 other Metropolitan cases where orders to bargain previously were challenged by the big insurance firm. Metropolitan has 20 days to file exceptions, bargain with the IWIU or await a court order to start bargaining, he said.**

All board members except Howard Jenkins, Jr., participated in the latest decision, involving the Metropolitan office in Woonsocket, R.I. The union won an election there in 1962 but management refused to bargain on the ground that a local or district office was in its opinion inappropriate.

The IWIU spokesman said the union will resume its delayed Metropolitan organizing drive at once; and will ask the NLRB to set election dates in the 10 Metropolitan offices where elections covering 560 agents had been suspended, and two others where the union is ready

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *GOP Congressman Guards South's Anti-Labor 'Bait'*

**Alabama Republican Congressman William L. Dickinson was bluntly frank in a newsletter telling his constituents why he is opposing improved federal standards of unemployment insurance.**

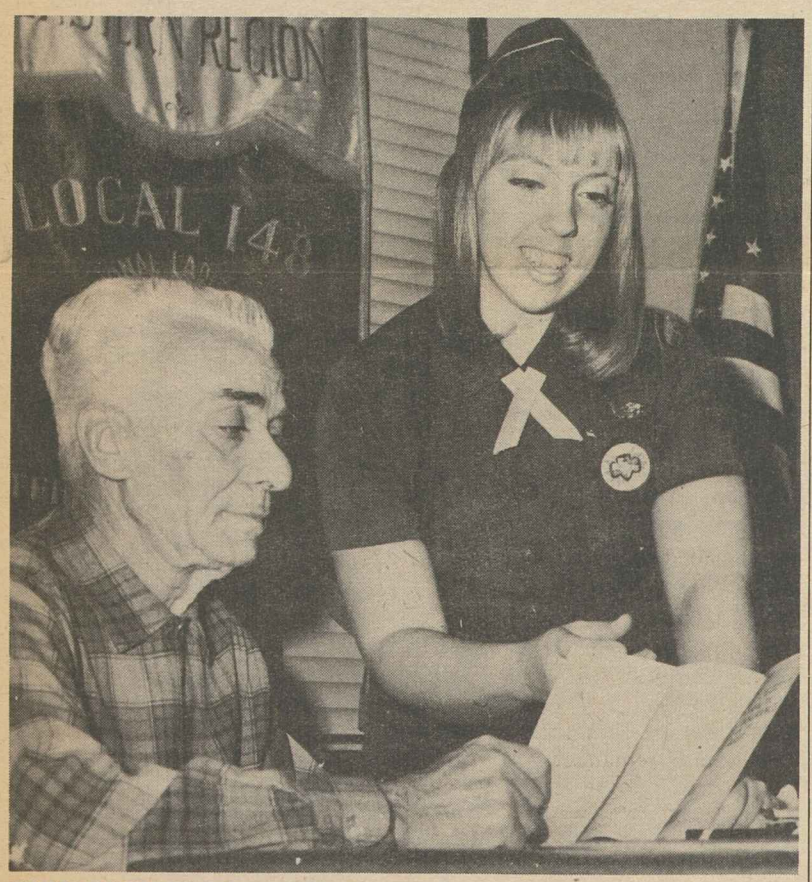
**The Administration bill, he complained, is part of a package "aimed at weakening the sales talk of southern states in their recruitment of northern industries." It would "make it easier to get unemployment benefits" and "raise the taxes that employers pay into the program."**

**The other parts of the "package" that would make it more difficult to lure runaway industries, Dickinson indicated, are the proposed minimum wage increase and repeal of Section 14(b).**

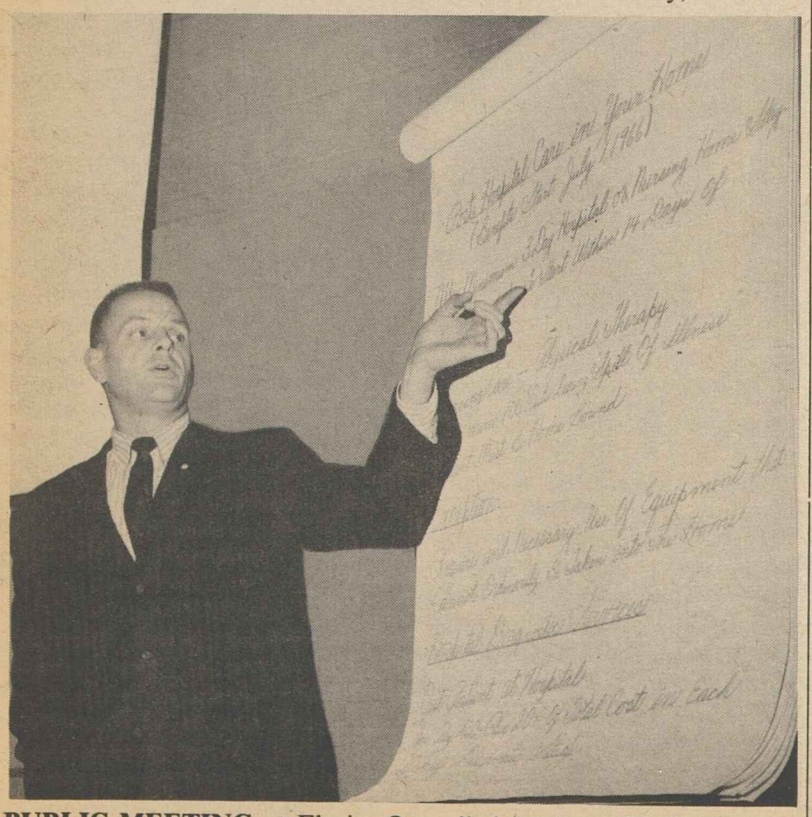
**All three bills, he charged, are "aimed right at the South"—presumably by lessening such incentives to employers as low wages, low business taxes and anti-union legislation.**

**LABOR IS HELPING** a nationwide effort to get the facts on Medicare coverage to millions over 65 who face a Mar. 31 deadline for enrollment. More than 4,000 attended this Detroit rally sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on Medicare and the Auto Workers.

**CLEVELAND AFL-CIO** Community Services Dept. sponsored an all-day Medicare institute. Panelists shown are William G. McCrone, department director; Glen Wilson, Community Health Foundation, and Fred Wolf and Byron Goetz of the Social Security Administration.




**GIRL SCOUTS** help get Medicare information to elderly as demonstrated by Candi Lane shown with Jerry Timpone, a retired charter member of the Ladies' Garment Workers at Union City, N. J.



**PUBLIC MEETING** at Elyria, O., called by Auto Workers, hears William Davis of Ohio State AFL-CIO explain program.

**48 Contracts Awarded:**

# *Insurance, Health Groups To Handle Medicare Plan*

The Social Security Administration has named 48 organizations to act as contractors for the payment of doctor bills under Part B of the Medicare program.

Chosen were 32 Blue Shield plans, 15 insurance companies and one independent insurer. Each will serve a designated geographical area, although none has yet been named for Virginia, the Virgin Islands, Guam or American Samoa. In certain areas the members of group practice prepayment plans will be served by their plans rather than the area contractor.

The Medicare law provided that the administrative functions connected with the payment of bills be contracted out, so far as possible, to non-governmental organizations.

**The Medicare program goes into effect next July 1. Persons 65 or over must register to be covered by the medical insurance section and pay a fee of $3 monthly; the registration deadline is Mar. 31 for those who had reached 65 by the end of 1965, with persons reaching 65 since then required to sign up within three months of their 65th birthday.**

For their $3 fee, the registrants will be covered for 80 percent of their doctor's bills, plus a variety of other medical services beyond an annual deduction of $50.

### Two Methods of Payment

A senior citizen who has contracted for medical insurance will have two choices when it comes to paying his bill:

- He can pay the doctor direct and send the bill to the contract paying agency, which will reimburse him for 80 percent of what is determined to be a "reasonable fee." The agency, in cooperation with doctors or their organizations, will determine the "usual and customary" charges and also the prevailing rates for similar services.
- He can assign his claim to the doctor, who can collect the "reasonable fee" from the agency in full payment for his services.

Contractors, the Social Security Administration said, will have the additional responsibility of safeguarding against "unnecessary utilization" of services provided under the program, and will be required to maintain such records and furnish such information as the government may find necessary.

The SSA said the selections culminated months of consultation with representatives of prepayment plans, commercial insurors, independent health insurors and health plans, physicians and other professional personnel.

**"All of the selected organizations," it said, "have given assurance that they will follow an affirmative personnel policy under the laws and regulations governing civil rights and equal employment opportunity. Contracts will also contain restrictions on the use by the contractor of its government role to promote its insurance sales."**

Typical of the local or area prepayment plans which will serve their own members are the Group Health Association, Washington, D.C.; Kaiser Foundation Health Plan on the West Coast; Health Insurance Plan of New York; Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound, in the state of Washington, and the Community Health Association, Detroit.

In other areas and states the Blue Shield plans will serve as the contract agency with the following exceptions:

Connecticut, Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.; Illinois, except Cook, Du Page, Kane and Will Counties, Continental Casualty Co.; Missouri (85 eastern and central counties), General American Life Insurance Co.; Nebraska, Mutual of Omaha; Ohio except Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake and Lorain Counties, Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.

### Insurance Firms Named

California (Los Angeles and Orange Counties), Occidental Life Insurance Co.; Louisiana, Pan-American Life Insurance Co.; North Carolina, Pilot Life Insurance Co.; New Jersey, Prudential Insurance Co.; Maine, Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

**Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada, Oklahoma and Oregon, Aetna Life Insurance Co.; Idaho, New Mexico, Tennessee and Wyoming, Equitable Life Assurance Society; Georgia, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Minnesota and Mississippi, Travelers Insurance Co.**

In New York State the United Medical Service, Inc., will serve the New York City metropolitan area except for Queens, where Group Health Insurance, Inc., will be the contracting agency; Blue Shield of Western New York will serve seven counties in the Buffalo area; Genesee Valley Medical Care, Inc., will serve six counties in the Rochester area, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. will serve the remaining 34 counties and also the state of Kentucky.

# NLRB Cancels Election Loss, Cites Anti-Union Campaign by Community

The National Labor Relations Board, citing an inflammatory anti-union campaign by community leaders in Mississippi's Simpson County, set aside a 1965 election lost by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and ordered a new vote free of hostile pressures.

The unanimous order upholding IBEW unfair practice charges was issued despite a recent agreement between the union and the company that benefited from the community campaign—the Universal Manufacturing Corp. They signed contract terms Jan. 31 which gave 950 members of IBEW Local 2198 increases of 46 cents an hour and other benefits.

**The board set aside the election, held Apr. 23, 1965, on the ground that actions by community leaders, who had backed a $1.2 million bond issue for the company's plant in Mendenhall, Miss., "rendered impossible the rational, uncoerced selection of a bargaining representative." The board directed a second election at a time to be set by its regional director.**

An IBEW spokesman said, however, that since recognition has already been granted, an election would be unnecessary and the union would withdraw its charges.

### Employe Targets

In its decision the board related that employes of the company, which makes fluorescent light components, had been the target of strongly anti-union newspaper advertising, editorials, cartoons and handbills between Mar. 5 and Apr. 23 last year which:

- Made inflammatory, irrelevant appeals to racial feelings.
- Linked unions, civil rights and communism as parts of a "single pernicious entity" and implied that union dues would reach Communist Party coffers.
- Threatened possible plant closure and blacklisting of union members from other employment in the area.

The board voided the election, lost by a vote of 287-272, because the employes, "faced with pressures of this sort, were inhibited from freely exercising their choice in the election."

**The NLRB noted that the only two area newspapers had rejected union advertisements while accepting ads and editorials opposing the union. The ads in one paper were paid for by "Friends and Neighbors of Simpson County" and in the other by the editor, one of a number of business and professional men organized by the company's attorney.**

The board found also that the union could not rent suitable meeting places and had to hold meetings near Jackson, Miss., 30 miles away.

Board members disagreed with the regional director's finding that the "specter of communism introduced into the campaign may be condoned" because it appears so often in campaigns that workers can properly evaluate it. Frequent use, the NLRB said, cannot "blunt the explosive emotional impact" of such a theme.

The company plant was opened in 1963 after Simpson County voters approved a $1.2 million bond issue to finance it and leading citizens established the Universal Advisory Board to work with management.

# Transit Strike Penalty Voided In New York

Albany—The New York legislature hastily passed a bill, backed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), to suspend penalties of the state's Condon-Wadlin Act against transit workers who struck earlier this year.

The Condon-Wadlin Act forbids strikes by public employes and carries an enforcement clause forbidding, among other penalties, any salary increase for strikers for three years. A New York Supreme Court justice ruled, on the basis of the act, that payment of the raises won in their recent strike settlement by transit workers would be illegal.

**New York state and city officials were appalled by the obvious possibility that transit workers might indignantly reject such a penalty decision, and the legislature promptly amended the law to make it non-applicable in their case. The agreed-upon raises will be paid.**

*Gleason Cites 'Rustbuckets':*

# 'All-Out' Effort Seen U.S. Shipping Need

A shortage of modern U.S. ships to carry supplies to Viet Nam demonstrates the need for an "all-out effort to build up the American-flag merchant fleet" quickly, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen told a House subcommittee.

Testifying about three-week delays he observed in cargo unloading at Saigon, Gleason said U.S. supplies are being carried in "old and broken ships" he called "rustbuckets" dredged up from the mothball fleet.

Gleason, a member of the President's Maritime Advisory Committee, scored lack of cooperation by government agencies in relieving port tie-ups. There is no question, he said, that "certain government agencies" have been downgrading the "importance to our defense of American-flag ships manned by skilled, loyal American seamen."

**The ILA head, who made two trips to South Viet Nam without cost to the government, recommended that "baby flattops" be reactivited immediately to carry ammunition and suppliers in special containers. The carriers would eliminate waiting time needed to convert other vessels and also, he testified, could be used to store ammunition for quick unloading when needed.**

THOMAS W. GLEASON

Gleason told Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D.-Md.) and his Merchant Marine subcommittee that the backlog of ships waiting to get into Viet Nam ports extends all the way back to the Philippines. More than 100 ships are involved, he said.

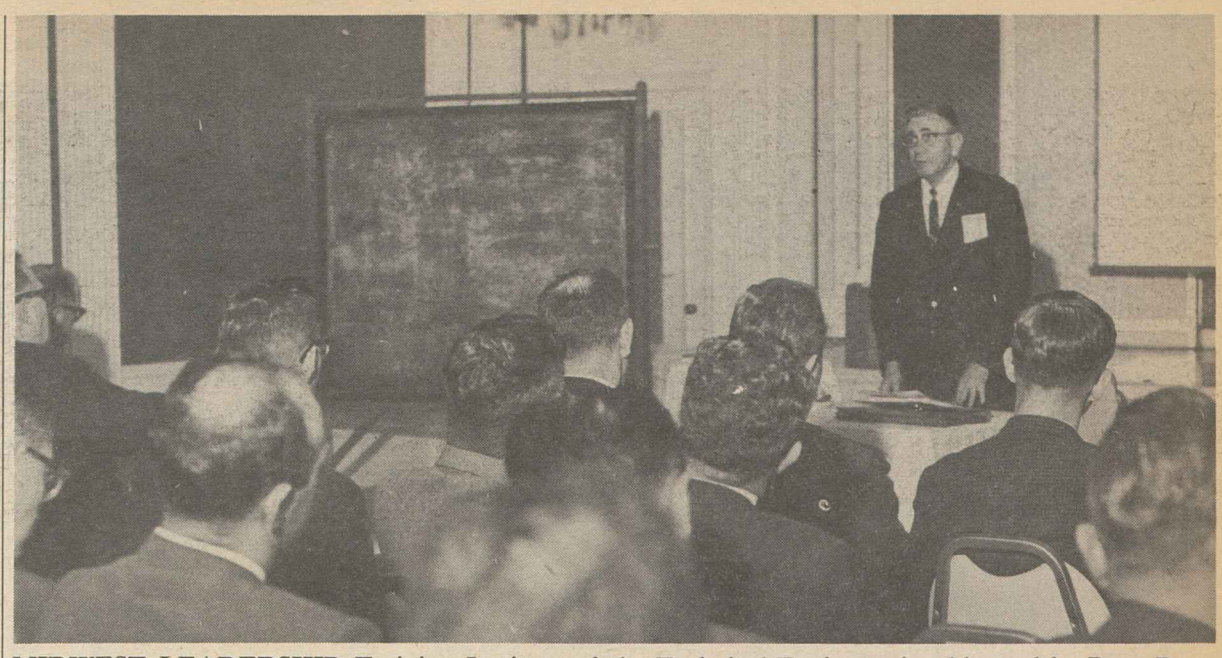
The ILA president made recommendations to the Defense Dept. after a trip last October and, returning in December, found none of them put into effect. Funds were not available, he was told.

**Gleason's union is paying all costs of keeping four experienced dock experts in Saigon for a six-month period. So far, they have received friendly treatment but little action toward reducing congestion, he reported.**

Gleason said his experience in the Maritime Advisory Council has convinced him "there must be action to save the American merchant marine; action to guarantee our merchant fleet a fair share of U.S. commerce instead of the 8 or 9 percent our ships now carry; there has to be action to curb the 'runaway' fleet."

"One government department has been saying that these (foreign flag) ships are a part of our emergency defense forces," Gleason testified. "But they have not been of any use to us in Viet Nam." He added:

"The record of crews of foreign-flag ships refusing to sail to South Viet Nam, while there are plenty of them sailing to North Viet Nam, should be all the proof needed that we cannot count on foreign ships manned by foreign nationals for our security or our world-wide responsibilities."



**MIDWEST LEADERSHIP** Training Institute of the Technical Engineers is addressed by Pres. Russell Stephens. The three-day session in Chicago drew 50 participants from six AFTE locals, and covered collective bargaining, grievance processing and legislation. Participants included Otto Pragan, AFL-CIO assistant educational director, and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

# *Study Urges $2 Floor for Wages, Blames Guidelines for Pay Lag*

A $2-an-hour federal minimum wage, with greatly expanded coverage, could be achieved without overstraining the American economy, according to a report by the Conference on Economic Progress.

It should be done, the report urges, for "moral" as well as economic reasons because millions of fully-employed workers are now living in poverty.

Economist Leon H. Keyserling, author of the report, also has sharp criticism of federal wage-price guidelines. A former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Keyserling blames the guidelines for the fact that gains in real wages "have lagged far behind productivity gains."

**The guidelines have held down wage increases in industries with high productivity gains, he says. But they have not helped raise wages in low-paying industries with productivity gains below the national average.**

He estimates that a gradual increase of the minimum wage to $2 an hour would lift the total wage bill of business enterprises affected by an annual average of less than 1.5 percent.

Keyserling says the "overwhelming majority" of the businesses would be able to absorb the increased cost without difficulty.

### 20% 'Inadequate'

The report estimates that 20 percent of poverty in the nation is caused by inadequate wages to employed workers. Lifting the minimum wage would not only raise a large group out of poverty, the report notes; it would also greatly reduce unemployment by increasing purchasing power and demand.

**Coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the study urges, should include at least eight million additional workers. It also proposes federal legislation to provide an incentive for states to enact improved minimum wage laws for persons not covered by the federal law. It cites the unemployment compensation program as an example of state laws resulting from federal legislation.**

Keyserling rejects the argument that needed wage increases would create an inflationary push on the economy. He noted that price increases and attempted increases which have caused concern to the government did not stem from wage pressures. And if a full-scale war on poverty—beyond any now contemplated—would generate inflationary pressures, fiscal and monetary measures are available to meet this problem.

Despite military and international commitments, the report says, "we have abundant economic capabilities to accelerate the war against poverty very greatly without delay; the only question is whether we have the national morality or sense of justice to give higher priority to this war than to some far less important things which compete for economic resources."

# Machinists Win Election At Big Charleston Plant

Charleston, W. Va.—The Machinists scored the third major AFL-CIO organizing victory in this area in two years by winning bargaining rights for 1,300 employes of the Union Carbide Corp. against a long-sustained anti-union campaign by management.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was IAM 644, no union 617. The Plumbers got 8 votes in two of the three units on the ballot.

The victory was particularly significant, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William Kircher said, because it sustains organizing momentum in a key area.

**AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Jesse Gallagher noted that the IAM win at the firm's Institute plant followed a February 1965 victory by the same union at the corporation's South Charleston plant. Two years ago the Auto Workers won bargaining rights for 1,900 employes of the Food Machinery Corp. here.**

The Machinists began organizing at the Institute plant nearly a year ago and encountered a barrage of hostile propaganda that never slackened, they reported.

Management posted large anti-union cartoons through the plant. Dial telephone messages were recorded by supervisors. Anti-union posters and leaflets came out frequently.

Other tactics, according to the union, included letters just before the election with special appeals to workers' wives at home; a campaign belittling proposed contract terms at South Charleston, followed after contract signing by the unilateral award of the same gains to Institute workers—an improved health and welfare program, an additional holiday and, six weeks before the election, an additional week of paid vacation.

The IAM credited the victory to the work of its in-plant organizing committee which withstood management pressures; officers and members of new Lodge 598 at the South Charleston plant, and the assistance of AFL-CIO Rep. A. Bruce Campbell, assigned to work with the IAM organizers.

## Court Approves Nebraska Districts

Omaha, Neb. — A three-judge federal court approved a redistricting plan for Nebraska's one-house legislature after having turned down two previous reapportionment bills.

The court had thrown out both a 1962 constitutional amendment and a 1963 redistricting bill as violations of one man, one vote standards. It upheld the third attempt, passed on the final day of the 1965 session of the legislature, despite population differences between districts of up to 19 percent.

## *IBEW Adds 25,000 In 6-Month Period*

**The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers added 25,000 members in the last half of 1965, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman announced, adding "this is good news to us as we begin our diamond jubilee year."**

**The IBEW will be 75 on Nov. 28. It has 825,000 members and hopes, Freeman said, to add 75,000 more before the anniversary date.**

# Insurance Union Upheld On Metropolitan Units

*(Continued from Page 1)*

to petition for a vote among another 250 agents.

Other major insurance firms followed the lead of Metropolitan in challenging the NLRB's single-district-office rule and the outcome of many other union organizing drives, where elections also have been won, pivots on the Metropolitan case.

After the Supreme Court ordered the case remanded to the board, Metropolitan filed a new motion asking the NLRB to vacate its previous orders and take testimony on changes in the firm's organizational structure. The union ther filed a cross-motion to deny the company's request.

### Finding Affirmed

Last Oct. 14 Trial Examiner Harold X. Summers ruled that the changes made in the company's managerial structure did not affect the earlier finding that a single unit was appropriate.

**The full board approved Summers' findings. Rejecting company arguments and reviewing the record, it said "we conclude that our earlier determinations were and are correct" and set forth its reasons in detail.**

Applying principles laid down by the Supreme Court, it determined that "each of the company's individual district offices is a separate administrative entity . . . and therefore is inherently appropriate" for bargaining purposes.

The board noted, however, that a unit composed of two or more district offices may also be appropriate "if there is a reasonable degree of geographic coherence among the offices." There is little justification, it continued, for requiring that adjacent offices, organized by the same union, be in different bargaining units where a combination also would be appropriate.

"We are convinced," said the decision, "that the single district office is the basic appropriate unit for insurance agents, and we have consistently directed elections in that unit where it has been petitioned for. We therefore reaffirm our earlier finding" as to Woonsocket.

# Dress Pact Wins Gains For 8,000

Philadelphia, Pa. — Wage and working condition improvements have been won by the Ladies' Garment Workers for 8,000 dress workers in a new three-year agreement with employers here.

Workers will also get improved welfare benefits financed by an additional 1 percent in employer contributions to the health and welfare fund.

Two schedules of raises were agreed to: 5 percent for piece workers as of Jan. 1, 1966, with another 3 percent after two years; 10 cents an hour immediately for time workers, with a further increase of 5 cents two years later; $5 a week now for cutters plus a later boost of $3 a week.

**The agreement provides for temporary craft minimums ranging from $1.60 to $1.75 an hour; a cutters' minimum of $105 a week; a half-day holiday with pay on Election Day; and a method for upgrading new hires without experience.**

The pact was reached after months of talks between the ILGWU's Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, two employer associations and four independent firms.

# Graphic Arts Unions Push Merger Talks

Officers of the Printing Pressmen and the Lithographers & Photoengravers have appointed subcommittees and scheduled a series of meetings "to work on the specifics" of merger.

IPP Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade and LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, who head the subcommittees, said that meetings will be held Feb. 24-25, Apr. 5-7 and Apr. 28-29, with a meeting of all executive board members of both unions set for May 18-19 to report on progress toward unity.

**Exploratory exchanges the unions began last July became formal talks in October and have continued since then.**

"Because of our past experiences we have been meeting together," said DeAndrade. "Now, we want to act together so that we can best represent the interest of our members in dealing with present and anticipated future dramatic technological developments in the graphic arts."

"Merger," said Brown, "will have the most positive impact on our fundamental union functions in the areas of bargaining, organizing, servicing the needs of our members and effectively mastering the challenge to job security and skill requirements posed by the accelerating pace of technological developments."

## Actors' Equity Moves To New Headquarters

New York — Actors' Equity, which for nine years maintained offices at 226 W. 47th Street, has moved to 165 W. 46th Street, where it occupies the 13th floor and part of the 14th floor of the 16-story building. The telephone number is unchanged—PLaza 7-7660.

**DINNER SPEAKERS** at Conference on Civil Rights for All People through Community Action held by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers included (left to right) Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau; IUE Pres. Paul Jennings and Manpower Administrator Stanley Ruttenberg.

# *Canadian Wage Gap Set as UAW Target*

The Auto Workers will put "sharp emphasis" at their convention this year on salaries, pensions, shortened work time and complete closing of the wage gap between U.S. and Canadian workers, UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock declared at a Washington press conference.

The conference preceded a meeting of the union's General Motors Council on prospective bargaining issues in negotiations next year. Delegates voted unanimously to recommend these policies to the UAW convention in Long Beach, Calif., May 16-24:

- A wage fund large enough to achieve a uniform wage system in all plants, eliminating "completely" all wage disparities between GM's Canadian and American plants.
- Support for a pending bill to reinsure pension funds against plant shutdowns.
- Legislation providing non-cancellable auto insurance and an "assigned risk pool" for fire insurance policyholders in areas without coverage.

**Woodcock reported that a new GM plant near Montreal will make cars for New England states. Soon the U.S. and Canada will have a "completely integrated system" entirely under the control of the auto manufacturers, he declared.**

**Canadian wages average $2.75 an hour against $3.15 for American auto workers. Some Canadian skilled trades rates are $1 below U.S. rates, said Woodcock, who heads the UAW's General Motors Dept.**

Declaring he was "awed all over again" by GM's "tremendous" profits ($2.1 billion net after taxes in 1965), Woodcock said the corporation's annual receipts exceed those of any country except three —the U.S., the United Kingdom and Soviet Russia.

In 1965, he said, GM made $4 billion before taxes—$11.2 million a day, $467,000 an hour, $7,785 a minute or $1.30 a second in profits. He used the before-taxes figures, he said, because employe wage figures are always before taxes, before deductions.

It is clear, he said, that GM can afford to bring wages of its 25,000 Canadian UAW workers up to the U.S. average, to finish the job of eliminating U.S. wage inequities, and to improve job security provisions.

Woodcock expressed sharp criticism of the President's Council of Economic Advisers for failing to take any account of profits in setting its wage-price "guidelines." Noting that the council praised auto manufacturers for making what he called "token reductions" in car prices, he put the price of one such "reduction" at $1.43 for a model of GM's Cadillac.

## Cogen, Clayman Fill JLC Posts

New York—Two main union officials were elected national officers of the Jewish Labor Committee at a meeting of the organization's executive board here.

Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers was named secretary and Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., was chosen second vice president.

Pres. Adolph Held expressed the JLC's "pride in the eminence and calibre" of the new officers.

# *Steelworkers Encounter Digest's 'Paper Curtain'*

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers have joined the growing list of unions that have smacked into the "paper curtain" Reader's Digest has thrown up to protect itself from the facts of life.

**The union, like others, has learned "from first-hand experience that you can't" obtain a correction of a misstatement involving unions. The Steelworkers ran into the "paper curtain," Steel Labor said, when it tried to refute "unsubstantiated" statements first printed in the magazine U.S. News & World Report, under the name of its editor, David Lawrence, then reprinted by the Digest. Lawrence had written that under the 1965 basic steel contract, a steelworker would average $10,000 a year.**

A Reader's Digest researcher communicated with the USWA Research Dept., which provided the actual figures. Compiled for 1963 by the American Iron & Steel Institute, they showed an annual income in basic steel averaging $6,517 prior to the 1965 settlement, and the union added: "Even when the wage provisions of the new contract were fully effective in 1968, and even assuming 2,000 hours of work a year, workers in basic steel would average less than $7,000 a year—$6,947. Additionally, only two-thirds of steel employes receive pay for as much as 2,000 hours annually."

But last December the Digest nevertheless reprinted Lawrence's article with its incorrect figures. A protest to the magazine wrung only a concession from the managing editor that Lawrence's figure "is quite different from the $7,000 you offered as an average yearly wage."

"While the Digest could not encourage an answer to Mr. Lawrence," Steel Labor went on, "they added, 'many thanks . . . for the offer and for your cooperation' on the research."

**The union also sought a correction from U.S. News & World Report. "We received an answer that included arguments to back up its claims but no agreement to allow us to present our arguments on its pages," Steel Labor reported.**

The Steel Labor article was accompanied by a cartoon depicting two workers at lunch with one complaining, "Boy, am I in hot water at home. My wife read in Reader's Digest that I make 10 Gs a year and she wants to know where the other three went to."

*'Steward' System Planned:*

# IUE Parley Shapes Anti-Poverty Efforts

A program to develop "community stewards" to represent the poor, the unemployed, the uneducated and the victims of discrimination in the same way shop stewards act for their fellow union members on the job was launched by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at a three-day Conference on Civil Rights for All People Through Community Action.

Speakers stressed the close tie between civil rights and the anti-poverty program and IUE Pres. Paul Jennings told the conference dinner:

"We cannot just rest with having a good position on civil rights and working in the plants—we have to work in the community as well."

**He reiterated that the active union leader cannot be content with representing his members in the shop, but must "act as a steward for the community."**

Manpower Administrator Stanley Ruttenberg said the Labor Dept., under the Manpower & Development Act, is now trying to reach the "hard core" unemployed who need basic education, must be steered to job training possibilities and have to learn how to look for jobs.

Miles Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the anti-poverty program, called on organized labor to step up its community activities in the fight to wipe out need. It is at the community level, he emphasized, that "this war must be fought and where it will be won," and he warned strongly against a let-down following labor's successful fight for legislation.

"All our work will be forfeited," Stanley declared, "if we do not rise to the challenge of seeing that the laws we helped bring into being are implemented properly."

**Unless organized labor acts "to make its greatest contribution" in the follow-up, he warned, the very people who opposed the bills while the AFL-CIO and its affiliates were working to get them through Congress—"the chambers of commerce, the boards of trade"—will take over.**

"The labor movement can make a take-over by special interests extremely difficult without becoming overly aggressive itself," he said. "But my experience indicates the labor movement has not been aggressive enough."

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, who presided at a forum on How Can Labor Fight Discrimination and Poverty in the Community, pointed to the "very direct" relationship of poverty and civil rights.

In spite of gains on the legislative front, he said the income gap between minority groups and the total population has started to widen after years of narrowing. This is due at least in part, he want on, to educational deficiencies of minority groups and their consequent lack of qualifications to fill increasingly complex jobs in a world of steadily advancing technology.

**Opening Doors**

"Opening the door doesn't mean much," he said, "if a young Negro man or women doesn't know where the door is or is distrustful of going through it because of his past experience."

**To implement properly the laws that offer a future of hope to the poverty-stricken, Slaiman said, labor must not "leave the field to businessmen, lawyers, politicians or welfare workers," but must learn how to make the programs work in city slums and "rural Appalachias."**

"And it's going to be pretty rough to live up to what we have to do," he added.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared there would be no fair employment practices laws were it not for organized labor.

"If you see people going to the polls without having to pay a poll tax," he added, "you'll see a monument to AFL-CIO-NAACP cooperation."

# LBJ Orders Rights Unit Shifted to Justice Dept.

Pres. Johnson by executive order has transferred the Community Relations Service—key agency in enforcing racial non-discrimination in programs assisted with federal funds—from the Dept. of Commerce to the Dept. of Justice.

The transfer, made under the President's broad powers to reorganize federal agencies, promptly was assailed by southern spokesmen and by New York's liberal Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R), the latter of whom filed a motion of disapproval.

The transfer will go into effect unless it is formally disapproved by one of the houses of Congress within 60 days.

**Johnson Summary**

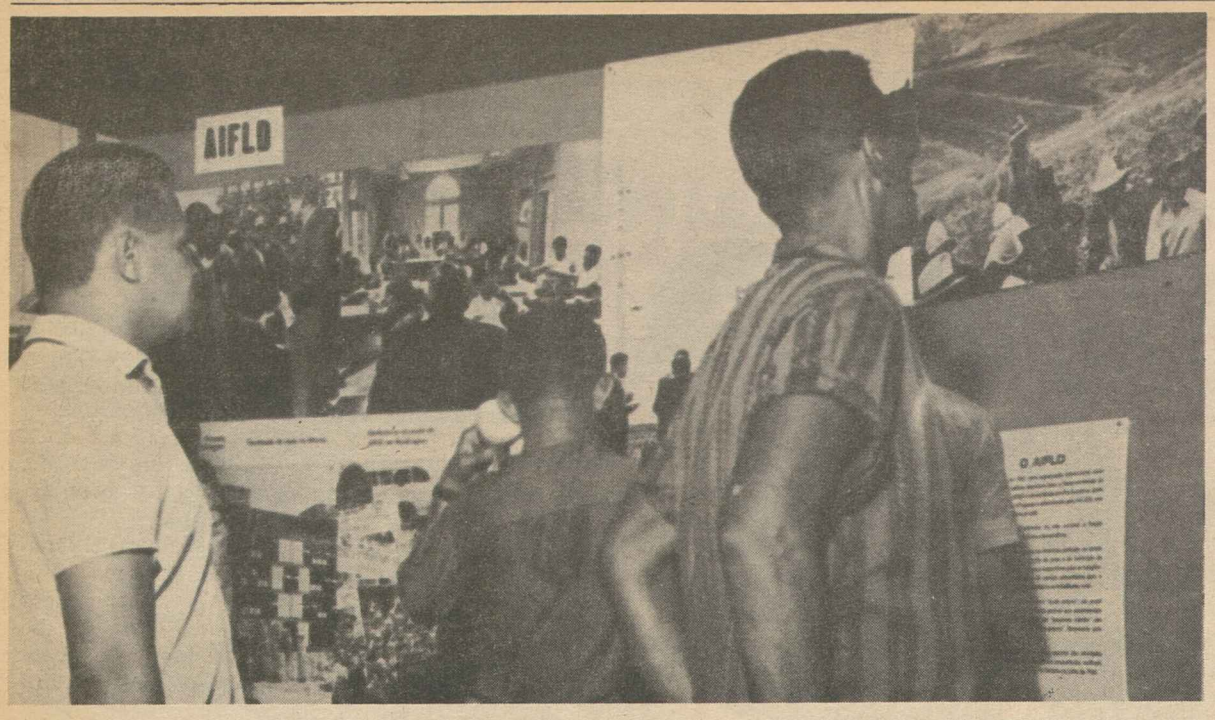
The President gave the following summary of his reasons for the transfer:

- Merchants and business organizations have made great progress under the public accommodations section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and one reason for locating the service in the Dept. of Commerce originally is therefore no longer "compelling."
- The Dept. of Justice has broad experience in the mediation and negotiation of local civil rights disputes and its staff and experience should be utilized.
- The Dept. of Justice already has responsibility for enforcing the act in cases where mediation and negotiation fail, and "effective and efficient" administration will be improved by concentrating both functions in a single department.

**A bloc of liberal senators led by Javits expressed fear that the Community Relations Service would be diluted by its placement in Justice instead of Commerce.**

Southerners, on the other hand, indicated that mediation and negotiation might be weakened if local community officials had to deal with an arm of government that in the long run also must handle criminal prosecution for alleged violations.

Party leaders indicated, however, their support of the President's reorganization plan, and potential opposition was tempered by the fact that the President had already named Roger W. Wilkins, a Negro with civil rights organization connections, as director of the service. Wilkins will function as an assistant attorney general with direct access to Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB Katzenbach.




**LABOR-USA,** the Labor Dept.'s first major international exhibit devoted to the U.S. trade union movement, has attracted huge crowds during its showing in Brazil. Here Rio de Janeiro workers look over that part of the display devoted to the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

**QUEEN OF THE EXHIBIT** is Miss Labor-USA, Susan Strickland. Worker representatives from the U.S. are Ferdinand J. Sylvia (left) and Gualberto M. Silva.

# Story of U. S. Unions Told to Brazilians

**UNION LABEL PANEL** carried a recorded message in the Brazilian language (Portuguese) explaining the use of the symbols.

**PHOTOGRAPHS** of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson are shown to a Brazilian union official (left) by (l. to r.) Sylvia, Silva, N. Thompson Powers of the Labor Dept. and Herbert W. Baker, U.S. labor attache in Brazil.

**ORIGINAL GEMINI V CAPSULE** aroused keen interest among the thousands of Brazilians who inspected it. Among them was Minister of Foreign Affairs Juracy Magalhaes, a former ambassador to the U.S., who was given a special tour (above) by exhibit officials. The missile display was housed in its own tent (below), adjacent to the exhibition hall, while it was in Rio.

**QUESTIONS OF WORKERS** who visited the exhibit were answered by Sylvia (right), a member of the Textile Workers Union of America from Providence, R.I., and Silva, a Rubber Worker from Bristol, R.I., both of whom are fluent in Portuguese. Some 40,000 visitors were attracted during the opening week in Rio, with a later showing scheduled for Sao Paulo. Each Brazilian union with headquarters in Rio was given a special "night" featured by the reading of a message from Pres. Johnson. The program included a fashion show with models displaying women's finery made by union members under contracts with employers in New York and California style centers. It also showed a day in the life of a New York City member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

## Labor and the GI Bill

**THE AFL-CIO'S ROLE** as the people's lobby received added impetus and recognition with congressional passage of a permanent GI Bill of Rights including educational and housing benefits for all persons serving at least six months in the armed forces.

When Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) first opened his campaign for this "cold war" GI Bill of Rights, his initial sole support came from the labor movement. The AFL-CIO testified before congressional committees and rallied support for the measure.

**The argument was two-fold: men who enlisted or were drafted into the armed services deserved as a matter of simple equity the benefits that had been granted earlier to World War II and Korean War veterans. In addition, granting educational benefits to veterans would help provide a better education to thousands who could not otherwise afford the cost.**

Here as in other programs proposed and supported by the AFL-CIO, there is no union benefit in terms of membership or dues; there is only labor's dedication to the national interest, to the welfare of all Americans to achieve a better life.

## A One-Way Street

**THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,** which says it has "deep reservations about the appropriateness of guideposts as tools for control," is nevertheless full of praise for the Council of Economic Advisers for holding its wage guidepost to 3.2 percent.

The Chamber's compliments came in the form of a letter to CEA Chairman Gardner Ackley from Virgil Day, head of the Chamber's Labor Relations Committee and vice president of General Electric.

**Citing the business group's philosophical reservations and opposition to government-style controls, Day calmly proceeds to say, "we think the Administration deserves the thanks of every thoughtful citizen for wisdom and courage in holding the line in the face of what must have been heavy and harassing pressures to move the guidepost to a higher figure. . . ."**

Still clinging to the "reservation" about the guideposts in general, Day urges Ackley to adopt a "longer-term trend" as the basis for the guidepost concept and to beware of "inflationary biases" in developing the guidepost for 1967. Day has made the case, if any further evidence were needed, that the wage policy of the Council of Economic Advisers is a one-way street designed to repress wages.

## Wages and Poverty

**ABOUT 60 PERCENT** of all the poverty in the U.S. is quite directly attributable to full-time unemployment, part-time unemployment, inadequate wages when employed or combinations of these three factors. . . .

**The present federal minimum wage standard is $1.25 an hour. Assuming 50 weeks of work per year and a 40-hour week, the annual income of a worker at $1.25 an hour falls 20.1 percent below that needed to lift a multiple-person family above the poverty-income ceiling set by the government. . . .**

Assuming further a secondary breadwinner in the family who earns one-third as much as the principal breadwinner, the annual income of the family is only 6.5 percent above the poverty income ceiling, and 44.4 percent below a "modest but adequate" standard of living as derived from studies of the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

*—Excerpted from The Role of Wages in a Great Society, Conference on Economic Progress.*

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*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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***Machinist Editorial Says:***

# Need for Senate Rules Reform Underscored by 14(b) Failure

**SOMETHING IS WRONG** in the United States Senate when a willful minority can obstruct legislation clearly supported by a majority.

The Senate was powerless to perform its basic legislative function on the motion to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. This bill has been requested by the President of the United States. It has passed the House of Representatives. It has been recommended by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. In Committee the vote was 12 to 3 for repeal. A majority of the Senators have indicated support for the bill.

**Despite all this, the repeal bill was never even allowed to come before the Senate for debate. No vote to repeal 14(b) was ever taken. When the repeal bill was scheduled to be debated, majority rule broke down. The minority was allowed to take command.**

This unhealthy and undemocratic state of affairs grows directly from Senate rules of procedure, rules which give any Senator the unlimited right to talk, talk, talk on any subject, or any whim at any time as long as he likes.

The Senate rules are rigged so that a Senator's talk can be checked only by a two-thirds vote. In this way, one-third of the Senate can seize control at any time and, by endless speeches, stall all other Senate business. In this case, the filibuster was used as a form of legislative blackmail.

By obstructing all Senate business, including measures vital to the war in Vietnam, a low-wage, anti-labor minority headed by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois—the Republican floor leader—blackmailed the Senate majority into withdrawing the motion.

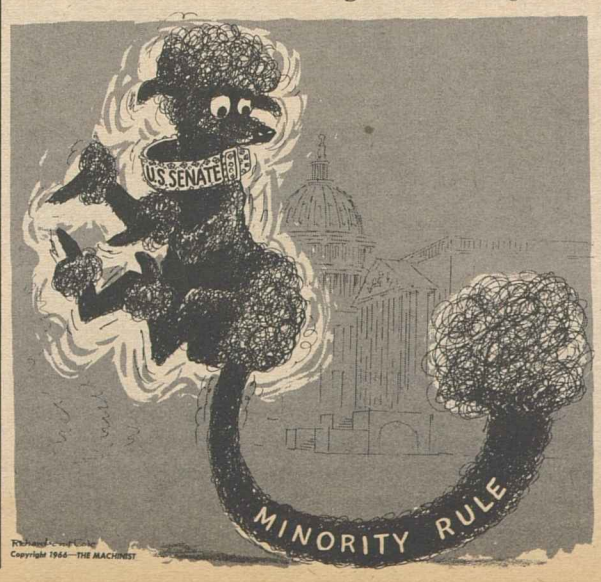
This was not labor's failure; this was a Senate failure. But it was a defeat for labor and more importantly, it was a defeat for the democratic process. Union members will find it hard to accept rationalizations with which Senators defend their right to stall and obstruct legislation.

**We believe that Senators should have every right to a full and complete debate on every issue. But Senate rules should contain enough discipline to require Senators to talk about the issue before the Senate and to guarantee majority control.**

As IAM President Roy Siemiller wrote in his open letter to Senator Dirksen, the Senate should practice the kind of democracy it has prescribed for labor unions. The citizens of the United States are entitled to the same fair play that the Congress has guaranteed to union members

Modernization of Senate rules has become a national necessity.

### *A Tail That Wags the Dog*




### *Role of Labor Praised*

The extent to which union members have become financial mainstays of community charity drives is reflected in the election of Joseph A. Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice president, as national head of the United Community Funds and Councils of America. The organization coordinates the campaigns through which $600 million a year is raised to support voluntary hospitals and other private welfare agencies.

Traditionally the bulk of the money for these agencies has come from people of wealth, the pillars of the social and corporate community. But the Lord and Lady Bountiful motif has yielded in recent years to a much more democratic concept of fund-raising responsibility. One-third of all the funds now comes from workers in unionized industries. This shift has culminated in Mr. Beirne's selection to succeed Ralph Lazarus, president of Federated Stores. It is symbolic of a cooperative trend that is easy to forget when labor-management conflicts deprive the community of essential services.

*—New York Times, Feb. 13, 1966*

***Morgan Says:***

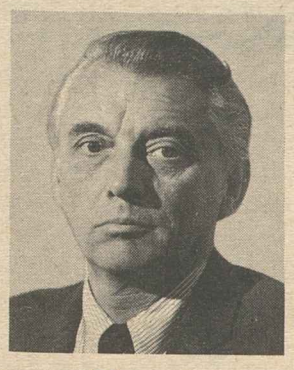
# Story of Nov. 9 Power Blackout Must Include Tribute to Radio

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**THE TIME HAS COME** to pay a special tribute, render a respectful salute to that magic little box called the radio.

It has come to be looked upon as a sort of country cousin in the family of communications, old-fashioned, even quaint, and with nowhere near the glamor in all colors of the rainbow of that city slicker, the television set. Yet this small gadget in recent urban and other crises has put the TV receiver to shame.



Morgan

I realize that comparisons, even with video, are invidious on the whole but in this instance some special cases—as well as cases too long taken for granted—justify them, and if the examples make the AM-FM transistor feel less envious of and less inferior to the idolized home screen, so much the better.

The most dramatic case in point, of course, is last November's massive power blackout which deprived some 30 million people of electricity for as much as 12 hours or more. In such a long, dark and eerie night what the public needed most was information dispelling fears that the end of the world had come, via a Soviet missile or some other conveyer of cataclysm. Newspapers were unavailable or almost uselessly delayed. There could be no such thing as an "extra."

Television networks, all of which have their nerve centers based in New York City, the megalopolis hardest hit, were temporarily crippled but even when they were able, with some alacrity, to shift their controls to Los Angeles and other cities it was of little value within the stricken area, where television stations were all but paralyzed.

**Radio networks and radio stations, however, were able to improvise with auxiliary power more easily and the hero of the evening emerged as none other than that much-maligned portable package of sound, the transistor. Those home sets that had to be plugged into the wall socket were, naturally, like their TV counterparts, dead as the proverbial doornail.**

B.B., Before the Blackout, that is, there were undoubtedly secret moves afoot to ban the transistor as a rock'n'roll booby-trap, an ear-splitting, privacy-invading scourge to western civilization. But that fateful night of Nov. 9, it came through with clear, cool voice and flying colors. Said a mountainous special report on the emergency to the Federal Communications Commission:

"The availability in the hands of the public of transistor radios able to receive information concerning the nature of the emergency may well have prevented a catastrophe of major proportions," and it went on to urge "a campaign to persuade the public that a transistor radio is a necessity in every home."

Then came New York's transit strike. In full voice and helpful print the news media concentrated on the crisis but it was the radio which seemed most flexible—relaying traffic conditions to commuters and drivers in stalled cars who might hopefully thereby find a hole in the line or a route for an end run around the jams of steel and chrome in the main streets. Walkie-talkies and other short-wave hook-ups infinitely aided the work of police and firemen—as indeed they do in every city and town of the land every day of the year, crisis-filled or "normal."

**THE DEFENSE DEPT.** depends heavily on radio for critical military communications, whether in messages from a helicopter spotter to a gun crew in the jungles of Viet Nam or a signal from the Pentagon to a flagship of the fleet. The Early Bird Satellite is an exciting forerunner of instant pictures of the world's news, but sound for radio will be bounced off the same orbiting backboard and of course "instant radio" from most corners of the globe has been a practical actuality for more than a generation.

Any salute to radio must, unfortunately, be counterbalanced by grave indictment of the quality of "normal" broadcast programming. Long has radio waved, AM, FM and shortwave; networks and individual stations have demonstrated how they can rise to vital public service in a crisis. But when are they going to put something in their everyday fare besides little synthetic capsules of news, to be swallowed between the commercials for cathartics and liver pills, and digested during interminable wails of the latest imitator of the Beatles?

**There are, according to the FCC, 5,759 AM and/or FM radio stations operating in the 50 states of the republic. A few of them furnish programs of excellent quality. But the bulk of them produce cheap stuff with vulgar sound effects—a kind of sonic supermarket with the overtones, as Newton Minow put it, of an oriental bazaar. There are more than 215 million radio sets in use in the United States today —20 million more radios than people.**

Interestingly enough, along with the patent medicine and deodorant people, extremist groups do not discount this audience. Radical right organizations sponsor some 7,000 radio programs a week to which will soon be added a special weekly quarter-hour from the John Birch Society. Just because we've let TV become the "boob tube" do we have to settle for radio as merely a "squawk box?"

***Profits Ignored:***

# 3.2% Wage Guidepost Scored As 'Shortchanging' Workers

**THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL** of Economic Advisers is "gimmicking-up" its guideline figure in an attempt to put a 3.2 percent lid on wage gains, the AFL-CIO's top economist has charged.

**Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the federation's Dept. of Research, said the council has ignored climbing living costs, rising efficiency and mounting profits in reaching its figure. The formula the council itself established "would have required a guidepost of 3.6 percent," he said.**

"This is an attempt to shortchange workers," Goldfinger asserted as he was questioned by reporters on the nationwide radio interview program, Labor News Conference.

The guidelines theory is meant to maintain stability of wages, prices and profits, but "it hasn't worked," he said. "There are no guidelines on profits," he pointed out, and they have been "soaring—going through the roof—about 64 percent from 1961 to 1965," more than doubling the growth of wages and salaries.

Nor have the price guidelines been applied, as the council intended, to bring about price cuts in highly productive, highly profitable industries, to help offset necessary price increases in other industries, Goldfinger noted. That failure contributes substantially to the steady incline of living costs, he added.

Goldfinger said there is no "great upward pressure from wages on the price level;" that, in fact, "the cost of labor in each item of industrial production dropped by about eight-tenths of 1 percent" last year.

**He added that if a national emergency develops over Viet Nam and "the President thinks there is need for a stabilization program," then "all kinds of income should be restrained—profits and dividends, executive salaries, as well as workers' income."**

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO interview, aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network, were Hobart Rowen, business and financial editor of the Washington Post, and Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for Business Week magazine.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**ALBANY REPORTS,** telling how the legislature felt when compelled to exempt New York City's subway and bus workers from the punitive clauses of the state's Condon-Wadlin Act, force renewed speculation about Gov. Rockefeller's refusal to get rid of the ill-conceived and unworkable law last year.

Condon-Wadlin was passed during the hysteria of the 1950s. It forbade strikes by public employes and imposed severe penalties for violations—immediate dismissal and economic sanctions, in case strikers were later rehired, forbidding any wage or salary increases for three years.

**Existence of the law allowed strike leaders to be sent to jail—and some of them have been sent to jail. There were 19 leaders of a State, County & Municipal Employes local imprisoned last year when 7,500 city Welfare Dept. workers struck for four weeks. Under a different law the late Michael Quill and several other Transport Workers leaders were jailed during the 12-day transit strike.**

But none of this really works. Part of the transit settlement was a provision that Quill and his colleagues be sprung from the lockup. Fines threatened against the union were never, in fact, actually levied.

The subway and bus workers got wage increases, and when a court held that this was illegal under the Condon-Wadlin Act the legislature hastily passed its ex post facto bill, backed by both Rockefeller and New York City's Mayor John V. Lindsay, saying, "Excuse it, please, but we don't think we'd better allow the law to be applied in this particular situation."

The SCME strike of Welfare Dept. workers was ended by an agreement that the 19 jailed leaders—13 men and six women—would be released, and that no further Condon-Wadlin penalties would be applied against them or the union pending a final court decision on the constitutionality of the law, which the union challenged. That case is still in the courts.

**The wage-and-working condition disputes—the basic issues that led to the walkout—were put up to a fact-finding panel with authority to recommend settlement terms.**

Teachers have struck the New York school system—and there were no Condon-Wadlin Act penalties imposed.

Administrators eventually run up against the hard fact that you can't run buses and subway trains with injunctions, that city welfare work can't be done by injunctions, that teachers are required to make a school system work.

* * *

**IT IS ENTIRELY** possible to sympathize with members of the New York legislature who called the hasty transit-worker exemption a "bad bill," possibly an unconstitutional act in that it singled out a special group for special treatment, a "stupid method of bailing out of a situation caused by an unenforceable law."

The legislature almost certainly will now pass a second special law making the penalty clauses inapplicable to the Welfare Dept. workers who struck last year. "The two cases are absolutely the same," remarked Democratic Sen. Joseph Zaretski. Social workers in a city "are doing work just as necessary as the guard on a subway train or the porter in a station."

**Several other legislators observed that, for practical purposes, the "monstrous" Condon-Wadlin Act was dead and that Rockefeller simply recognized that fact when he asked the special legislation for transit workers.**

The point is that the governor had a chance to improve the situation materially when the legislature last year sent him a bill modifying Condon-Wadlin Act penalties, substituting milder sanctions against striking public employes and, for the first time, authorizing collective bargaining for them.

Rockefeller vetoed the bill with a comment that it would "undermine the deterrent to strikes" by public workers and "impair vital functions of state and local governments." What does he think just happened in Albany?

**THE 3.2 PERCENT** wage guidepost proposed by the President's Council of Economic Advisers represents a discriminatory lid on wages, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) told Hobart Rowen (left) of the Washington Post and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on the weekly AFL-CIO public service radio interview, Labor News Conference.

***How to Buy:***

# Unexpected Big Medical Costs May Lead to Greater Problems

By Sidney Margolius

**A MAJOR CAUSE** of family financial predicaments is unexpected big medical bills. Such unanticipated expenses often are the beginning of deeper difficulties when families resort to loan companies to consolidate bills without realizing the cost of this type of credit, reports Meredith Jones, home economist at the Cincinnati Family Service agency.

A Tennessee credit bureau estimates that large doctor and hospital bills cause about one-third of family financial troubles. An American Bar Association committee found that medical bills are those most often turned over to professional bill collectors.

Medical expenses cannot be reduced as easily as food or recreation or even housing costs. Most of the really effective solutions to rising medical costs can only be accomplished on a community-wide basis, such as more efficient distribution of facilities to avoid duplication, and greater use of the comprehensive care provided by group health plans.

**These plans, such as Community Health in Detroit, Kaiser in California, Health Insurance Plan of New York, Group Health of Washington, and Group Health of Puget Sound have their own medical centers and staffs. HIP now is seeking to have its own hospitals, as Kaiser has. Some labor unions also have their own group care centers.**

Especially susceptible to the dangers of unexpected medical bills are families with several children, families which have committed all surplus income to installment payments, and retired couples. The retirees, or at least those who have reached 65, will have the protection of Medicare beginning July 1, if they also sign up for the optional Plan B, which will pay for doctor bills.

For younger families, the only possible way to budget for unexpected hospital and medical expenses is through insurance. Many families have only inadequate insurance, usually in an effort to keep down the expense.

**The real need is for as comprehensive a policy as you can afford. A policy with a large "deductible" (that part of the expense you pay), for example, the first $500 of an illness, will not protect against the tonsillectomies, broken arms, etc., which comprise most of a young family's medical bills.**

Least expensive way to buy health insurance is on a group basis. It usually costs 20 to 40 percent less for the same benefits.

While some policies are more suitable and cost less for the benefits provided, there is no really cheap hospital or medical insurance. Families in the $5,000-$10,000 bracket must expect now to allot 6 to 8 percent for health insurance and other health expenses.

**MOST WORKERS** have at least Blue Cross insurance for hospital bills. If you do not have access to a group plan for doctor bills too, find out if Blue Shield in your area accepts individual enrollments. While there are gaps in the coverage provided by various Blue Shield plans, in general it is less expensive and safer than individual policies offered by commercial companies, especially by mail.

**A major problem in buying individual policies from commercial companies is that they may refuse to accept you if your health history or physical exam indicate you would be a poor risk, or only accept you subject to a waiver of coverage for specified conditions, a Social Security Administration survey points out.**

Another problem is that your insurance may be cancelled or not renewed. This sometimes happens after you have been subject to an illness involving a series of claims for payments. The SSA survey reports that nine states now do not permit cancellation within the term of the policy, and several require that it can be cancelled or not renewed for at least a year or two.

Whether or not your own state law provides such safeguards, it is essential that you insist on them; that you refuse to buy any policy that makes exclusions or "eliminations" for the very illnesses for which you may need care, or that can be cancelled or "non-renewed" at the insuror's choice.

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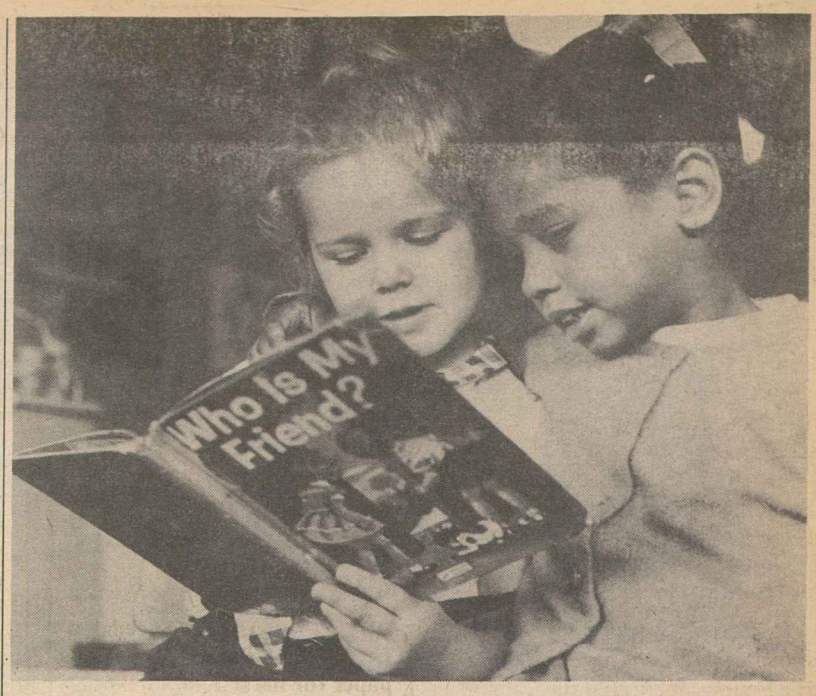



**PREJUDICE? IT HAS TO BE TAUGHT.** It has to be fought, too, and one of the means is National Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, to be observed the week beginning Feb. 20. The practice of brotherhood, the NCCJ notes, must not be restricted to a single week but must be maintained throughout the year.

***49,000 Persons Die:***

# Traffic Deaths Reach Record High in 1965

**TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS** in 1965 killed 49,000 persons, an all-time high, but the traffic death rate—fatalities per 100 million miles of travel—declined for the first time since 1961, the National Safety Council reported.

The death toll was a 3 percent increase from the previous record of 47,000 who died in 1964. In addition, an estimated 1.8 million persons suffered disabling injuries.

**The economic loss to the nation from traffic accidents last year totaled $8.5 billion, of which $3 billion came from damaged and destroyed property. The remainder resulted from wage loss, medical expenses and overhead cost of insurance.**

Travel in 1965 reached about 880 billion vehicle-miles, 5 percent over the 1964 figure. As a result, the death rate for 1965 was 5.6 fatalities for every 100 million miles of travel, down slightly from the 1964 rate of 5.7. The all-time low was 5.2 in 1961, while just 20 years ago—for 1945—the rate was 11.3.

The death toll for December alone was 4,940, up 10 percent from 4,490 in 1964 and the worst single month on record.

"We are, of course, somewhat encouraged by the fact that the death rate has gone down after three straight years of increases," said Howard Pyle, council president. "But we must also reverse the steady increases in the numbers of men, women and children who are killed every year in traffic accidents.

"As we recently stated before the Senate Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization, headed by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), however, there is no such thing as an easy, cheap, quick answer to our traffic problems."

In the council's testimony before the Ribicoff subcommittee, Pyle described a comprehensive 18-point program he said could cut the nation's traffic deaths in half.

**"The 18 points in our suggested program place heavy demands on all concerned," said Pyle. "Eleven of the points, for instance, spell out some activities that must be carried out by the federal government, such as more fully utilizing existing legislation to spur the engineering and design of safer vehicles and increasing financial incentives for intensified programs of traffic-safety research.**

"Other points call for stepped-up activity by state and local governments, and two recommend that the automobile industry itself accelerate the building of safer vehicles. The National Safety Council believes, for example, that all cars should have as standard equipment such safety devices as collapsible steering wheels, attachment points for shoulder harnesses, dual brake systems, and tires that are safe at maximum loads and legal speeds."

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Marx Brothers Magic Converts New Generation of Enthusiasts

By Jane Goodsell

**WHEN WE WALKED** into the theater, I realized with belated insight that we shouldn't have brought the children. It was one thing to tell them how screamingly funny the Marx Brothers were, but it was quite another to let them see for themselves. It wasn't the first time we'd made the same mistake of trying to recreate our own bygone enthusiasms for our children, and it always turned out to be a hapless venture.

The delights of bygone days rarely retain their luster in the here and now and, by this time, we should have realized that sentimental journeys into the past were doomed to disappointment. But experience had washed over us in vain, and here we were, taking the children to see a double bill of "A Day at the Races" and "A Night at the Opera."

**I cringed when I remembered the many times the children had heard Jim and me reminiscing about old Marx Brothers movies. We always ended up asking rhetorically, "why don't they make movies as funny as that nowadays?" In short, we thought the Marx Brothers were the greatest, and we'd said so in no uncertain terms.**

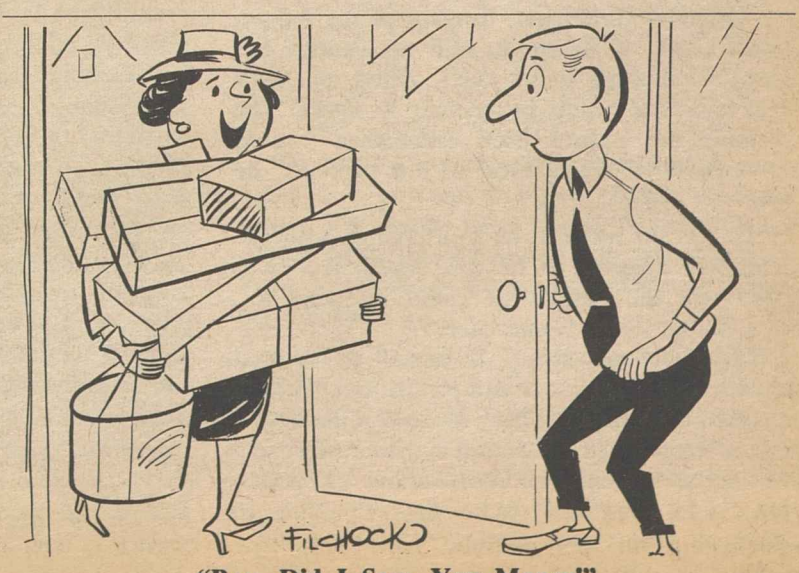
Now, as we edged our way to seats in the darkened theater, I knew that we were about to be proved wrong. The Marx Brothers weren't—and probably never were—as funny as they used to be. Had we come by ourselves, we might have whipped up some faint enthusiasm for old times' sake. But why had we brought our daughters?

**I WAS SO** engrossed in introspection that I didn't pay much attention to the movie. We came in during a scene in which Groucho is masquerading as the noted surgeon, Dr. Quackenbush, and Harpo and Chico are his orderlies. Mrs. Rittenhouse, the grand dame, is seated in the examining chair and Groucho is taking her pulse. "My good woman," he murmurs, "you have mice."

My husband nudged me and guffawed. I smiled wanly. I had made up my mind to be just as unamused as my daughters. Let them patronize me for my youthful naivete but now, at least, I could be just as superior and sophisticated as they could. I intended to be the first to suggest that we leave.

**I was wondering how soon I should do so when I heard a strangled gasp from the row behind me where the children were sitting. I looked around, and there was Molly—laughing so hard she was gasping for breath. Katie and Ann, on either side of her, were clutching their stomachs and howling.**

And suddenly, miraculously, the Marx Brothers were as wild and wonderful as ever.




**"Boy, Did I Save You Money!"**

# Consumer 'Truth' Laws Need Stressed

## *Shopping Safeguards Held Vital To Preserve Bargaining Gains*

Wage increases won at the bargaining table are being lost at the shopping center in the absence of laws to protect consumers.

An article in the February issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist documents this warning with examples of everyday sales and lending practices which reduce the buying power of every family's earnings.

The AFL-CIO's magazine discusses the two big consumer bills on the unfinished business agenda of Congress—truth in packaging and truth in lending legislation.

**It also focuses attention on lesser-known consumer legislative issues—including the need to close loopholes in the Food, Drug & Cosmetics Act, extend federal meat inspection, bring standards and safety to the sale of automobile tires, and explore the ramifications of trading stamps given away with purchases.**

Most of the pending consumer bills have been urged by Pres. Johnson. But the article points out that "strong consumer and labor support will be needed if consumer legislation is to move from committee rooms into actual enactment."

### Main Points

Anne Draper of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research prepared the article, which makes these main points:

The purpose of the truth-in-packaging bill sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D.-Mich.) is to require intelligible packaging so that the consumer will be able to compare brands on the basis of price and contents—without using a slide rule or a magnifying glass.

It would require the net weight of the contents to be plainly printed on the front panel. It would bar such meaningless descriptions as "jumbo half-quart" as a substitute for one pint. It would prohibit manufacturers' "cents off" promotion when there is no assurance that the cents off are actually passed on to consumers.

### Weight Standards

It would also authorize government agencies to set standards for reasonable weights or quantities in which packaged products can be sold. Today, for example, a busy shopper may be faced with a choice between a 20-ounce package for 35 cents or a competing brand's 24.5 ounces for 40 cents.

### *Is It 300 Sheets— Or Only 300 Pages?*

**Your youngster needs a package of loose leaf filler paper for his school notebook.**

**Would he notice the distinction between a package marked 300 sheets and one marked 300 pages? Would you?**

**The manufacturer who counts each sheet as two pages (front and back) profits by the confusion. His "300 pages" is really 150 sheets of paper. But there is no law which prevents him from trying to mislead the buyer.**

**In another area of consumer discontent, the Hart bill would permit establishment of meanings for such descriptive terms as "regular," "large" or "king-sized." It would authorize definitions of "serving" so that the claim "serves four" would have some relation to reality.**

The bill would also prohibit "slack-filled" packages—where the contents do not fill the container thus presenting a deceptive impression of the amount to the buyer.

Industry spokesmen have claimed that this is often inevitable with the use of high-speed packaging machinery. The Federationist article counters with the question:

### Candy Illusion

"But how does this explain the four-inch candy bar packed in a six-inch tray—giving the illusion of six inches of candy?"

To illustrate the loss to consumers through confusing or misleading packaging, the Federationist cites an experiment conducted at Eastern Michigan University.

Thirty-three young, married women were instructed to select the most economical package—the largest quantity for the price—for each of 20 products at a selected supermarket.

**The shoppers made mistakes on an average of nearly half the purchases. And their mistakes cost them more than 9 cents extra on each dollar spent—the equivalent of a 9 percent pay cut.**

If consumers are handicapped in shopping for groceries, they make even more costly mistakes when it comes to securing a loan at the lowest cost or getting the best deal when buying goods on the installment plan.

Very often, in fact, they never know how much they are being charged for credit.

### Tricky 'Discounts'

For example: discount rate of 7 percent for one year is a true interest rate of about 13.9 percent, while a $7 per $100 add-on rate is about 12.9 percent in true interest.

But most often, there is no simple way to judge a sales offer. For example, an advertisement for a used car might read: "Only $1,644 . . . $97 down . . . $11 a week."

**The heart of the truth-in-lending bill of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D.-Ill.) is the requirement that the borrower be told both the dollars and cents cost and the true annual interest rate of a loan or credit purchase.**

Prominent disclosure of interest costs in terms that can be compared with each other would do a great deal to bring down the cost of borrowing by encouraging credit-shopping, the article notes.

It cites a University of California study of families using installment credit to buy automobiles.

Four-fifths of them did not check any credit source other than their car dealers. They paid an average of 22.9 percent in true interest charges. The one-fifth that did check other lenders came out with a relatively low 12 percent rate.

**Over two-thirds of the families said they did not know how much they were paying for credit in terms of annual interest and of those who thought they did know, most were under the impression they were paying "5 or 6 percent."**

If each family had used the best available credit source, the average saving on new cars would have been $148 and on used cars $74!

Here is an example of how the Douglas bill would help a car buyer decide between paying off $1,500 at the rate of $53.40 a month for 36 months or $60 a month for 30 months.

### Charges Stated

Under the Douglas bill, the first lender would have to state that the payments include a finance charge of $422.40 at an annual interest rate of 18.3 percent. The second lender would have to state that his plan represented a finance charge of $300 at an annual interest rate of 15.5 percent.

Thanks to the federal meat inspection law, about 85 percent of all meat and 65 percent of processed meat products are federally inspected. But inspection is not required of meat and meat products which do not cross state lines. Only six states have adequate state inspection laws, and 19 states have none at all.

Rep. Neal Smith (D.-Ia.) has introduced a bill to extend federal meat inspection to virtually all meat and meat products.

**Cosmetics can now be put on the market before being tested for safety—making the consumer a guinea pig for new products. Only after injuries occur, and the government hears about them, can action be taken to get unsafe products off the market. And persons with allergies often are unaware of the risk they take in using certain cosmetics, because no list of ingredients is required.**

Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D.-Mo.) is sponsor of a bill which would correct this.

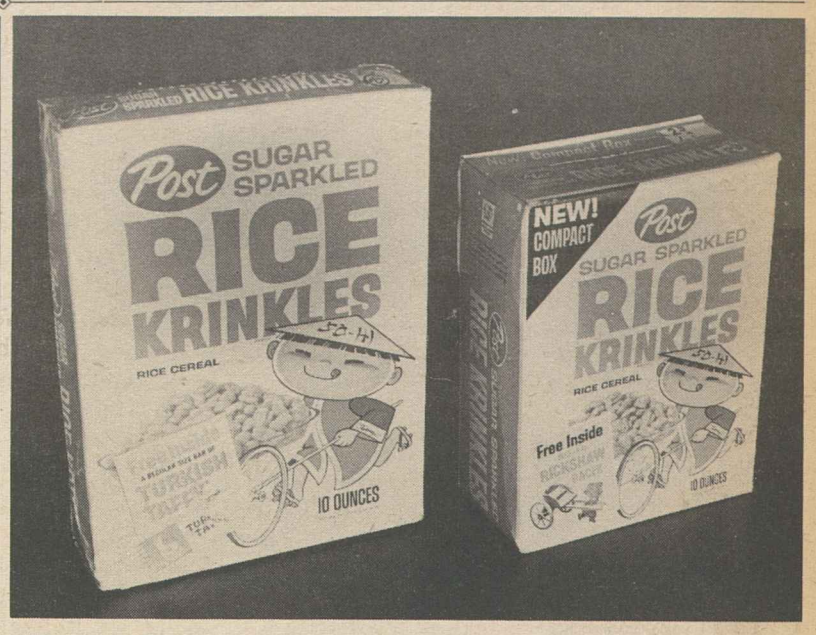
A bill to established federal safety standards for new tires and a grading system for tires has been introduced by Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D.-Wash.) after hearings sponsored by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D.-Wis.).

### Tire Confusion

To the consumer and to most tire dealers, the nomenclature of tires is a confusing jumble of meaningless adjectives.

There is no fixed meaning for terms such as "premium," "first-line," and "second-line." One manufacturer's "second-line" may be equivalent to another's "premium" or a third firm's "de luxe."

**Several congressional committees have expressed interest in investigating the effect of trading stamps on prices—to determine if the consumer actually benefits or whether the added cost boosts prices beyond the value of any "gifts" received by stamp savers.**




**CHANGE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT** was praised by housewives, who found the smaller, compact package holding the same amount as the large container took up a lot less space on the pantry shelf.

**WHAT'S IN THE PACKAGE** would be clearly printed on the label if the truth-in-packaging bill sponsored by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.), who does his own checking, is enacted by Congress.

**EVEN AN EXPERT** like Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs, may be mystified by the incredible variety of weights and sizes that "things" come in.

**LOW-INCOME WORKERS** suffered a "tragic setback" as a result of the filibuster that blocked repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning (left) told the 17th annual banquet of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. Shown with him are, from left, COPE Area Dir. Charles S. Caldwell, Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and Pres. Edward F. Toohey of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, who also is local COPE chairman.

# *Canada Labor Sees Urgent Need For Economic Growth Policies*

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian workers, like their brothers in the United States, want a bigger share of the profits they're helping their employers pile up and class the danger of inflation as secondary to the peril of curbs on purchasing power.

The Canadian Labor Congress, at a face-to-face meeting with Prime Minister Lester Pearson and his cabinet, declared that maintenance of the economic improvement recorded last year depends on preventing demand, and especially consumer demand, from dropping too far behind productive capacity.

The government recently asked organized labor to join a drive against alleged inflation by exercising restraint in collective bargaining. The CLC leadership told Pearson it feared his administration might act in the absence of a "real inflationary threat" and thus "cut our economic advance in midstride and cause a reversal of the downward trend in unemployment."

**"We cannot find evidence to support the view that Canada has entered, or is on the point of entering, an inflational period requiring broad restraints in monetary, fiscal, wage and other policies," the CLC said flatly.**

**The union delegation in a 15,-650-word statement pointed out that the times are so "good" there is an obvious ability on the part of employers to pay wages higher than has been the case in recent years."**

"Inevitably, wage and salary earners will seek to share in the good times," it continued. "Where they are organized into trade unions they will just as inevitably do so through the process of collective bargaining and, if necessary, engage in the entirely legal process of strike action after other methods have failed to achieve a satisfactory settlement."

It noted that the bargaining process, which includes the right to strike or lock out, is one of the methods used to attain a "redistribution of the wealth which is produced" in a market economy such as Canada's.

"If corporations are to have virtually unlimited freedom in the pursuit of profits," the statement added, "workers must be free in turn through their trade union and otherwise to obtain for themselves a fair share of the product of their labor."

The CLC expressed concern at threats to national unity posed by the demands of different provinces for regional and local autonomy in areas such as off-shore mineral rights, the right of opting out of federal social security programs and the right to curtail manpower services. The danger, the CLC said, lies in a weakening of the federal government to the point where it would be unable to plan for the nation as a whole.

**"We cannot conceive of full employment being established in Canada except through federal initiative," the labor spokesmen declared. "We cannot see our relations with other countries maintained except through the federal government. We do not see how our less well-to-do provinces can be assisted without a redistribution of the wealth which is produced in Canada irrespective of the province within which it is produced."**

The CLC also called for increased federal government efforts to stimulate the economy so the growing number of new workers entering the labor market can find jobs.

It urged Pearson and his Liberal government to introduce legislation to protect workers adversely affected by the sudden introduction of technological changes, and backed proposals making it obligatory upon employers to defer such changes until negotiations with the unions.

In international affairs the CLC asked the government to support a four point program in Viet Nam:

- "Unconditional discussions or negotiations, open to all parties to the conflict, to bring about an immediate cease-fire.
- "Implementation of the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962.
- "Self-determination and independence for the people of Viet Nam, as well as for all the people of Southeast Asia, free from outside interference.
- "A massive aid program to assist the people concerned in their economic development and rehabilitation."

# Salary Scales Higher For Union Teachers

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**at $6,500 by the U.S. Office of Education.**

In school districts with enrollments of 25,000 or more, the union teacher averages $791 a year more than the non-union, according to the study.

The survey was based on responses to a questionnaire from 489 school superintendents in districts employing 509,947 teachers and was undertaken by Pete Schnaufer and Don Burton, AFT researchers.

Despite the differential, the union said in making public the results of the study, there is still "dire need" of higher salaries and the removal of inequities. The AFT pointed to widely varying salaries among the states for teachers with the same qualifications and added:

"A nation that pays its teachers one and a half to two times as much in one state as it does to teach in another is creating a class system divided not by birth or wealth but by access to knowledge."

The AFT researchers compared their findings on teacher salaries with Labor Dept. reports showing averages of $14,429 paid attorneys in private industry; $11,573 for engineers; $11,023 for chemists and $8,672 for accountants.

"The flight from bad school to good school, from poor state to rich state, often does not pause for long even at the better salary; it carries the teacher right into a better-paying occupation," the report said.

**Both the union-calculated average salary in larger districts and the USOE overall average, the AFT declared, "are just a few dollars over the 'modest but adequate' standard of living seen by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the minimum needed by an urban worker to raise a family of four."**

"Regrettably," it concluded, "the teacher is still very much underpaid."

## Long Island Unionists On Hospital Group

New York—Pres. Toby Coletti and Exec. Vice Pres. Rocco Campanaro of the Long Island AFL-CIO have been named to the governing committee of the proposed new $34.5 million Children's Medical Center of New York. The site has not been determined, but is expected to be in Nassau County.

*In Message to Congress:*

# New Farm Program Offered by Johnson

Pres. Johnson in a special message to Congress charted a radically changed agricultural program for the country, including a return to the "ever-normal granary" concept for domestic needs and a revised foreign-food aid program aimed at promoting greater farm production abroad.

The message, plowing new ground in formulating a modernized U. S. farm program, emphasized these points:

- The "surplus" food problem, under which food from bulging warehouses was "disposed of" to help feed the hungry abroad, is no longer a "problem."

Except for cotton and one or two other products, the warehouse "surpluses" of the 1950s have disappeared and additional production is needed in some areas.

- Congress should therefore authorize an "ever-normal granary" approach under which the secretary of agriculture will authorize production to create "minimum reserve levels," if necessary with increases in crop acreage.

**To meet these standards, the Agriculture Dept. was directed immediately to increase soybean production, raise rice crop acreage by 10 percent and buy "limited quantities" of dairy products for domestic and foreign needs. "Milk from U. S. farms is the only milk available to millions of poor children abroad," the president observed.**

The rapid disappearance of our farm surpluses, Johnson said, requires that foreign-food assistance be tied to the urgency for underdeveloped nations by "self-help" to improve their own agricultural production.

### Day of Reckoning

The U. S. might stall off the day of reckoning for 10 or 20 years, he indicated, by unchanged policies of food shipments abroad. Candor required him, he said, to add, "the time is not far off when all the combined production, on all the acres, of all the agriculturally productive nations, will not meet the food needs of the developing nations" with their exploding populations.

**"Food for Peace" programs, he said in his message, should be tied to technical assistance and local self-help to lift farm production in developing nations from a mere subsistence level for farm families to a modern agriculture that produces cash crops.**

This would make farmers in these nations "a better customer of urban industry" and begin supplying the needs of their own people for food and fibers.

"Marked improvement" in these directions has already taken place in Greece and Taiwan, he said, which have raised their own food production and become better customers for their own industrial products and our food exports at the same time.

### Two Bills Stressed

The President asked for two specific bills: one embodying the "ever-normal granary" doctrine at home, the second continuing foreign-food aid tied to the theme of increased production abroad rather than the outmoded domestic "surplus" supply.

Our foreign aid programs have helped avert famine in the past, he declared. Now we need new programs emphasizing improved technology, stronger emphasis on nutritional foods such as "high-quality synthetic" substances based on protein isolated from fishes, a cooperative world attack on hunger, malnutrition and starvation.

**The reserve food stock the United States needs "lies in the 60 million acres now withdrawn from production" as "marginal," the President said, acknowledging a startling change in world and domestic conditions.**

Our commitment asserts "the interdependence of mankind in its quest for food and clothing and shelter," Johnson told Congress, recognizing that an abundant harvest is a "product of man's skill" as well as a gift of God, that "hunger and want anywhere are the eternal enemies of all mankind," that "agriculture is an essential pursuit of every nation."

# IAM Members Approve Pay, Per Capita Hikes

Members of the Machinists, voting in a union-wide referendum, approved a 50-cent monthly increase in per capita payments to the international union and a salary increase for officers and field representatives—their first since 1957.

Proposition 1, to raise per capita payments from $2 to $2.50 a month, won by a vote of 80,915 to 46,505. Proposition 2, raising salaries from 20 to 25 percent for union staffs, was carried 76,162 to 50,935.

Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore, announcing the tallies, said the changes will go into effect Apr. 1. In the meantime, an IAM committee on laws will write the changes into the union constitution as amendments.

**IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller expressed thanks for the vote which would help, he said, to provide "new incentives" to continued growth and service.**

Both questions were approved by the 1964 IAM convention but lost in a referendum late that year. In resubmitting them for balloting at January lodge meetings, the union's executive council made these points:

- More per capita income is needed to avoid drastic cuts in staff and services. Since 1962, grand lodge expenses exceeded operating income by $4 million.
- IAM staff members got no raises during a period when members' wages increased by an average of 37 percent. Only 8 cents of the 50-cent per capita boost will go toward salary hikes. The balance will be used to erase deficits and expand services voted by the 1964 convention.

## Central Body Presents 1st Community Awards

Oswego, N.Y.—The first Awards of Merit for service to the community under the new program cosponsored by the Oswego County AFL-CIO and the New York State Union Label & Service Trades Dept. were presented to Dr. John F. Burden, Oswego physician, and Frank W. English, manager of the local office of the Social Security Administration, a member of the Steelworkers, at a dinner in their honor.

*'Inequitable, Unworkable':*

# Building Trades Bar Bid for Wage Ceiling

(Continued from Page 1)

**that corporation profits after taxes went up 20 percent in 1965. No profit controls have been suggested.**

"The President told Congress dividend payments increased 12 percent in 1965. No dividend limits have been urged.

"The President told Congress professional workers' income went up 7.5 percent in 1965. No guidelines have been applied in this field."

**The building trades presidents strongly endorsed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's statement of Jan. 26 noting that the general level of wages has not even kept pace with rising costs, increases in productivity and the need to overcome inequities and substandard conditions.**

Construction employment is seasonal, depending on weather as well as economic conditions, they noted.

"The average work time per year is no more than 70 percent of normal industrial working time," they said. "While building trades mechanics have obtained, through their trade unions, comparatively high hourly rates . . . their annual wage income is far below the industrial average."

The statement pointed out that more than 8,000 locals of unions affiliated with the Building & Construction Trades Dept. engage in local-level collective bargaining and stressed:

"This is not an industry in which any single agreement sets a national pattern."

**Employment in the building trades "is essentially casual," the unions noted. "Workers are hired for a specific job and, when it is completed, they sometimes have to wait days and weeks until beginning work on another job."**

While the proposal for a national board to make recommendations on wage adjustments "has no official government status," the union presidents noted that the secretary of labor "has verbally indicated he is interested in it."

Their unanimous conclusion, the union presidents said, is that "the plan supported by Sec. of Labor Wirtz is unworkable and we therefore are unable to accept it."

# *Spending for Health Triples Since 1950*

Americans spent $36.8 billion on their health in 1964—nearly triple the $12.9 billion they paid out in 1950, according to a report in the Social Security Bulletin for January.

The study also showed that during the 15-year period:

- Per capita expenditures more than doubled, increasing from $84 to $191 per person per year.
- "Third party" payments for health services and facilities—by private insurance, government or philanthropic organizations — met slightly more than one-third of personal health care costs in 1950 and nearly 50 percent last year.
- Hospital care spending, slightly less than 30 percent of the total in 1950, rose to 35 percent; the $12.7 billion spent on hospital care in 1964 was nearly as much as the total health care bill in 1950.
- Spending for nursing home care increased seven times, from $142 million to $1.2 billion.
- Expenditures for the services of practitioners in private practice accounted for 32 cents of each 1950 health dollar and for but 29 cents of each dollar in 1964; health supplies — drugs, drug sundries, eyeglasses and appliances—which accounted for 17 cents of each dollar in 1950 cost 15 cents last year.
- Medical research, fastest growing item on the national health bill, jumped from $117 million to $1.3 billion.
- The cost of construction of medical facilities more than doubled, increasing from $840 million to $2 billion.

**The study showed that consumer payments, either directly or through private insurance, paid for 68 percent of the 1964 expenditures; government financing paid for 26 percent, and the rest came from other sources.**

But the federal government picked up nearly one-third of the bill for hospital and medical facility construction. The remainder of the cost was about evenly divided between grants from philanthropic organizations and financing by the hospitals themselves.

**AFTER 30 YEARS** as a union official, a war on poverty seemed a natural for George Cottell (right), 71, former business manager of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 437 in Fall River, Mass. So when he retired he enrolled as a VISTA volunteer and after a year of service in Hartford, Conn., signed up for a second year. Here he is with Richard Fraher, whom he helped rise from a jobless welfare recipient to the proprietor of a TV repair shop.

# Retired Unionist Finds VISTA a Way 'to Help'

Hartford, Conn.—George Cottell, who spent nearly 30 of his 71 years as a local union official, decided that "if I were not working now I'd just be rotting away" and has signed up for his second year of service in VISTA, the volunteer corps in the nation's anti-poverty effort.

Cottell, a native of Fall River, Mass., was business manager of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 437 there from 1927 through 1960 except for the stretch from 1935 to 1943, when he helped run the Works Projects Administration program in Massachusetts.

He resigned in 1960 to become executive director of the city's Public Housing & Urban Renewal Commission following four years of service as one of the commission's five members. He held the post until Aug. 1, 1964, when he reached the compulsory retirement age.

**A man who had spent as active a life as Cottell was, perhaps naturally, unhappy in retirement, and when he heard of Pres. Johnson's War on Poverty he obtained information through the office of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and applied for a job with VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America.**

A VISTA volunteer is paid $50 a month, plus a modest expense allowance, by the federal government and is not allowed to take a job that could be filled by somebody else. The primary task is to help social workers with over-large case loads.

Cottell applied, received an appointment in December 1964 and was invited to Washington to meet Pres. Johnson. Then he spent six weeks of training at Camp Newhope, N.C., and finally was assigned to the Hartford Welfare Dept.

He has since been helping slum residents find jobs, welfare services, health care, training opportunities and other services.

Cottell is familiar with poverty —"except for the war years, Fall River has been a depressed area since the first textile mill closed in 1922," he said.

"I've seen women in the mills getting $3 a week," he added. "That is why I got involved in the labor movement and helped organize unions all over Massachusetts and the rest of New England."

Asked why, at his age, he chose to enlist in VISTA rather than take it easy, he said:

"I wanted to do something to help people, and people in poverty need help."

# Ford, Chrysler Profit Marks Set Records

Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. weighed in with their annual financial reports — both showing new high records for sales and profits — although the two companies together fell short of matching General Motors Corp.'s earlier report of $2.1 billion in net profits.

Ford's 1965 revenue, the company reported, reached $11.5 billion, reflecting record-breaking worldwide sales of 4.5 million automobiles, trucks and tractors. This resulted in net profits of $703 million, after taxes and after reinvestment of $630 million in new plants and equipment.

**The profits climbed faster than the sales, which were 19 percent above the 1964 figures but yielded net profits 39 percent higher. Fourth-quarter sales were spectacular despite strikes, and this continued into 1966, forcing the company to raise its production schedules on new-model cars.**

Chrysler reported sales of just under $5.3 billion and net profits, after taxes, of $233 million—9.1 percent higher than the previous record year of 1964. The company also reinvested $292 milion from its revenues in property, plant and equipment, plus special tooling outlays of $160 million. An additional $127 million was invested in subsidiaries and associated companies.

Dividends paid dropped slightly —from $5.50 to $5.44 a share—because outstanding shares were increased by nearly 4 million. Chrysler said that since 1962 the company has "more than doubled" its sales, earnings and stockholders' investment in capital plant.

For Ford and Chrysler, as for GM previously, the 1965 sales and profits marked the fourth successive year of record-breaking highs.

# Johnson Picks Lee C. White To Head FPC

Pres. Johnson announced a series of major executive-level appointments, including the key nomination of Lee C. White, last of the top-ranking Kennedy White House staff, as chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

The FPC, with regulatory powers over interstate electricity, gas and oil pricing policies of private industry, for years has been a turbulent center of conflicts between private interests and the demands of consumer groups for protection against unlimited private profit-seeking.

**White has been special counsel to the President. He was previously, during the Kennedy Administration, deputy White House counsel under Theodore H. Sorensen. He succeeds Joseph C. Swidler at the FPC, who despite the controversial nature of many FPC decisions, won wide respect as a "swing man" in balancing the scales in the rate-fixing battles between consumers and power producers.**

The President in a news conference announced these additional appointments:

- Bill D. Moyers, press secretary, was given a "deputy" in Robert H. Fleming, hitherto chief of the American Broadcasting Co. news division.
- Dixon Donnelley was named assistant secretary of state for public affairs—the top-ranking job in the department's public information field.
- Elmer B. Staats, a veteran career official and deputy director of the Bureau of the Budget, was appointed comptroller general.

# Johnson Requests Funds to Launch Rent Supplements, Teacher Corps

(Continued from Page 1)

propriations bill of the first session.

**Johnson told Congress that top officials of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development have now set up guidelines for the program paying "particular attention to the views of Congress."**

He said non-profit organizations in 43 states are prepared to build "housing of modest design and cost" under this program. Urging that the money be provided to get it under way, the President said: "Congress alone can convert procedures and proposals into decent shelter for our people."

The Teacher Corps proved only slightly less controversial when it was approved by Congress. The Senate voted funds to get the program under way but at the insistence of House members of an appropriations conference committee, the money was deleted from the bill.

Urging that it now be appropriated, Johnson declared:

"Funds are needed now—so that the first teams to be chosen for the Teacher Corps may begin training this summer. This fall, in poor rural and urban areas, they will be sharing their skills and understanding with the children and teachers who need them most of all."

**He said the Teacher Corps would unite "the idealism and wisdom of . . . young graduates and accomplished teachers," raising the level of education through "enthusiasm and skill."**

The new secretary of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Robert C. Weaver, termed the rent supplement program "critically needed."

In a speech to the National Press Club, he said rent supplements would complement the public housing program and add needed flexibility. He noted that when a family no longer needs help, the government would just stop the supplementary program instead of making the family move, as would be required under public housing.

**Under the plan, housing would be built and managed by nonprofit organizations and private, limited-dividend developers. The program would be limited to housing "of modest cost and design," without luxury features.**

In urging additional funds for the Selective Service System, the President said inductions this fiscal year are expected to total 360,000 compared with the estimate of 125,000 on which the original $49.1 million appropriation was based.

## *Dirksen Weighing New Filibuster*

**Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen is so pleased with the success of his filibuster against repeal of Section 14(b) that he's threatening to use the same tactics against two other bills strongly supported by labor.**

**Dirksen told newsmen that he is "equally strongly" opposed to legislation improving the minimum wage and unemployment compensation laws.**

**He said he would decide whether to filibuster against these measures when he knew the final forms of the two bills. Neither measure has yet been acted on by the House.**

*Griffin Wants Up:*

# Nebraska, Michigan Set for Senate Races

A major political battle was assured when Nebraska's Democratic Gov. Frank B. Morrison announced that he would run against incumbent GOP Sen. Carl T. Curtis.

Curtis, completing his second term, was floor manager for Barry Goldwater at the Republican national convention of 1964 that nominated the then Arizona senator.

Morrison, rated as a conservative or middle-of-the-road Democrat, has proved his statewide appeal as a vote-winner by scoring three successive victories in a normally Republican state.

Lt. Gov. Philip Sorensen, younger brother of the late Pres. Kennedy's close adviser, Theodore Sorensen, is expected to seek the Democratic nomination for governor. A former Republican governor, Val Peterson, who left the state in 1953 to join the Eisenhower Administration, will run for the GOP nomination.

**Another fierce battle was assured when Republican Rep. Robert P. Griffin, one of the cosponsors of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act, announced he would seek the Michigan Senate seat held by incumbent Democratic Sen. Pat McNamara, who is completing his second term.**

The raging right-left split in the California Republican Party, centering on a candidate for governor against incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown, was intensified when the state's senior senator, Thomas H. Kuchel, gave an all-out endorsement of former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher against Ronald Reagan, actor and inheritor of remnants of Goldwater forces, for the Republican nomination.

**Otherwise in politics around the nation, Oklahoma's junior Sen. Fred R. Harris (D), elected in 1964 to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Robert S. Kerr, appeared assured of election to a full six-year term when the state's only prominent Republican officeholder, Gov. Henry L. Bellmon, announced that he would not run.**

Harris beat the former University of Oklahoma football coach, Bud Wilkinson, in 1964. Wilkinson promptly indicated he was out of politics and Bellmon says he is retiring, too.

A leading candidate for Democratic nomination as governor is former Gov. Raymond Gary.

The blazing Democratic primary race for governor in Alabama, to succeed retiring Gov. George C. Wallace, was sharply modified when a ranking moderate candidate, Ryan deGraffenried, a former state senator, was killed in an airplane crash. Remaining as leading candidates are former Gov. John Patterson, a persistent segregationist, and the liberal former Rep. Carl D. Elliott.

### Texas Liberal to Run

Ronnie Duggan, longtime liberal critic of the Texas Democratic organization and present critic of Pres. Johnson's Viet Nam policies, announced in Austin that he would run for the Senate as an independent in November.

He is expected to have no trouble in getting the necessary 25,000 signatures to petitions placing him on the ballot, once Democratic and Republican primaries are over, and qualified Texas observers say he may draw a strong protest vote from citizens dissatisfied with both conservative Republican incumbent Sen. John G. Tower and the Democrat expected to win the party's nomination with backing from Gov. John Connally, Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr. Carr is viewed by some liberals as no less hostile to Great Society domestic programs than Tower.

**A hot Democratic primary race was set up in Houston when veteran Rep. Albert Thomas died in Washington. Larry McKaskle, a real estate broker, will seek nomination for the 8th District seat against State Rep. Robert C. Eckhardt. The latter is expected to get the endorsement of the Harris County Democrats, a liberal bloc.**

A perennial candidate, Harold E. Stassen, announced in Philadelphia that he would run for the GOP nomination for governor against Lt. Gov. Raymond Shafer, the slated candidate of incumbent Gov. William W. Scranton's organization in Pennsylvania.

## 'Let's Negotiate'

**HEYWOOD BROUN AWARD** winner John A. Frasca, reporter for the Tampa, Fla., Tribune, tells Newspaper Guild banquet audience his "something big" in life is winning the union's 25th competition for the award. Also pictured are ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock (left), U.S. Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach (right) and Carl Pesavento, awards committee chairman, standing.

# *25th Broun Award Presented by Guild*

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Newspaper Guild gave its 25th Heywood Broun award to a reporter whose stories freed an innocent man from jail, and paid affectionate tribute to the memory of its founder, Broun, at an anniversary dinner.

With 21 past winners joining in the applause, John Anthony Frasca of the Tampa, Fla., Tribune accepted a citation and $1,000 in cash for 1965's top journalistic achievement in the spirit of Broun, the columnist who founded the union in 1933 and was its president until he died in 1939.

Frasca's entry, a series of stories printed between Aug. 5 and Sept. 29, 1965, led to the release from prison of Robert L. Watson, father of two who was serving a 10-year term on conviction of robbery at Mulberry, Fla., Mar. 11, 1965.

**The Tribune's series led to financial aid from an anonymous Tallahassee industrialist to pay for legal expenses; the volunteer efforts of two private detectives to get more facts, and the donated services of a Tampa attorney. A man who later confessed the crime was arrested and jailed along with a police chief and two policemen, all charged with conspiracy in the robbery. Watson was freed after serving 26 weeks of his sentence.**

The three awards judges chose Frasca's series as the best of 91 competing entries.

### 3 Special Awards

In addition, they gave special commendation to Steve Underwood and Harry Jones, Jr., of the Kansas City Star for stories that produced nursing home reforms. Honorable mentions went to Robert H. Collins of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and to John Moore of the Houston Post, both for stories exposing irregularities by public officials.

Judges were Benjamin C. Bradlee, managing editor of the Washington Post, who presented the top award; NBC News commentator David Brinkley, and Carl T. Rowan, columnist and former U.S. Information Agency head.

Twenty-one of the 26 living winners and co-winners of past Broun awards received certificates of appreciation from ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock.

**The anniversary program included film clips of Broun and brief recorded excerpts from two of his speeches; a talk by U.S. Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach; and a tribute to the Guild by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany delivered by Federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.**

ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson expressed the Guild's gratitude to Schnitzler for rallying labor support behind the union's first strike—in 1934 at the Newark, N.J., Ledger.

Special guests at the dinner were Broun's widow, Connie, and their daughter Patricia.

Katzenbach spoke of the rising crime rate and the need to increase public awareness of it and public determination to challenge it.

"This is a need many reporters and newspapers recognize and act on," he said. "This very audience demonstrates the tenacity and willingness of the press to pursue it as a high responsibility."

**He deplored, however, what he said was an absence of "experienced, sensitive reporting" on crime and the courts, resulting in "too many sensational crime stories designed to shock the reader and too few about the need for reform in bail and criminal court procedures."**

Katzenbach suggested that the Guild take the lead in promoting training programs for reporters.

## *Interest Rate Hiked On Savings Bonds*

**U.S. Savings Bonds are a better buy than ever.**

**Pres. Johnson has ordered the interest rate raised from its present 3.75 percent to 4.15 percent to make the bonds more competitive with other forms of saving. The new rate applies to bonds already issued as well as to those to be purchased in the future.**

**Johnson coupled his announcement with a plea to Americans to invest regularly in savings bonds as a "prudent and patriotic" action which strengthens the nation and its economy.**

# LBJ Tax Plan Wins Approval Of House Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

7 percent until Apr. 1, 1968, when it would drop to 2 percent. It would go down to 1 percent in 1969.

- Step up income tax withholding for persons with higher incomes by switching to a graduated system of deductions. At present all taxpayers have 14 percent of their earnings deducted each payday, with allowances for dependents. This results in most persons in higher tax brackets owing the government money at the end of the year. The new withholding taxes would run up to 30 percent, with exceptions provided for persons with heavy deductions.
- Require quarterly social security payments by self-employed persons.

**Except for the excise tax rollbacks, the legislation would not increase any taxes. But it would bring an estimated $4.8 billion more into the Treasury in the next fiscal year, mostly through a speedup in the collecting process.**

Six of the eight Republicans on the Ways & Means Committee said they "reluctantly" support the tax bill but urged that it be accompanied by a cutback in domestic social programs. Two GOP members opposed the increase in excise taxes.

## Safety Representative Designated by IUE

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has announced the appointment of Jack Suarez, president, Schenectady, N. Y., Local 301AE and vice president of District 3, as IUE representative in matters of safety and occupational health.

2-19-66

# NMU Officials Report on Visit To Viet Nam

New York—The National Maritime Union has made recommendations to the Navy on reducing time lost by civilian ship crews because of congested Viet Nam ports, based on a three-week inspection trip by NMU Vice Pres. Mel Barisic and T. J. Walker, the union's assistant contract officer.

**At a Washington meeting with Navy Under Sec. Robert H. B. Baldwin, Barisic recommended procurement of barges, tugboats, and floating cranes to help unload vessels in crowded harbors.**

The NMU officials also met with Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson on problems affecting the morale of seamen in Viet Nam. Johnson agreed to help the union and shipping firms set up recreation centers, speed mail delivery and ease shore leave restrictions in military zones, Barisic said.

# Drive Launched to Bolster Liberal Ranks in Congress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**COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT** to enhance job and promotion opportunities for Negroes will be undertaken by the AFL-CIO and the National Urban League, the Executive Council voted at its Bal Harbour, Fla., meeting after hearing from Whitney M. Young, Jr. (left), the league's executive director. Listening to his explanation are Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, with Civil Rights Dir. Don Slaiman in the background. **(See story, this page.)**

## Council Steps Up Labor's Campaign

**By Saul Miller**

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Intensified and strengthened political action to increase the number of liberals in the House and Senate emerged as a major goal of the AFL-CIO for 1966.

The stepped-up drive in the off-year elections took shape against the background of the failure to overcome a GOP-Dixiecrat filibuster blocking repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, differences on the content of a minimum wage bill, opposition to "one-way" guidelines designed to hold down wage increases, and economic and political problems.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its winter meeting in the Americana Hotel, spelled out the approach in its statement dealing with the 14(b) repeal filibuster, declaring:

**"The liberals in the House and Senate must be re-elected in the 1966 elections, and their ranks increased. This means an even greater united effort by the labor movement."**

Pres. George Meany put the 1966 effort in a framework of independent action, telling reporters that the labor movement will make its own way politically and that it doesn't have to "toady along behind" any political party.

Stressing that the labor movement is non-partisan politically, Meany said, "I don't buy the idea that we have no place to go." Labor has lived through many administrations, he noted, where the President did not agree with labor's objectives but the unions kept fighting for their point of view.

**Assessing the filibuster against 14(b) repeal led by Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, the AFL-CIO president said labor would give close scrutiny to the role of the Republican Party. Its record on liberalism is not good, he said, and while the GOP generally has an affirmative attitude on anything that big business wants, it takes a negative approach on anything that organized labor proposes.**

The Administrative Committee of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—the council plus 40 union officials—strongly supported the campaign to expand and strengthen political action this year, rejecting the concept of political neutrality or inactivity. The committee indicated that candidates will be judged on their records regardless of party and that major efforts will be made on registration and vote campaigns.

The COPE objective will be to improve on its 1964 performance in all areas, with a continuing drive to get affiliates to meet their financial quotas. The voluntary 5-cent assessment of all affiliates for the register-and-vote campaign will be continued and greater efforts made to secure voluntary contributions from union members—the Give-$1-to-COPE drive.

In his press conference remarks, Meany said that he saw no need for the organization of a labor party in the U.S., and that American unions had achieved greater benefits and strength without a labor party than unions in other countries with such parties. But if such a course is necessary for the AFL-CIO, he added, it would be considered.

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**'Down Payment for Poor':**

## Prompt Action in Congress Urged on Wage Floor Boost

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for prompt action by Congress on minimum wage legislation as a "down-payment for America's working poor."

The Executive Council said that proposals of a bill before Congress—HR 10518—to extend the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to 7.9 million additional workers and to raise the wage in several annual steps to $1.75 an hour would constitute "modest steps, indeed."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the federation "can't buy" what he understands are the Administration's proposals on minimum wage—$1.40 per hour effective September 1966 and $1.60 effective September 1968. He said a year has already been lost in the minimum wage fight because of failure of Congress to act in 1965, that the minimum should be at the very least $1.60 in September 1967 and should then go to $1.75.

**Meany replied to a reporter's query on whether the AFL-CIO would wage a battle in Congress against the Administration's proposals by saying that "if that's what it's got to be, that's what it will have to be. We have our position and we will stick to it."**

He termed the difference with the Administration on wage-hour legislation a family quarrel and said that, in effect, it provides a "testing ground" in terms of future relationships. He added that labor will battle for what "we think is the proper type of minimum wage legislation," stressing "I don't want a war with anyone."

The council pointed out that the proposed improvements must be measured against "nearly 10 million workers who would still be left outside the act's protection and the wages that are required for decent living by the nation's workers."

**Prompt action is needed, the council emphasized, so that the wage-hour law "can serve its original purposes in the public interest and help win victory in the war on poverty."**

Noting the present exclusion of more than 17.5 million workers from protection of FLSA, the council said that even if these workers were given the law's existing pro-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Johnson Asks Campaign To Cleanse Rivers, Air

Pres. Johnson asked Congress for a wide-ranging and permanent program to cleanse the nation's river basins and atmosphere of pollutants, and coupled with it proposals for a new Redwood National Park in California and eight other major recreation areas.

As foreshadowed in his State of the Union message last month, he urged an effort to "clean and preserve entire river basins from their sources to their mouths."

**For the immediate future he asked a demonstration program built upon "a new kind of partnership" involving interstate compacts and community cooperation, with federal financial assistance, for sewage disposal systems and federal enforcement of standards of pollution abatement.**

The enforcement power, he said, would be transferred by executive order from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to the Dept. of the Interior, which already has water preservation programs ranging from irrigation to saline water research.

He proposed elimination, in the "demonstration projects," of the dollar-ceiling on federal sewage system grants to local communities and a total of $50 million in new federal funds to begin both plan-

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## Job Training Program Set with Urban League

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO and the National Urban League will join in a cooperative movement to enhance job and promotion opportunities for Negroes, Federation Pres. George Meany announced here.

The program was approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which voted $10,000 a year for three years to help launch it after an appearance before the council by Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the league.

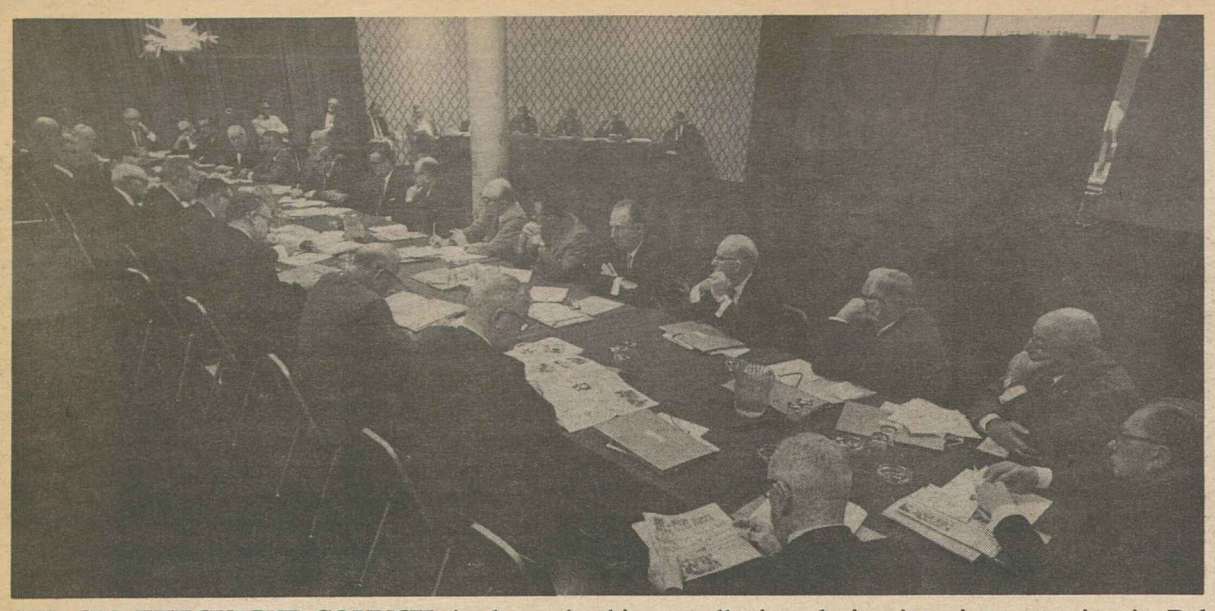
Meany at a press conference termed the Urban League approach "very positive" and a "good program" in terms of pre-apprenticeship training for Negro youths and job promotions for Negro workers.

**He said the AFL-CIO is "not satisfied" that discrimination is being eradicated at all levels of the trade union movement as quickly as desired, but stressed that "constant improvement" and progress are being made. Complete elimination will take time, he noted, and the AFL-CIO will continue to press for results.**

Voicing support for the AFL-CIO's civil rights program, Young told the council that "we both recognize" that unfortunately there still remain "many gaps between the stated policies of the AFL-CIO and the practices of some local unions."

The great increase in the number of Negro union members, Young said, "is due to their growing awareness of the advantages to be gained from such membership." Working with the unions, the league "will encourage more active participation of non-white workers in unions and community activities." It is "imperative," he added, "that minority youth be assisted in making early vocational choices" based upon first-hand knowledge of the requirements necessary to enter into

*(Continued on Page 3)*



**AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL** is shown in this overall view during its winter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., the council's second session since the 1965 convention in San Francisco.

# *Renewed Fight Pledged on 14(b); Council Scores Role of GOP*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Dirksen-led Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that blocked repeal of Section 14(b) "has raised once again the question of whether his party (the GOP) is the anti-labor party, the party that stands unalterably opposed to any social progress legislation," the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's position on the filibuster was spelled out in a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting here. **(Text on Page 6.)**

**The council declared that the labor movement, despite "formidable" obstacles, will continue the battle to win repeal of the section of the Taft-Hartley Act allowing states to bar union security provisions. The key to the struggle, it said, will be the 1966 elections which will call for "an even greater united effort by the labor movement" to increase the number of liberals in House and Senate.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that Sen. Everett McKinley Dirkensen's filibuster action on 14(b) and the action of other Republicans, including leaders in the House, indicated that labor must give close scrutiny to the role of the Republican Party. He said the GOP is looked on "as the more conservative of the two parties," that its record on liberalism is not good and that the party has an affirmative attitude on anything that big business wants and a negative attitude on anything that organized labor proposes.

He noted that a group of Democrats in the Senate essentially belongs in the GOP and follows an ultra-conservative political line, but said this does not change the responsibilities of the Republican Party. Dirksen and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, House GOP leader, "want to take us back to the last century" in terms of their social and economic views, he commented.

Meany stressed that the council's comment on the role of the Republican Party is "not a conclusion but something we must think about."

**The council statement on the 14(b) fight noted that while a majority of the Senate favored repeal, it was prevented from even considering the bill because of the Dirksen-led filibuster. It stressed that "all but six of the Senate Republicans and all but four of the Southern Democrats" were included in the filibuster coalition.**

The Senate's failure to vote on the issue has created the following situation, the council said:

- Section 14(b) remains on the books and the inequities that arise from "right-to-work" laws in 19 states will continue; the "corrosive interstate competition for industry" will proceed; and the intrastate conflicts over "right-to-work" laws will be "renewed and intensified."
- Senate Rule XXII will continue to "frustrate majority action." Dirksen has raised the threat of filibusters against minimum wage and unemployment compensation bills. The AFL-CIO is for full debate as long as a "terminal point" is reached when a vote is taken.

**Disservice to Democracy**

"The Senate does democracy a disservice by insisting that the only true majority is two-thirds," the council said.

- Organized labor will meet the new promised attacks by the professional promoters of "right-to-work" laws "any place they arise." The "turmoil and rancor these contests will arouse will be of their making," it added.

The council noted that "the propaganda barrage against 14(b) repeal, based upon the most outrageous and inflammatory falsehoods, has misled thousands of well-meaning citizens." The statement added:

**"The wells of information upon which Americans rely were for the most part poisoned by an unbridled venom and deliberate dishonesty. Never have the purveyors of opinion been more unanimous in a shabbier cause."**

In reply to a query, Meany made is clear that he did not believe that Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) did "as much as he could" in the fight against the Dirksen-led filibuster.

# Meany Charges Deceit In Anti-Repeal Editorial

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A classic example of the deceit used in the campaign against repeal of section 14(b) was unveiled for reporters covering the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting by Federation Pres. George Meany.

He noted that just a few minutes before the final vote on cloture was taken in the Senate, in an attempt to shut off the filibuster, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R.-Ill.) introduced into the Congressional Record an editorial from the Miami Herald of Feb. 17, 1966, entitled "A Principle Goes to Jail."

The editorial said the repeal of 14(b) would put employers under the threat of going to jail and cited a case of a Milwaukee businessman, Levi Mews.

There was no principle involved in the case, Meany commented, except the principle of obeying the law of the land. He cited the following facts:

**On Sept. 11, 1963, Local 139 of the Operating Engineers filed with the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board a complaint charging Mews Ready Mix Corp. with unfair labor practices. After hearings, etc., an enforcement judgment was entered May 20, 1964, requiring Levi Mews to make certain pension and welfare fund payments, submit payrecords to officers of the funds and discharge an employe, Laverne Schlei.**

No appeal was entered and on June 12, 1964, Mews was served with an order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for failing to comply with the judgment. On July 3 the circuit court entered a judgment finding Mews guilty of contempt for failing to fire Schlei and failing to pay certain employes.

On Nov. 2 a new show cause order was issued on the contempt question but Mews could not be located. Finally after further hearings in January and February of 1965 he was again adjudged in contempt and received a 30-day prison sentence on one of two violations and an additional 30 days on the third.

"These were the facts in the case," Meany said. "The Miami Herald made no attempt to determine them. Sen. Dirksen made no attempt to determine them. Both chose rather to slander the trade union movement."

# Re-Use Fees Add to Income Of Musicians

Hollywood, Calif. — Hollywood Musicians Local 47 last year collected more than $454,000 in penalty and re-use payments for musicians in the fields of phonograph recording, live television and recorded spot announcements and jingles.

The Overture, the local's monthly newspaper, noted that penalty payments ranged from about $16,000 paid by one company down to $10.80 added to one musician's salary because he wasn't paid within the time specified in the contract. Payments for re-use ran from about $1,100 to more than $130,000.

The local pointed out that the total reported does not include comparable penalty and re-use payments in motion pictures and television film.

*At GE, Westinghouse:*

# 8 Unions Draw Up Joint Contract Goals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Eight AFL-CIO unions which have formed a united front for 1966 contract talks with the electrical industry's two giants have drawn up a program of bargaining goals aimed at regaining lost ground.

It will be presented to a Conference on Collective Bargaining set for Mar. 15 in Washington at which locals with members in plants of the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Corp. will be represented.

The Committee on Collective Bargaining the international unions set up declared the goals of the joint program were:

- "To provide for a catch-up in wages and other benefits in which the GE and Westinghouse agreements fell behind since 1960.
- "To provide for GE and Westinghouse employes a fair share of the gains in productivity that have enabled these corporations to realize such substantial increases in profits.
- "To secure for GE and Westinghouse employes wage and other benefit provisions equal to those provided by comparable companies and industries."

**Unions Listed**

Associated in the common venture are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Auto Workers, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Technical Engineers and Flint Glass Workers.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when questioned at a press conference during the Executive Council meeting here observed that the joint approach to negotiations "makes sense." If it works in this case, he added, it will be applied in other areas where it might prove helpful.**

The program to be laid before the Mar. 15 meeting includes proposals for substantial wage increases, including cost-of-living clauses and elimination of geographical differentials; holiday and vacation standards equal to the rest of the industry; measures to maintain job security and continuity of income; the union shop; full arbitration; provisos for dealing with automation, and substantial improvements in pension and insurance benefits.

**GE and Westinghouse, the committee said in a statement adopted here, can well afford to boost wages and make other contract improvements.**

Employes of the two firms, it noted, have fallen 25 to 30 cents an hour behind other basic industry wage and benefit levels since 1960. While improvements ranged between 2.7 and 3.9 percent per year in other industries, it went on, they have averaged only 2.1 percent at GE and 1.8 percent at Westinghouse. The cost of living has risen by 7.7 percent since June 1960, it continued, reducing the "real net gain" to eight-tenths of 1 percent for GE workers and one-half of 1 percent for Westinghouse employes. It said, too, that employe productivity based on sales per employe has been rising at about 5 percent a year.

Both corporations, the committee declared, "have been enjoying unexampled prosperity."

GE's profits have jumped from $200 million in 1960 to $355 million, a rise of nearly 80 percent. The net earnings of Westinghouse, "after difficulties in the early 1960s due in part to the effects of the price-fixing conspiracy," the committee said, almost doubled from $57 million in 1962 to $107 million last year.

**"Not only have we not secured wage and other benefit provisions that these corporations could provide," the statement said, "but we have not really had genuine collective bargaining during the past six years. . . .**

"We are joining together in this effort to secure genuine collective bargaining for the first time in many years from these corporations. We pledge each other the fullest of mutual cooperation and support to secure . . . equity and justice in 1966."

# *Israel Cited as Model For Developing Lands*

Miami Beach, Fla.—The developing countries in Africa and Asia "can learn much" from the Israeli experience and their unions can profit from the role of Histadrut in building the Middle East nation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared here.

Meany's assessment of Israel came at a dinner honoring Mrs. Golda Meir, former Israeli foreign minister, and launching the 1966 State of Israel bond drive.

Pointing out the long-standing support for Israel by the American labor movement and the U.S. government, Meany said that Israel as a democracy and a continuing force for world peace "not only needs but deserves help." He wished the bond drive "the greatest success" to help give the nation the strength to secure "a just and lasting peace with the entire Arab community."

**The AFL-CIO president noted: "I am sure that by now the Arab people, as distinguished from demagogic leaders, really want to live in peace and friendship with Israel—for their own good, for the good of the whole world."**

He emphasized also that on the basis of Pres. Johnson's recent proposal that American help should go to countries which are not "hostile to us" and which provide solid evidence that they are determined to help themselves, "some of Israel's most dangerously aggressive neighbors are disqualified from receiving American assistance."

The federation president pointed to the recent "so-called Tri-Continental Congress" held in Havana at which the delegates "pledged themselves to armed hostility against the United States." The chairman of the political committee of this conference "was the chief delegate from the UAR. He denounced our country as the 'first enemy of the world.' And the ruler of the UAR himself sent warm greetings to this gathering of guerrillas whose first aim is to destroy our country and its good neighbors in the South."

Meany paid high praise to Mrs. Meir's role in building Israel and her inspiration to all men and women who cherish freedom as a way of life. "She truly personifies," he said, "that unique combination of human qualities that are indispensable to the triumph of progress over backwardness, prosperity over poverty, freedom over tyranny, peace over war."

# Council Spurs Drive for '66 Elections

## *Urges Strong Effort To Bolster Liberals*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The political and legislative concerns that dominated the opening days of the Executive Council sessions were expressed in a series of statements that:

- Urged prompt congressional action on minimum wage legislation as a "down-payment for America's working poor." **(Story Page 1.)**
- **Spelled out labor's determination to continue the battle to win repeal of 14(b), certain that the repeal measure has the necessary support for passage if the Senate filibuster can be overcome. (Story Page 2; Text Page 6.)**
- Called for greater utilization of the 1964-65 Civil Rights Acts, more efficient enforcement and a greater degree of compliance by local communities. **(Story this page.)**
- Urged a "top priority" in Congress to "revitalize" the unemployment compensation system at the current session. **(Story this page.)**
- Supported a National Urban League-labor program to enhance job and promotion opportunities for Negroes. Meany later described the program as a "very positive" approach and pledged full AFL-CIO cooperation. **(Story Page 1.)**

**Meany Comments**

At his press conference Meany:

- Strongly reaffirmed labor's opposition to the Administration's wage-price guideposts as "one-way" programs that have the effect of keeping wages down. He reported on conversations between the council and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz on economic policy, minimum wages and other matters, terming the discussion "amicable."

Wirtz, at a separate press conference, told reporters that the Administration's position was to make every effort to win acceptance of voluntary restraints and make them work. He said he planned to continue to present the guidepost viewpoint and the dangers to the economy for any labor settlement that is "out of line."

- **Stressed that labor was especially concerned over the applications of guideposts to minimum wages, declaring that the war on poverty can never be fought successfully in those terms.**
- Said that the boycott of ships dealing with North Viet Nam, as proposed by three AFL-CIO maritime unions, "makes a lot of sense." **(Story Page 4.)**
- Voiced support for a joint bargaining approach to negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse by eight AFL-CIO unions. **(Story Page 2.)**

In other actions, Meany announced that after hearing a presentation by Pres. Charles Cogen, of the American Federation of Teachers on the St. John's University strike and a proposal for a council of AFL-CIO professional unions, the council:

- Voted to set up a subcommittee to study the question of academic freedom and its relationship to the trade union movement. Meany named Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, David Sullivan and Lee W. Minton to the committee.

**Meany said "the AFL-CIO firmly believes that the faculty members discharged by St. John's University are clearly entitled to full and fair hearings conducted under democratic procedures. We urge the St. John's University administration to grant such hearings without further delay."**

- Set up a subcommittee to investigate the matter of a council of professional unions, assess the need and report back to the next council meeting. Meany named Vice Presidents Richard F. Walsh, Joseph A. Beirne and I. W. Abel to this committee.

**WHAT WENT ON** at the AFL-CIO Executive Council's sessions in Bal Harbour, Fla., was relayed to reporters for every branch of news media by Pres. George Meany at a series of press conferences. Here he is flanked by Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack (right) and Assistant Dir. Robert Wentworth.

# Broadened Wage Floor Pressed to Aid Poor

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tection "they would receive only a poverty wage." Under the current $1.25 minimum wage a fully-employed, year-round worker earns $2,600, substantially less than the Administration's "poverty level" of $3,130 a year.

The statement declared also that the cost of improvements in the wage-hour law "can easily be absorbed out of record-breaking business profits and rapidly rising productivity."

**While endorsing legislation now before Congress, the council said that organized labor would continue its fight for extension of the act's protection to all workers and for an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour.**

The council advanced detailed data to support its position and stressed the following points:

- Minimum wages raise the wages of the very poor. Studies show that the lowest wage rates usually rise to the level of the federal minimum only by changes in the law.
- The minimum wage historically has required periodic revision and such revision is needed now. The last increase from $1 to $1.25 was in 1961.
- The overall cost impact of small-step increases in the minimum wage is slight. A $1.40 minimum wage for presently covered workers and a $1.15 minimum for more than 7 million uncovered workers would increase total wage and salary payments in 1966 by one-half of 1 percent. The impact in succeeding years would be roughly similar if the minimum were gradually raised.
- Low wage industries have shown that they can make adjustments.
- Minimum wage changes do not cause unemployment. Various studies, in fact, show just the opposite.
- Inflation has never resulted from small increases in the minimum wage. During the past five years, while the minimum wage increased twice and coverage was extended, the Consumer Price Index has been relatively stable.

**The council statement reviewed the various groups of unprotected workers who would be covered under HR 10518, including those in retail trades, restaurants, laundries, hotels and motels, hospitals and related institutions, construction, logging, motion picture theaters, agricultural processing and farm workers.**

It said that the "same automatic percentage increases and extensions of coverage must also be provided in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa as on the mainland."

## *TrainingPlan Set by Labor, Urban League*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

apprenticeships and into technical and other occupations."

The League program, in cooperation with the AFL-CIO, will:

- Set up programs to improve the position of Negro workers "in those occupations, industries and business enterprises" which have union contracts.
- Disseminate within the Negro community information on job prospects in the blue-collar labor market, the nature of unions and the rights and responsibilities of union membership.
- Establish a national trade union advisory committee within the urban league to further the cooperative relationship for job opportunities in organized skilled trades and assist in the placement of qualified individuals in job categories where their skills can be fully utilized.

**Young told reporters at a press conference he hopes the program will open a "new era of cooperation" between the labor movement and the Negro community, because the condition of the Negro worker today is little different than it was five or 10 years ago.**

With unions opening doors to Negroes in greater numbers, he said, the challenge to Negro groups is to provide men who can take advantage of the opportunity.

## Four Are Named To IUOE Board

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Four changes in membership on the executive board of the Operating Engineers were announced here by Pres. Hunter P. Wharton.

Business managers of four IUOE local unions were elected by the board to succeed four veteran members retiring after long years of service to the union. The new members are:

Thomas A. McGuire, Local 15, New York City, replacing William J. Stuhr of Local 520, Granite Ctiy, Ill.

William A. Gray, Local 428, Phoenix, Ariz., succeeding Charles Palaska, Local 324, Detroit.

Russell T. Conlon, Local 302, Seattle, succeeding Jack McDonald of Seattle.

Dale Burchett, Local 49, St. Paul, Minn., in place of Paul O. Larson of St. Paul.

# High Congress Priority Urged on Jobless Aid Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress was urged to give "a top priority" to proposals to "revitalize" the unemployment compensation system at the current session.

The urging came from the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which said a bill—HR 8282—on which extensive hearings have been held in the House Ways & Means Committee, would correct the current unfair and outmoded situation.

It stressed that the tremendous variations in state laws called for federal standards. "No emergency now exists," the council emphasized, "to justify any more temporary patchwork."

With all the limitations in state laws—in coverage, eligibility, duration and weekly benefit amount—"only one out of every five dollars due to unemployment is compensated."

**The bill before the House committee, the council said, would increase benefits, extend protection of the system, prohibit extreme variations in eligibility requirements and disqualification penalties and provide extended benefits for those unemployed beyond six months who have used up all of their state rights.**

"A modernized unemployment insurance program can be a major preventive strategy for fighting poverty," the council statement said, "by acting immediately to support family income and forestall the workingman's dependence on his creditors and public forms of relief."

The council pointed out that other bills under consideration would limit the payment of extended benefits to people unemployed only in recession conditions and that "this would defeat the purpose of the system."

It cited also "efforts to discredit jobless pay improvements" by resort to "epithets picturing compensated workers in derogatory terms. The cry of abuses is a thinly-veiled attack to reduce costs and the employer tax contribution," the council declared.

# Enforcement Step-Up Asked Under Rights Act

Bal Harbour, Fla.,—The AFL-CIO called for greater utilization of the 1964-65 Civil Rights Acts, more efficient enforcement and a greater degree of compliance in local communities.

These steps are necessary, the federation's Executive Council declared here, "to insure that equality under the law and equal opportunity become fully realized."

It added that beyond equality under the law is the basic need for full employment providing real jobs at good wages, integrated schools providing quality education, an adequate minimum wage protecting millions now excluded and expansion of the war on poverty on every front.

**The council expressed the hope that the Administration's proposals on equal administration of justice will achieve the goals laid out by Pres. Johnson in his State of the Union message calling for non-discriminatory jury selection and authority for federal courts to try those who attack or intimidate civil rights workers.**

Johnson's call for more aggressive action on school desegregation and new opportunities for minorities to escape from urban ghettos was welcomed by the council. It stressed also the need for strengthening the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by giving it power to issue cease and desist orders in job discrimination cases.

The statement noted that there has been "substantial progress to date" as a result of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, but that greater efforts were needed, especially under the Civil Rights Act title barring distribution of federal funds to communities and programs that do not measure up to full integration.

## Cost Held No Excuse To Cut Women's Pay

Employers may not pay women less than men simply because they claim the cost of employing women is greater, the Labor Dept. ruled.

Wage-Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist said such a policy would be "plainly contrary" to the Equal Pay Act and would "perpetuate and promote discrimination against women."

# Peace Corps Picks Teacher For Key Post

Robert Klein, who was a shop steward for Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers while teaching in New York City public schools and a member of the local executive board, has been named director of Peace Corps activities in Ghana.

Klein was a volunteer in the Peace Corps' first overseas mission, serving in Ghana from 1961 to 1964. He is the first corps volunteer to head a countrywide operation.

A graduate of the University of Chicago with a master of arts degree, he also attended Teachers College at Columbia University and began teaching social studies in the New York school system in 1956. He became active in the UFT, served on its scale and grievance committee and was on the executive board at the time of the one-day strike that won union recognition in 1960.

**During his first tour of duty in Ghana he taught English and history in the Sefwi-Wiawso Secondary School, 300 miles north of Accra, and remained as a Peace Corps field staff member—the first ex-corpsman ever given such an appointment—when his term as a volunteer ended in 1963.**

The following year he was transferred to East Africa and as associate director established the Peace Corps in Kenya five months before the first volunteers arrived. Since September 1965 he has been at Peace Corps headquarters in Washington as an African regional desk officer.

**DEEP IN DISCUSSION** during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., are Vice Presidents George M. Harrison (left) and I. W. Abel.

# *Wider Powers Urged For NLRB Examiners*

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch of the National Labor Relations Board, testifying before a House labor subcommittee, said NLRB members believe a plan to give greater authority to trial examiners to speed up decisions in unfair labor practice cases "would now be appropriate."

As a single change in NLRB procedure, the plan would "probably have the greatest effect" in whittling away the mounting backlog of unfair practice charges, McCulloch told a special subcommittee inquiring into board procedures.

A proposal called Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1961 would have given examiners authority to dispose of unfair practice cases which do not present "novel issues of fact, law or policy." The plan was defeated by the House and McCulloch testified the board did not feel it should attempt by rule to do what the House "expressly disapproved."

As the intake of unfair practice cases continues to climb, the board believes the time has now come to give the examiners more decisional authority, subject to board and court review, he said.

**McCulloch opposed a proposal, in a bill pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee, to require formal examiner's hearings in election cases. He said this would "nearly treble" the number of examiner hearings and cause increased delays.**

The NLRB chairman said the board has made strenuous efforts to handle its increasing load of work fairly and expeditiously but the rising level of cases "demonstrates that the national labor policy still meets determined challenge and resistance" in some quarters, he said.

**Last August he had told an interviewer that too many American businessmen are illegally impeding union organization and indicated that the board may seek new techniques to discourage anti-union conduct by employers.**

Since 1958, McCulloch testified, the NLRB case intake has climbed from 16,750 a year to 28,000 and may exceed 30,000 in 1966. Despite the hiring of 25 more trial examiners, the time lag from end of hearing to examiner's decision shot up from 77 days in the last half of 1963 to 114 for 1965's last six months, he said.

Another witness, NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman, reported that 91 percent of NLRB cases are handled by the board's 31 field offices. Most cases are disposed of in 30 to 45 days, he said.

**Time Lags**

The initial decision to issue a complaint is made within 25 days after a charge is filed, Ordman said, but the time before a complaint is issued has increased from a median of 56 days in fiscal 1964 to 59 days in fiscal 1965. The goal he said, is to

**He noted that the board's rulings have been upheld in 80 percent of the cases in which they have been challenged in federal courts. About 50 percent of board decisions are taken to court and the longest delays occur at this level, he said.**

Reporting an increase in the number of discretionary injunctions asked against employer unfair labor practices, Ordman said they averaged 17 a year in the 1962-65 period as against three a year in 1953-59.

*For 6th Straight Year:*

# Business Foresees Further Profit Rise

The booming profits surge of the past five years is expected to continue throughout 1966, according to a survey by economists for McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Taking their questions directly to corporation executives, McGraw-Hill learned that 83 percent of the companies expect their pretax profits to be higher this year than last, that nearly half anticipate that the gain will be 10 percent or more, and that only 8 percent expect earnings to slip.

The gains in 1966 may not be as spectacular as in 1965, when profits before taxes jumped 15 percent and net earnings after taxes a sensational 20 percent, but most businessmen foresee a rise of about 6 percent in pretax earnings, McGraw-Hill reported.

**In addition, they anticipate a rise of 9 percent in corporate cash flow, on top of the 15 percent gain registered last year. Corporate cash flow means retained earnings and depreciation, and business firms expect to be able to finance 77 percent of their planned capital spending for the year from these internal funds.**

While McGraw-Hill's economists were making their survey of prospects for 1966 business profits, two of the nation's industrial giants released the actual figures for 1965.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported record revenue of $11.3 billion and net income of $1.85 billion, also a record.

General Electric Co., including its foreign operations for the first time in a consolidated report, said gross revenues were $6.2 billion and net earnings $355 million, both record highs.

The McGraw-Hill survey of business expectations for 1966 eliminated corporate income from agricultural operations and from overseas plants, it was specified, and overseas profits may be "substantial."

**A pretax leap in earnings of 6 percent this year would be "impressive," the survey observed, because it would occur "without the benefit of some very exceptional stimulants" applied to the economy in 1964 and 1965.**

The five-year record, as compiled by the McGraw-Hill economists, shows a climb from about $50 billion in gross profits in 1961 to nearly $70 billion in 1965. An additional 6 percent rise this year would push the figure well above the $70 billion mark, excluding all profits earned overseas or from agriculture and fisheries.

# Court Orders Firm To Rehire Supervisor

New Orleans, La.—An employer who refused to recall a laid-off supervisor after he testified against the company in a National Labor Relations Board proceeding is guilty of unfair labor practices against rank-and-file employes, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals here ruled.

The decision upheld an NLRB order against the Oil City Brass Works, Beaumont, Tex. The appeals court based its ruling on the principle that if the power of the board to protect its witnesses is not coextensive with its power to compel testimony, the "overriding purpose of the National Labor Relations Act will be frustrated."

**Boilermakers' Drive**

The issue grew out of an organizing drive Boilermakers Local 587 started at the firm's plant in 1962. Oil City Brass refused to grant recognition on the union's requests, and the local filed unfair labor practice charges. During a hearing before a trial examiner John Hammock, a supervisor on layoff, while under subpoena, testified against the employer's interests.

**The company complied with an NLRB order to bargain on request, but the union filed another charge claiming that whereas Hammock had been offered reemployment before the first hearing, he was told after testifying that a job was not available. In the second case, the NLRB found he was denied reinstatement because of his testimony.**

The board maintained that because Hammock was refused recall after his testimony, rank-and-file employes would fear retribution if they testified. The appeals court rejected this reasoning as "irrelevant," declaring that the real issue is whether the company's refusal to recall the supervisor interfered with, restrained or coerced rank-and-file employes in the exercise of their rights. The board's order should be enforced as an "inherent protection of its source of information" necessary to assure rank-and-file employes "the exercise of their statutory rights," the ruling stated.

"Rank-and-file employes have a right to have their privileges secured by the act vindicated through the effective administrative proceedings provided by Congress," the court continued.

**"As in the instant case, it may often be necessary to have supervisory personnel testify. It follows, therefore, that any discrimination against supervisory personnel because of testimony before the board directly infringes the right of rank-and-file employes to a congressionally-provided, effective administrative process. . . ."**

Though the law is restricted to protecting the rights of rank-and-file employes, the court added, it "is broad enough to cover any restraint" on their rights.

"We can think of few restraints more direct," it observed, "than actions calculated to prevent rank-and-file employes from having supervisors testify on their behalf."

# Maritime Unions Weigh Hanoi Shipping Boycott

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO maritime unions are planning a Washington conference to work out plans for a boycott against ships of nations which have traded "and are still trading" with North Viet Nam.

The conference will be called if in the next 30 days the Administration does not invoke stiffer penalties against nations whose ships are involved in the North Viet Nam trade, the federation's Maritime Trades Dept. said.

**The department's executive council supported a wire sent to the President by the Seafarers, Maritime and Longshoremen's unions declaring that a recent decision to bar ships which engage in such trade from participating in U. S. foreign aid programs is "a slap on the wrist" which will not stop the support for the Communist nations. The MTD said the alternative is "to invoke a boycott" against ships of nations trading with the North Vietnamese.**

At a press conference, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in reply to a question that the boycott proposal "makes a lot of sense." He voiced complete sympathy with the unions' approach and said he was "in general agreement with their attitude."

**'Blood Money'**

The wire to the President, signed by Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, declared that trade with North Viet Nam "puts blood money in the pockets of ship owners and other profiteers in so-called allied nations." Asserting that the time for "pussy-footing" is long past, the three union leaders said "American seamen and longshoremen are determined to take action to discourage the flow of supplies which strengthens North Viet Nam and their puppets in the Viet Cong in their aggressions and thus enlarges the threat to world peace."

The wire concluded that "very soon our members will begin to demonstrate their protest on all waterfronts in this country directed against any and all ships of those nations which permit trade with North Viet Nam."

MTD leaders said they hoped the Administration would be able to come up with a workable program so that the Washington conference and boycott program would not be necessary.

The department's resolution pointed out that a number of measures have been introduced in Congress calling for punitive actions against vessels trading with the North Vietnamese, including banning from U. S. ports, but that the State Dept. has refused to lend its support to the bills.

# Survey Compares State Jobless Aid

A new 222-page "Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws" has been issued by the Labor Dept. to help give the public a better understanding of the program and how it works.

The study covers state legislative changes during 1965 and includes sections on methods of financing, state unemployment insurance programs, benefits, conditions to be met for payment and administrative systems.

The volume was first published in 1937 and has been revised periodically since. The new edition, which includes a loose-leaf format for updating changes, may be purchased for $1.50 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

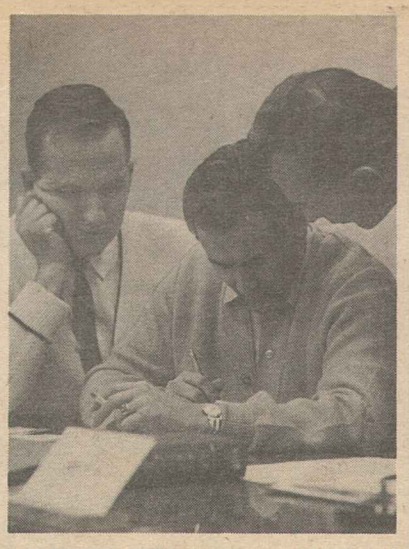
# 'Passed Over' Unionists Win RehiringOrder

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found Champion Papers, Inc., guilty of unlawfully refusing to rehire seven laid-off members of the Papermakers & Paperworkers because of their union sympathies, and recommended that they be returned to work with backpay for lost time.

**The union charged that seven women workers, laid off during a reduction in force at the firm's Hamilton, O., plant, were passed over last May when Champion added 30 permanent employes to its staff of sorters.**

After hearings, Examiner Ivar H. Peterson, former NLRB member, ruled that the firm failed to follow its own seniority practices and passed over the union adherents to discourage union membership.

**COOPERATION** makes for success in organizing, Coordinator James Pierce of AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. tells listeners at Southern Staff Training Institute sponsored by AFL-CIO and National Institute of Labor Education.



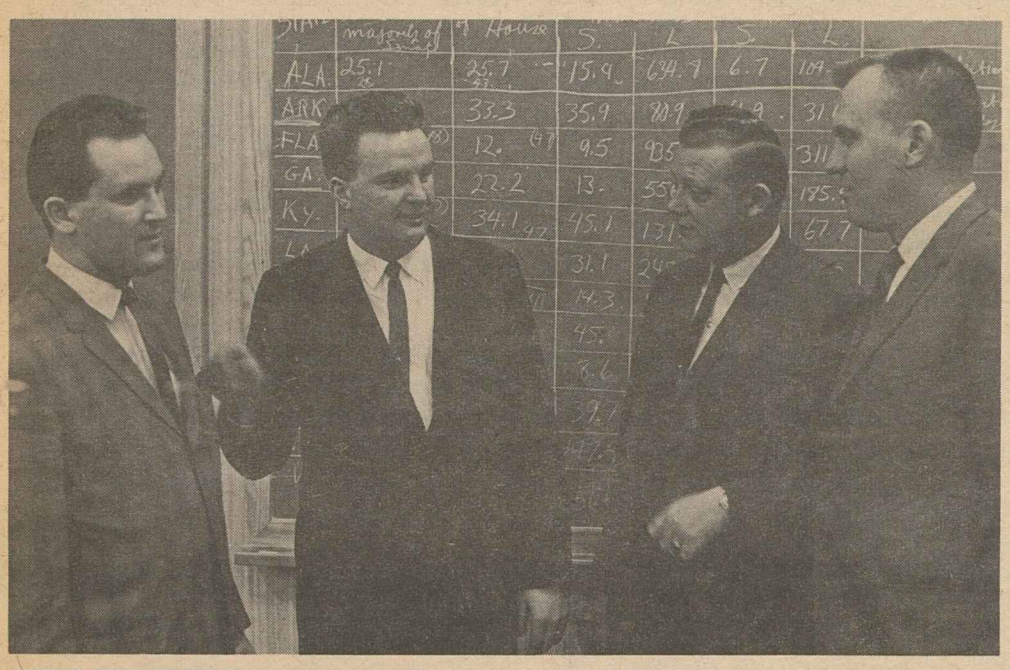
**ARBITRATION** is subject of this study by three trainees—Willis Robinson, Connelly Springs, N.C.; Kenneth Lax of Ft. Worth, Tex.; Hugh Owen, Memphis, Tenn.

**MAKING A POINT** in class discussion is John W. Jennings of Transport Service Employes. Others, from left, Mrs. Michael Volk, wife of an Auto Worker delegate; Eugene Gore of IUD and Hub Cope, of Mayfield, Ky., Clothing Workers.

# Union Staffs Sharpen Skills at Institute

**Full-time staff representatives of unions with locals in the South went to school for a month at the University of Georgia at Athens. They analyzed all phases of union work under modern conditions, got up-to-date reports on use of tools they need for union service. School was the Southern Staff Training Institute, third in a series sponsored by National Institute of Labor Education and AFL-CIO Departments of Education and Civil Rights. To date institute has trained 57 staffers from 20 unions, 18 states. Instructors came also from Universities of Texas and North Carolina, Michigan State and Clark University.**

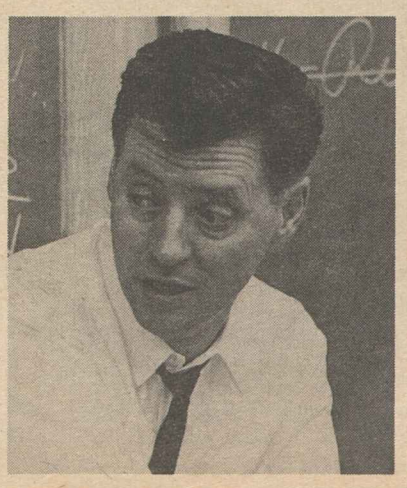
**PICTURE** at left shows some trainees and wives hearing Roy Wilkins, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, tell of changes made and what lies ahead for the South.



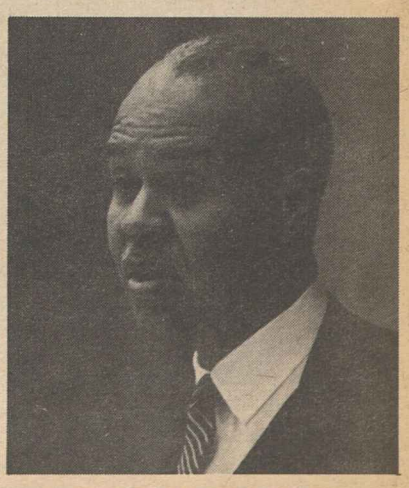

**FOUR TRAINEES** from Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers talk legislative reapportionment after class session on that subject. Blackboard shows percentages of members that control state houses.

**INSTRUCTORS** at first week's institute sessions, from left, seated, Marvin Friedman, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Co-Dir. George Guernsey, Federation's Dept. of Education; Dir. Emory Via, Southern Regional Council; standing, E. T. Kehrer, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Russell Allen, Michigan State University.

**TWENTY-ONE DELEGATES** to staff training institute pose with instructors on university steps during break in month-long training period. Not present for picture was Dir. Donald Slaiman of AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, who taught several sessions.



**INFORMAL POSE** catches concentration of Alan Kistler, AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.



**NAACP'S ROY WILKINS** gave trainees first-hand report of progress in civil rights developments.

# The Dirksen Filibuster

IT WAS the principles of representative democracy that suffered the most when a filibuster denied to the Senate its right to act on the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

As the votes proved, a majority of the Senate favored repeal and wanted to act on it. But this majority was prevented from even considering the bill when Sen. Dirksen led a filibuster coalition that included all but six of the Senate Republicans and all but four of the southern Democrats.

Sen. Dirksen succeeded in blocking repeal of 14(b). But by renewing the Republican-Dixiecrat alliance, he has raised once again the question of whether his party is the anti-labor party, the party that stands unalterably opposed to any social progress legislation.

This is the situation:

1. Section 14(b) remains on the books. The one break in an otherwise uniform edifice of labor relations law is unrepaired. The inequities that arise from compulsory open shop laws in 19 states will continue; the corrosive interstate competition for industry, based upon low wages, weak unions and minimal social benefits, will proceed; the costly intrastate conflicts over so-called "right-to-work" laws will be renewed and intensified.

2. Rule XXII of the Senate, which permits unlimited debate on any motion or any bill offered to the Senate unless a limit is imposed by a two-thirds majority of the senators present and voting, continues to frustrate majority action. It perpetuates the threat of negative government by 34 out of 100 senators. The threat became a reality on 14(b), and Sen. Dirksen has raised the same threat against minimum wage and unemployment compensation bills.

**We in the AFL-CIO do not argue for shotgun government. We believe the Senate should have the power to delay, to debate at length, to give public opinion a chance to mobilize. As a minority we cherish the rights of all minorities. We are for full debate, as long as it ultimately reaches a terminal point when a vote is taken. We oppose debate whose only objective is to prevent a vote. The Senate does democracy a disservice by insisting that the only true majority is two-thirds.**

3. The professional promoters of the invidious doctrine that masquerades as "right-to-work" have proclaimed their intention of mounting new campaigns in a number of the 31 free states. The turmoil and rancor these contests will arouse will be of their making. We will meet these attacks any place they arise.

4. All these problems call for political action. The liberals in the House and Senate must be re-elected in the 1966 elections, and their ranks increased. This means an even greater united effort by the labor movement.

The obstacles are formidable. The propaganda barrage against 14(b) repeal, based upon the most outrageous and inflammatory falsehoods, has misled thousands of well-meaning citizens.

**There was literally no place where most citizens outside the labor movement could find an objective statement of the 14(b) issue or of the trade union position. The wells of information upon which Americans rely were for the most part poisoned by unbridled venom and deliberate dishonesty. Never have the purveyors of opinion been more unanimous in a shabbier cause.**

Yet the truth can and will prevail, as it has prevailed before. Repeal of 14(b) is supported by a majority in the House and the Senate. It is supported by civil rights leaders and by the churches. It is supported by the people. Therefore, we look to the future with confidence that 14(b) will be repealed.

*—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 21, 1966.*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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## Seeding Time

***Tradition May NOT Be Served:***

# Changing Voter Power Patterns New Element in 1966 Elections

*The following is excerpted from "New Factors in the '66 Elections" by Willard Shelton appearing in the February issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**THE VOTERS** in the November 1966 midterm elections will choose 435 members of the House, 35 members of the Senate and 35 governors, in addition to literally thousands of other officials for lesser state and municipal posts.

It has long been a generally accepted rule of American politics that in midterm elections (that is, the non-presidential years), the opposition party scores gains over the party in control of the White House.

Most of the one-time "rules" are now, however, out the window. It is no longer true, for example, that a presidential candidate who wins by a shattering majority can automatically pull in with him the coattailriders in races for the House and Senate. Eisenhower beat Stevenson in 1956 by more than 9 million votes but Democrats retained their grip on both houses of Congress. Kennedy Democrats in the midterm election of 1962 lost only a net of two House seats to the Republicans—practically a standoff, and far below the average of more than 40 seats that had shifted in midterm balloting for many years.

**Besides, new elements must be taken into account this year. More than 20 states have rejiggered their congressional districts in line with the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" doctrine and more will have completed redistricting before next November. A member of the House may find himself running in a district that is more strongly Democratic or more strongly Republican than it was in 1964 and is at least partly unfamiliar.**

In the southern states, the fact of heavier Negro registration—not as high as might have been hoped but nevertheless substantial enough to command respect among old-line white politicians—is a new element.

Still, it is possible nine months in advance of the elections to note certain facts and certain imponderables and apply them even to the races for governor, where the voters in recent years have shown a remarkable alacrity in throwing out whichever party was in power and voting in the other party.

The elections of 1966, indeed, may be the first where the ancient "rules" no longer apply because of changing power patterns among the voters—the influence of cities and the suburbs going up, the ancient dominance of sparsely-populated rural areas dipping.

**THE DEMOCRATIC** Party has shown great strength, as measured in votes for members of the House for many years. Its congressional candidates ran ahead of its presidential candidates in the elections of 1948, 1952, 1956 and 1960; only the disastrous Goldwater nomination of 1964 handed the Democratic nominee, Mr. Johnson, a national plurality so enormous that it outstripped the natural strength of his party. And the Johnson landslide, in turn, pulled into victory other Democratic candidates in districts they scarcely dreamed of ever winning, some by such thin pluralities that they obviously must now be counted as potentially vulnerable.

**It is not generally realized how strong and steady a tide of Democratic victories has been flowing for at least 14 years, even when the GOP had the father image of Gen. Eisenhower as a presidential candidate.**

Eisenhower had one Republican Congress—just one—and this by the narrowest of margins, in his eight years in the White House. He lost control in the mid-term elections of 1954 and Democratic victories since then have been piling up.

The Democrats scored a net gain of 47 seats in the House in 1958 and great successes in the Senate, including the election of the remarkable group labeled the Class of '58 that was totally re-elected in 1964.

Republicans in 1960 regained 21 of the 47 House seats they had lost in 1958, although their presidential candidate, former Vice Pres. Nixon, rolled up a personal vote surpassing the total GOP vote for Congress. But this was, for the time being, the end of the line. In the mid-term elections of 1962, when John F. Kennedy was in the White House, as noted above, the GOP's net gain in the House was only two seats.

**With the Johnson landslide, the GOP suffered a net loss of an additional 37 House seats and two Senate seats to the Democrats in 1964. The party was left with only 17 governors out of 50—not even a quorum at the annual Governors Conference. It lost state legislatures and the mayors of municipalities, and sheriffs and judges in the counties.**

So we come to 1966—and there aren't really any familiar "rules."

***Morgan Says:***

# 'Body Clocks' Put Off Balance By Jet-Speed Time Changes

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

LOS ANGELES—I am happy to note that the medical experts are digging into a problem that has bugged us jet-age travelers for a long time. The airlines are improving their storage and delivery services and I hardly ever lose my hand luggage anymore, but on long flights I am constantly leaving my emotional and physiological baggage behind.

Morgan

On a jet junket to Moscow a few years ago I must have dropped my basal metabolism somewhere over the Greenwich meridian. On a 27-hour swoop from Washington to Saigon last summer the timing of my digestive functions fell off into the Pacific long before we crossed the international dateline. Even on the momentary jaunt that spanning the American continent has become I often feel like a drop-out from the Lewis and Clark expedition.

With subborn pride I refused to admit that this was the fatigue of old age overtaking me and now I learn from the science news dispatches that I don't have to. Multiple crossings of time zones, it says here, make your "body clock" run down. Several months ago, in experiments run by the Federal Aviation Agency, some human guinea pigs were flown from Oklahoma City to Rome, penetrating seven time zones in a few hours; through 10 time zones to Manila and from Washington, D.C., to Santiago, Chile, a long flight with no time change; longitudinally speaking, Santiago is east of Washington.

**What happened? According to a New York Times account, "after the west-to-east and east-to-west flights, even the Ph.D.'s in the two groups—all of whom were male college graduates—could not add up a double column of figures either rapidly or properly. All showed tension measured by an increased perspiration rate, and their decision-making processes were out of kilter.**

"It took three to five times longer for their 'body clocks' to switch to foreign time. Every subject adapted much faster back home despite the equal number of time changes on the return flight.

"After the north-to-south Santiago flight, by contrast, the men showed nothing wrong except fatigue."

The human body, as well as other living organisms, it appears, functions by delicate internal rhythm patterns (or "biological clocks") which presumably may be disturbed by, among other things, rapid changes of time and place.

**"Man's days, his nights, his diseases, his times of trouble, periods of confusion, moments of clarity," according to a recent bulletin from the National Institute of Mental Health, "may well be determined and balanced by a delicate and vastly complex intermeshing of biological time cycles."**

Much more research is needed before hard and fast conclusions can be drawn about these phenomena. Scientists differ over where these rhythm mechanisms or clocks are located and what they are most sensitive to. It now seems very probable, however, as reported in The National Observer recently, that some of these cycles are entirely controlled by such external forces as light, darkness and significant changes in time.

**THIS POSES** intriguing and troublesome questions: what about the mental capacity of jet-propelled diplomats and businessmen to make command decisions after long, time-zone-consuming flights? (Already some corporations and the State Dept. are faced with the probable necessity of instructing their respective traveling representatives to rest at least a day before plunging into important negotiations abroad.)

**If there is a problem now with jet travel, won't it be compounded when we start getting there in half the time via supersonic transport? We won't even mention the physiological complications of space travel for the moment. As for the mere supersonic jaunts, just around the corner of progress, Dr. Sheldon Freud, an Air Force research psychologist loaned to the FAA for its experiments, asked: "Will we have to rest twice as long afterward? Is it worthwhile getting over there in such a hurry?" In terms of safety and efficiency, one of the most vital questions of all is what happens to the body clocks of jet pilots on long flights?**

In March the FAA plans to run the same extensive tests on 10 jet transport pilots which the initial experimental groups underwent in 1964 and 1965. The experiments will involve flights from New York to Rome and back.

Meanwhile it is timely respectfully to ponder the sharpness of mind, the clarity and penetration of thought on the part of peripatetic presidents and prime ministers, secretaries of state and other special emissaries who are obliged to convene summit meetings on earth-shaking problems instantly following long jet journeys and before they can rewind and reset their body clocks. As one privately exasperated bureaucrat put it the other day, "Washington is blessed with few enough top brains without dispatching men like Averell Harriman and Hubert Humphrey to run 100-yard dashes by jet all over the world."

***Labor News Conference:***

# Beirne Urges Congress to Act On Automation Panel's Report

**NOW THAT** the National Committee on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress has completed its long study of automation-created problems, it is up to Congress to act on the panel's recommendations, a labor member of the commission has said.

**The commission's report deals with more than 75 items that Congress can act on "either piecemeal or in a broad fashion," said Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president.**

Beirne said that among items that can be "immediately implemented right from the commission's report" are amendments to the Employment Act of 1946, which established maximum employment "as a national policy." Prompt congressional action on those "would go a long way toward providing the kind of economic climate that would eliminate unemployment" in the United States, he added. His statements came during the nationwide radio interview program, Labor News Conference.

Bierne said he considers the most important commission recommendations to be:

- "Free public education from nursery school through graduate school" for all youngsters, limited only by the ability and desire of the student.
- Establishment of a "negative income tax" to lift the income of all Americans above the poverty level.
- "A minimum wage that would apply to all workers."
- Making the federal government "the employer of last resort" that would put people unable to find other jobs to work on the nation's "great backlog" of public work needs.
- **Establishment of a "system of matching men and jobs," that would enable unemployed workers to move to job openings elsewhere.**

Reporters questioning Beirne on the AFL-CIO public service program, aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network, were Frank Porter of the Washington Post and T. F. Coman of the Bureau of National Affairs.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**THE THESIS** that opponents of the Administration's welfare programs can be appeased by extreme caution in budget-making took a beating when the House votes were counted on the special Viet Nam tax bill.

The ranking Republican member of the Ways & Means Committee, Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, joined Democratic Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas in supporting the Administration's program. Byrnes used to set the pace on fiscal matters for his fellow Republicans, but he did not set the pace for them on this bill.

There was some routine debate, with GOP orators making routine speeches against welfare programs, but most of the Republican leadership sat in dead silence.

**Then came the blockbuster—a roll call vote on a motion by Republican Rep. James B. Utt of California to reject the bill as it stood and send it back to committee with instructions for deletion of its excise tax increases on automobiles and telephone calls.**

Only 21 Republicans voted with Byrnes against the motion to recommit, while 111 voted in favor of it. Included in the 111 were Representatives Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the GOP floor leader, Leslie Arends of Illinois, the whip, and John H. Rhodes of Arizona, the party's Policy Committee chairman.

Administration forces beat back the Utt recommittal motion but by an exceedingly narrow 207-187 margin. A shift of 11 votes would have inflicted a major defeat on the Administration.

* * *

**THERE WAS A SIGN** of trouble ahead, also, in the 76 Democratic votes cast for the Utt motion to recommit. They were principally southern Democratic votes, and that is a familiar pattern. But the issue was not one in which the conservative coalition could have been expected to show such strength.

This was a bill to finance the cost of our forces in Viet Nam. It was clearly labeled as such. The position of most Republicans has been to uphold Pres. Johnson's policy in Viet Nam, merely complaining that probably he ought to expand our activities.

**Yet the Administration barely scraped through—and the only way the vote can be reasonably interpreted is as a warning of things to come when Congress gets around to appropriating money for domestic programs such as housing, anti-poverty activities and perhaps even school aid.**

Indeed, Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri, ranking GOP member on the Joint Economic Committee, said during the debate that Congress ought to "rescind" some of the non-defense appropriations voted last year, although he then voted against the Utt motion.

"Inflation, inflation, the threat of inflation"—this is becoming a GOP battlecry as we come closer to the elections.

* * *

**IT IS PERFECTLY CLEAR** from the series of messages the President has sent Congress this year that he is by no means unaware of the budgetary problems people may invent for him.

He has proposed that we "cleanse our rivers," for example, but is willing to increase the federal contribution to sewage plants only in whatever "demonstration" river projects are finally authorized.

He wants whole areas of cities to be transformed—but here again he would confine early action to what might be called demonstration testing-places.

**He has asked Congress for authorization of federal programs in many fields but accompanied the requests with indications that actual spending in the next fiscal year would be relatively small—often merely for planning and similar preliminaries.**

There was no sign in the vote on the Utt motion that the President's carefulness in the budget-making process had won over his opponents. If they were against the welfare programs last year, they are against them all over again this year—with Viet Nam as the up-to-date excuse.

**ACTION TO COMBAT** automation-created problems is now up to Congress, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (center) told reporters Frank Porter (left) of the Washington Post and T. F. Coman of the Bureau of National Affairs on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO vice president is a member of the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress.

***How to Buy:***

# Demand for Safety Creeping Up On Automobile Manufacturers

By Sidney Margolius

A **BIG DEMAND** is building up to get Detroit to design its cars for greater safety. The car makers may find the public clamor hard to resist, especially since the alternative may be laws imposing safety standards.

Manufacturers recently have found picket lines of doctors, lawyers and businessmen in front of their auto shows. Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D.-Wis.) has proposed a law to finance government research and testing of safety features. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) is holding hearings on the entire problem of auto and highway safety. Several states are passing laws of their own requiring specific features.

The whole point is, experts do not believe that the several safety features made standard instead of optional on this year's cars really solve the need. They feel Detroit has emphasized speed and style, and has sought to save on production costs at the expense of safety.

**The government itself will require that the cars its General Services Administration buys in 1967 have additional features. Some of these now are available as options.**

These include padded dash and visors; safety door latches and hinges; anchorages for seat belt assemblies and seats; dual brake systems; safety glass; safety tires and rims; dual speed windshield wipers and washers; glare resistant dashboards; dash-light brake warning; four-way flasher to flash all signal lights simultaneously to warn of danger, and impact-absorbing steering wheels and columns.

The GSA requirements also will seek to provide more uniformity among different makes when safety is involved. All the cars it buys will have to have uniform bumpers and the same automatic shift arrangement.

**One of the most useful features GSA will require is a dual braking system, with a second master cylinder in case the first one loses its fluid. Curiously, this has been available now only on one of the lowest-price makes and one of the costliest. At one meeting of automotive experts a GM engineer was asked why the system was not available on other GM cars. He said they didn't need it. Later he was asked why it was provided on the Cadillac. He said it was safer.**

It costs about $50 to have an additional master cylinder installed after you buy a car, our technical consultant advises. But it would cost only $5 at the factory, he estimates.

Dr. Paul Gikas, who was a consultant to the GSA, has called the new specifications "nothing to brag about."

**OTHER FEATURES** which experts would like to see are a back window defogger, cornering lights, and an automobile roll-bar for added protection if a car accidentally rolls over on its top. Others have suggested independent rear suspension, hydraulic bumpers, and disc brakes (now available as an option on some makes).

The suspension design of cars, though somewhat improved in 1966, has long been a source of criticism. Detroit gives a billowy ride at the expense of stability, one expert points out.

**Much of the rising demand for greater safety and even government testing has been caused by the accidents involving earlier Corvair models. In recent years some 500 lawsuits were filed against GM for alleged defects in the Corvair. Many of these incidents occurred in 1960, '61 and '62. Many of these suits charged that these early-model Corvairs unexpectedly went out of control and crashed.**

In a new book, Unsafe at Any Speed, Ralph Nader, an attorney who has long studied auto safety, charges that the suspension system on the earlier Corvairs was unsatisfactory under certain circumstances, such as a sudden swerve or cornering at high speed.

Other complaints were that there was a tendency toward oversteering and insufficient stability in strong winds at high speed.

This problem is considered to be corrected on the later models of Corvair by improvements in the suspension system.

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## *Job Injuries Show Rise, Fatalities Decline in '65*

**Chicago—Deaths due to on-the-job accidents dropped to 14,100 last year, a decline of 100 from 1964, but disabling injuries rose from 2,050,000 to 2,100,000, the National Safety Council reported.**

**The cost—in lost earnings, medical expenses, insurance payments, interrupted production time lost by other workers, and losses from fires associated with the accidents—was estimated at $6 billion.**

**The death rate from work accidents also showed a decline of 1 percent last year to 7.3 fatalities per 100,000 population.**

**Broken down by classifications, the death toll last year was: trade 1,200; manufacturing 1,800; transportation and public utilities 1,700; mining, quarrying and gas wells 700; service and government 3,000; agriculture 3,000, and construction 2,700.**

***Misinterpretation 'Unfortunate':***

# Educational Tests Held Open to Error

**ALTHOUGH** intelligence and achievement tests have made a substantial contribution to American education, misinterpretation or misuse of the results has had some unfortunate consequences.

Especially unfortunate has been the assumption that "human ability is more fixed and the rate of development is more completely predetermined by heredity than they really are. . . . Evidence . . . indicates that experience, and particularly pre-school experience, can make substantial differences in a child's IQ score."

That is one of the major points made in "What You Should Know about Educational Testing," by J. McV. Hunt, a new Public Affairs pamphlet. The author is a professor of psychology at the University of Illinois and a frequent contributor to professional journals.

**"When a teacher assumes that intelligence is fixed and that development is largely predetermined," he finds, "it dampens his ardor for the innovation of new teaching materials and methods. . . . Similarly, some parents have tended to think of one of their children as bright and have encouraged him to study while thinking of another as dumb for whom special educational opportunities would be a waste. [This] may do a grave injustice to both children."**

Although division of pupils according to level of ability can benefit both those with high and those with low scores, Hunt stresses that "these groupings should never be permanent." The goal should be to see that each child is taught in the way best calculated to bring out his abilities. Unfortunately, however, "school administrators have all too commonly assigned the most skilled teachers to classes with high scores while assigning the newly trained and those whose skill is questionable to classes with low scores, which tends to give these groupings permanence."

**THIS CRITICISM** is especially relevant today. Many slum children enter school with a severe handicap that is a natural result of their limited opportunities. Without corrective opportunities, they will be ill equipped for coping with teaching designed for children from the suburbs.

**Another source of error is "failure to recognize that scholastic performance is what really counts, and that it takes into account characteristics that may not be measured by the tests of ability or aptitude." Hunt offers several examples of erroneous judgments which were made solely on the basis of low test scores and ignored more favorable classroom performance. It should be noted too that a high test score in contrast to mediocre academic performance may be a clue to low motivation or poor work habits, he says.**

On balance, Hunt finds "existing tests have some defects, but decisions based upon proper interpretations of test results are far more accurate than decisions based upon unaided parent or teacher judgments, and more accurate than decisions based on mere grades or ranks in classes" which do not take into account variations among classes and schools.

"What You Should Know About Educational Testing" is Available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10016.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Poor Li'l Rosy-Fingered Dawn Has to Fight for a Cold Welcome

By Jane Goodsell

**ON THE SUBJECT** of daybreak, I'm afraid I don't see eye to eye with the world's great poets. Robert Browning waxed ecstatic over the dew-pearled earth when morning's at seven and all's right with the world. Homer sang of dawn's rosy fingers, and Shakespeare rhapsodized over the many glorious mornings he had seen.

Whenever I read one of these lyric outbursts in celebration of dawn's early light, my heart goes out to the man's poor wife. What a trial it must have been to be married to a man who greeted the day by exclaiming, "But look, the morn in russet mantle clad/Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill."

**My husband, bless his heart, behaves more rationally. When the alarm goes off, he groans, whimpers and curses his fate like a decent, normal human being. Since I greet the rosy-fingered dawn with equal displeasure, we begin the day in perfect accord. We are both wretched, moody, morose and—most important of all—silent. I cannot understand how a marriage can succeed when one member wakes up awake and the other wakes up still asleep.**

Still, we are not 100 percent compatible because my husband's recuperative powers far exceed mine. By the time he has showered, shaved, dressed, drunk two glasses of orange juice and three cups of coffee, he is in full possession of his faculties and capable of rational and coherent speech.

I am still in a state of shock—dazed and disoriented. It requires my full powers of concentration to remember where we keep the milk.

**DESPITE** clear proof that I am unfit for matutinal conversation, he persists in interrogating me at breakfast.

"Hey!" he says, snapping his fingers to rouse me from my morning torpor. "Hey! Does the laundryman come today? From his tone it's obvious that this is the third—or perhaps the fourth—time he has posed the same question.

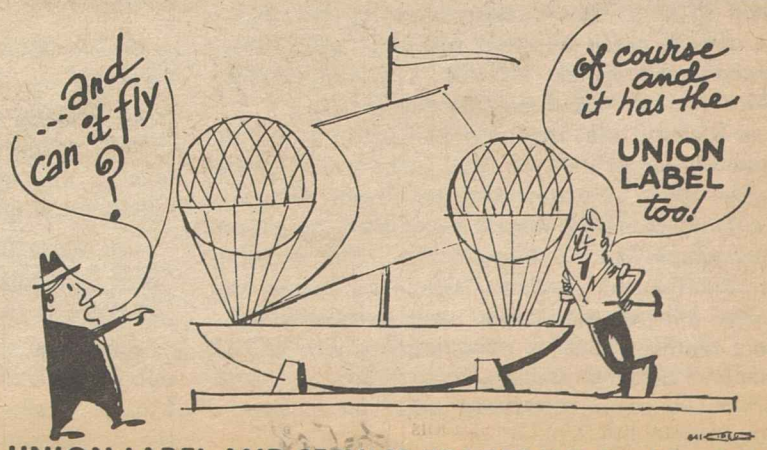
"What?" I ask. "Who?"

"The laundryman. Does he come today? I'm out of shirts."

**"Wh-what's today?"**

**"Wednesday. Yesterday was Tuesday. Tomorrow is Thurs—oh, forget it!" He shakes his head despairingly and departs for the office.**

Obviously, I would be better off married to a man who isn't alert and intelligent at the breakfast table. Still, things could be worse. At least he isn't rhapsodical and, when I consider the lyricism poor Mrs. Browning had to put up with, I consider myself a fortunate woman.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

*Union Asks New Contract:*

# Mediators Take On Rail Firemen Issue

Cleveland, O.—The National Mediation Board has assigned mediators to help settle the railroad firemen dispute, Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen reported here.

Gilbert said he was notified that the board has scheduled mediation meetings on the Chesapeake & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville and Pacific Lines (Southern Pacific). He expects it to act soon on the four other roads where the union is pressing for a settlement—the Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Santa Fe and Atlantic Coast Line.

**The BLF&E has notified all seven roads that it wants to negotiate new contract terms covering firemen, including those forced off their jobs by a decision that expires Mar. 31 under a 1963 federal law compelling arbitration of crew sizes to avoid a railroad strike.**

In the meantime, Gilbert's union asked a U. S. District Court in Chicago to rule that the "force and effect" of the decision which cost 17,500 firemen their jobs on all U. S. roads will expire officially Mar. 31. The union also asked the court to enjoin the railroads from violating a May 17, 1950, agreement that the BLF&E says becomes effective again when terms of the compulsory arbitration law expire.

No hearing date has been set in the suit, filed Feb. 17.

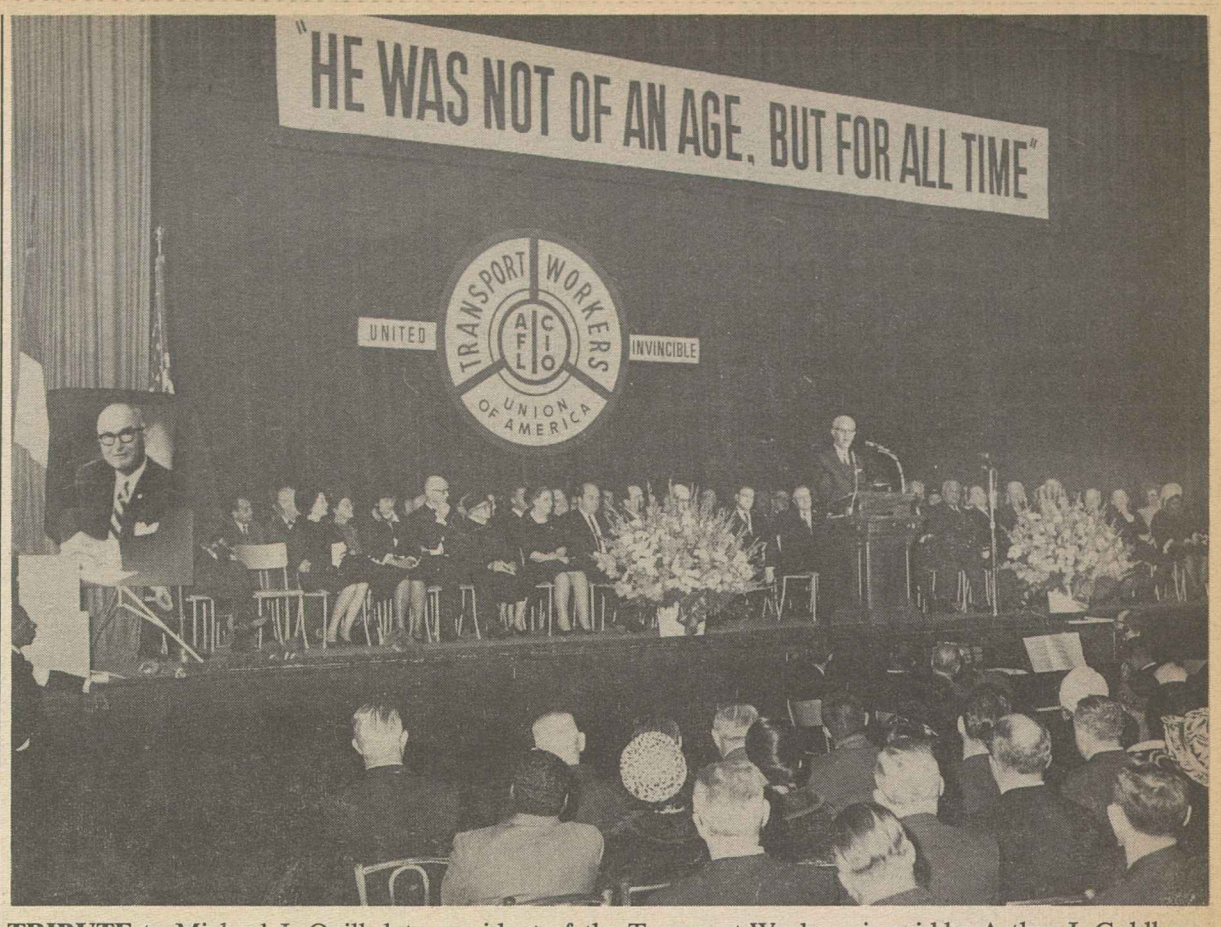
In a parallel development, Gilbert cited a recent report by the Interstate Commerce Commission as confirming his union's charge of an "alarming" rise in train accidents and deaths since firemen were removed from diesel freight and yard locomotives starting May 7, 1964.

Gilbert said the commission's 79th annual report for calendar 1964 showed an increase of 12.9 percent in train accident fatalities; a rise of 10.9 percent in train accidents; and a continued rise in safety law violations by railroads.

Railroad train and train service accidents resulted, the ICC report said, in 2,344 deaths and 18,334 injuries during 1964, compared with 2,077 killed and 18,289 injured the year before.

**Gilbert called the rail accident picture "much worse" than the statistics show because, the ICC has only enough staff to investigate about 50 of the 5,000 to 6,000 accidents happening yearly on railroads. He charged also that more than 10 percent of actual accidents are not reported by managements.**

The ICC noted "a sharp rise in violations of the various railroad safety laws in the past five years. Equipment is being utilized more often, leaving less time for maintenance" the commission said. It added: "Carriers have decreased the number of maintenance and repair facilities, and employes engaged in such work" while the accident toll rises.




**TRIBUTE** to Michael J. Quill, late president of the Transport Workers, is paid by Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to United Nations, at a memorial meeting in Manhattan Center, New York City.

# Union Wins Election In Spite of 'Promotions'

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Boilermakers overcame last-minute raises and announced "promotions" of half the bargaining unit at the American Mfg. Co. here to win a National Labor Relations Board election, 57-7.

The victory was important, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Lester Graham said, because of the principle at stake—whether management can by making sudden "promotions" destroy effective union representation.

The election results were favorable but management has announced it will carry on the fight in the courts, Graham said in a report to Federation Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher.

Last Nov. 2 the union petitioned for an election among company inspectors and warehouse employes. At an NLRB hearing the firm stated its claim that inspectors are supervisors, but the claim was rejected then, as were challenges to inspectors voting in the election.

**About two weeks before the Feb. 15 vote, the company gave raises ranging from 15 cents to 25 cents an hour to 52 of the 103 inspectors, telling them they were supervisors.**

The Boilermakers won two previous elections at the same plant—in April 1964 as bargaining agent for production and maintenance employes, and a decertification election July 8, 1965. The vote for the union was 180-101 in the first election, 189-69 in the second.

AFL-CIO organizers J. M. Scott and I. R. Gray participated with the Boilermakers in the election campaign among employes of the firm, which makes pumping equipment.

# Job Training Pact Signed By BSEIU

A school for the unemployed offering training in custodial work will be set up in Washington within the next two weeks by the Building Service Employes under a contract with the U.S. Office of Education.

The school, co-sponsored by Washington Locals 82 and 536 as well as the international union, has rented its own facilities and will operate on a classroom basis with full-time instructors. Each of the four training periods planned for 1966 will enroll 40 students and last for 12 weeks.

**Prospects will be supplied through local and federal agencies, screened by the U.S. Employment Service and indoctrinated so they will be aware of the type of training they will receive and the type of job for which they are heading. BSEIU Rep. Richard E. Murphy will be administrator of the school.**

"Our main purpose in sponsoring this school," said BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan, "is to secure jobs for unemployed workers after they have completed the course. The school represents a concrete effort to support Pres. Johnson's War on Poverty. If it is successful we hope to establish similar schools in other cities."

# *Quill Lauded At Memorial In New York*

New York — More than 4,000 persons paid final tribute to the late Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers at a memorial service in Manhattan Center at which a message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed him as "a staunch ally in the fight for our common goal — an ever-growing trade union movement dedicated to the advancement of workers and the progress of the nation."

Quill died Jan. 28. Meany, attending AFL-CIO Executive Council sessions in Bal Harbour, Fla., was represented by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, who read his message.

**"Because he was a strong and courageous man," Meany said, "Mike Quill became a symbol of trade union militancy, but to the Transport Workers he was another sort of symbol—a symbol of the freedom and the better life they had won through the union of which he was the chief architect. The Transport Workers will miss him as a leader, and all of us who knew him well over the years will miss him as a warm personal friend."**

Other speakers included Arthur J. Goldberg, U. S. ambassador to the United Nations and former union counsel; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, and Theodore W. Kheel, labor mediator and arbitrator.

## Marist College Honors Beirne

New York—Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, was one of two recipients of Great Contemporary Americans awards given by Marist College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at a dinner here attended by more than 700 representatives of religion, labor, education, business and industry. Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York was the other recipient in the first of what the college plans to make annual awards.

Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, paid tribute during his acceptance remarks to the "millions of members of trade unions who are vitally concerned with education and community service."

At the same event, the college presented Pres. Toby Coletti of the Long Island AFL-CIO with its community service award.

# Jobless Benefits Upheld For Duration of Lockout

Sacramento, Calif.—Workers whose employers lock them out in anticipation of a strike that hasn't even been called are entitled to unemployment compensation, the California Supreme Court has decreed.

The ruling reversed a District Court of Appeals finding that employers could lock out their employes without liability for statutory jobless benefits.

The dispute, which went on for more than four years before being resolved by the state's highest court, originated during negotiations on a new contract between Butchers Local 563, Huntington Park, and the Coast Packing Co. and other meat packing and processing firms.

**"The final action is a victory for every worker in California and for the public interest at large," said State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts, "because it amounts to reassurance that the fundamental purpose of our jobless insurance program is not going to be subverted by judicial decree."**

The state labor central body submitted a friend of the court brief to the Supreme Court, and its general counsel presented oral arguments.

When Local 563 and the company were negotiating in September 1961 the union refused to give assurance that it would allow time to clear cattle pens and coolers before calling a strike. It turned down a company proposal to extend the existing contract beyond its Oct. 1 expiration date, with any settlement to be retroactive. Coast Packing began to curtail operations on Sept. 29. The following day the union offered to extend the agreement for 10 days, but the company refused. On Oct. 2 the firm and other packing houses locked out their employes. A new agreement was reached on Oct. 18.

**However, the company tried to block unemployment compensation benefits for the period Oct. 2-18, citing a proviso in the law barring payments to any worker who "left work because of a trade dispute." The union pointed to court rulings that have consistently found workers are not disqualified unless they "voluntarily" leave work during a dispute.**

The employer refused to agree and the union took the issue to the courts. Its position was upheld by the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and the Superior Court of Los Angeles, but the District Court of Appeals upset the finding.

The Supreme Court in its decision said that if employes are to be denied benefits, there must be "some volitional conduct on their part which reasonably causes the work stoppage." It found none in the Coast Packing case.

Approval of the company's position, the court held, "would be to disqualify any employe because an employer closed his plant to avoid economic loss."

"This would surely defeat the very purpose of the scheme of unemployment insurance benefits and would justify almost every closure, including lockouts," the court ruled.

# *Senate Races Shape Up In Two States*

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) announced that he would retire at the end of his second term this year and the possibility arose immediately that there would be a sharp Democratic primary battle for the succession between Mayor Jerome Cavanagh of Detroit and G. Mennen Williams, six times elected governor, who has served since 1961 as assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

The Republican nominee appears certain to be Rep. Robert P. Griffin, co-sponsor of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act.

**Neither Cavanagh nor Williams has made a formal declaration of candidacy for the Democratic nomination, but Cavanagh has been frequently mentioned as a candidate and Williams has said he has given consideration to entering the race.**

In Tennessee, a statewide Republican primary race for a Senate seat was assured when Howard H. Baker, Jr., son of a long-time GOP House member, announced he would run against Kenneth Roberts, state campaign manager for Barry Goldwater two years ago.

The incumbent is Democratic Sen. Ross Bass, elected two years ago to fill out the unexpired term of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

**UNION COUNSELLING CLASS** given in New Haven, Conn., for members of locals of the Communications Workers, was graduated after 10 weeks of lectures and discussions on voluntary and tax-supported agencies, social security, medicare and other welfare programs. Frank Fallon (standing, fourth from right), United Fund labor staffer, was the course coordinator.

# *Discredited 'Weep' Film Still Used By Employers Fighting Unions*

Employers are still showing the discredited anti-labor movie, "And Women Must Weep" to their workers in an effort to keep them out of unions, a report to the National Labor Relations Board has disclosed.

In the latest instance, an NLRB trial examiner reported that a Southern firm has been repeatedly showing the film to captive audiences of new employes.

He recommended that the Southwire Co. be ordered to abandon the practice at its plant in Carrollton, Ga., but refused to order the reinstatement of two employes who campaigned for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers during a 1965 organizing effort. The two had refused to take lie detector tests and by so doing, the examiner held, brought about their dismissals by their own actions.

The IUE said it will file exceptions to the decision on the ground that the use of lie detectors in employment has been banned by several courts.

**The union said that Southwire, which has 900 employes making wire cable, previously was found guilty of interfering with employe rights and has over the years shown "open and intractable opposition to any unionization of its plant."**

Examiner Maurice S. Bush ruled that the "Weep" movie contains implied threats of reprisal against union supporters and has the effect of restraining and coercing employes in the exercise of their organizing rights.

**Regular Treat**

Bush cited the position of the NLRB general counsel that "the repeated showing of this film conveys" to employes the impression that union organizing "would seriously threaten" not only their jobs but their physical security.

After viewing the movie, the examiner upheld the general counsel and the IUE on charges filed a year ago.

Showing of the "Weep" film has caused the NLRB, in cases extending back to 1961, to set aside four elections lost by unions because the film exceeds the permissible bounds of free speech. In another case, the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board voided an election after viewing both the "Weep" movie and a documentary film called "Anatomy of a Lie," produced by the Machinists in rebuttal.

"Weep" purports to document a 1957 strike at the plant of the Potter-Brumfield Co. at Princeton, Ind. Actually, the IAM found it is a fictionalized account with a contrived script showing a brutal local union president forcing a strike on terrorized members and then committing violence in the community.

**The IAM reported the actual facts: only nine of the 400 members of the IAM local voted against the strike after a plea by the union president—a warm, grandmotherly woman—not to walk out on her account but only if provoked by company actions.**

The IAM "Anatomy of a Lie" film revealed the company's importation of strikebreakers and presented the testimony of the sheriff and the father of a baby wounded by a shot in the night that there was no evidence whatever tieing the union to the violence.

In holding in the Southwick case that no unfair practice was involved in the firings for refusal to take lie detector tests in a dispute over a falsely punched timecard, the examiner explained:

"This is not to be interpreted as a criticism of the two employes" who were in a dilemma. Although they asserted innocence and "there is no legal proof that they were not innocent, if the tests . . . show them guilty, their employment record could be besmirched for all time."

**If they failed to take the test, Bush noted, they could be fired. Instead they chose, "as many honorable and intelligent employes would," not to submit, the examiner reported.**

The AFL-CIO Executive Council deplored the use of "so-called lie detectors" in a 1965 resolution, "not only because their claims to reliability are dubious but because they infringe" on the citizen's right to personal privacy.

# Union's Right to Know Issue in Court Review

The Supreme Court agreed to review a case involving a union's right to information on a company's transfer of machinery to another location.

The dispute stems from the removal of machinery from an Acme Industrial Co. plant in Chicago. The company refused to tell the Auto Workers why the equipment was being moved and where it was being sent. The union contract provides that if the company moves work to another plant, employes may claim jobs at the new location.

**Acting on an unfair labor charge filed by the UAW, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the union had a right to the information. A federal appellate court, however, denied enforcement of the NLRB order, declaring that the union's request should have been resolved through the contract's grievance and arbitration machinery.**

The NLRB had asked the Supreme Court to review the case, declaring that the decision could affect "innumerable collective bargaining agreements."

In another case, the Supreme Court refused to review—and thus left standing—a lower court decision that will require many labor relations consultants to disclose to the government full lists of their corporate clients.

Under the Landrum-Griffin Act, persons hired by an employer to persuade workers not to organize must file details of the arrangement with the secretary of labor and also submit an annual report showing receipts and expenses "of any kind from employers on account of labor relations advice or services."

**A North Carolina lawyer, R. D. Douglas, Jr., in 1960 and 1961 filed three reports dealing with payment for speeches to groups of employes. However, he refused to list all his clients and fees, declaring that the Labor Dept. exceeded its authority by requesting the information.**

A federal district court upheld Douglas, but an appeals court reversed the decision and ordered him to furnish the information. The appellate court ruling now becomes final.

***Fortas Leads Strong Dissent:***

# Court Ruling Opens Unions to Libel Suits

A closely divided Supreme Court ruled that parties to a labor dispute may sue for libel under state laws if they claim that untrue charges were made with malice and caused provable damage.

The 5-4 decision overruled lower court dismissal of a $1 million libel suit brought by an official of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. The suit was against a Detroit local of the unaffiliated United Plant Guard Workers, two union officers and a Pinkerton employe who circulated a leaflet during an organizing campaign.

A federal district judge and the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals had held that state libel laws did not apply because Congress had given the National Labor Relations Board exclusive jurisdiction to police union representation campaigns.

**Justice Tom C. Clark, speaking for the court majority, said the NLRB's concern applies only to the effect of libelous statements on the free choice of workers and provides no redress for "personal injury caused by malicious libel."**

Two strong dissents were entered by the minority.

Justice Abe Fortas charged the decision "jeopardizes the measure of stability painstakingly achieved in labor-management relations. It introduces a potentially disruptive device into the comprehensive structure created by Congress for resolving these disputes." He said no libel suit should be allowed in a labor dispute "where the allegedly defamatory statement is confined to matters which are part of the fabric of the dispute."

**2 Join Fortas**

Fortas was joined in his dissent by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice William O. Douglas.

Justice Hugo L. Black, in a separate dissent, said the decision "tosses a monkey wrench into the collective bargaining machinery Congress set up to try to settle labor disputes."

The objective of the National Labor Relations Act, Black stressed, was "to settle disputes—not to aggravate them."

**He said it would be "difficult to conceive of an element more certain to create irritations guaranteed to prevent fruitful collective bargaining discussions than the threat or presence of a large monetary judgment gained in a libel suit generating anger and a desire for vengeance."**

The court majority acknowledged that it found it "difficult" to draw a line between the area pre-empted by federal labor law and "the traditional concern and responsibility of the state to protect its citizens against defamatory attack."

It noted also that language "commonplace" in labor disputes might be grounds for action under some state laws, without the need to prove specific damage.

The decision sought to meet this problem by declaring:

"We therefore limit the availability of state remedies for libel to those instances in which the complainant can show that the defamatory statements were circulated with malice and caused him damage."

**Flaw Noted**

It noted that the libel suit brought by the Pinkerton official did not specify the nature of the claimed damages and therefore would not meet the court's criterion. It said the complainant should be given permission to revise his suit if he still wishes the case to go to trial.

**The leaflet which touched off the court battle alleged that "Pinkerton guards were robbed of pay increases" and that "Pinkerton managers were lying to us."**

The suit was brought by an assistant general manager of the Pinkerton agency, William C. Linn, who claimed that he was one of the managers referred to in the leaflet, and that the statements were "defamatory and untrue."

Previously the agency had filed unfair labor practice charges against the union on the basis of the leaflet, but both the regional director and the NLRB general counsel refused to issue a complaint.

The court majority left open the possibility of reconsideration if the line it sought to draw between state and federal jurisdiction proves through experience to interfere with federal labor policies.

If this should be the case, "the court will be free to reconsider" the issue, the decision noted, since its ruling does not rest on "a constitutional issue, but solely with the degree to which state remedies have been pre-empted" by federal law.

# Guild Members to Teach Journalism in Viet Nam

Two members of the Newspaper Guild will spend three months teaching journalism to South Vietnamese newspapermen at an institute in Saigon set up by the Intl. Federation of Journalists at the request of the South Vietnam Union of Journalists.

They are Farnsworth Fowle, a newspaperman for 26 years who has worked for the New York Times since 1949, and Rene Torre, of Montreal, Que., a news editor for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

**About 40 Vietnamese newspapermen will attend the institute, which will have morning and afternoon sessions so they can continue to work at their jobs. In addition to instruction by Torre and Fowle, who will teach in French, the students will be given lectures by Saigon university professors in subjects such as economics, history, political science, legal procedures and sociology.**

Arrangements for the institute were made by ANG Intl. Affairs Rep. Ronald Watts after conferences in Saigon with Ho Van Dong, IFJ vice president for Asia, and Sec. Phan Nhu My of the Vietnamese newspaper union. IFJ training, they said, would help improve professional morale and instill enthusiasm for a free press.

Fowle has been covering the United Nations General Assembly for the Times following service in Turkey, Greece, Germany and England, and previously worked for CBS News, the former Intl. News Service and Time magazine. Torre, born in Morocco of French parents, worked for the Depeche de Tangier which was owned by his grandfather, in Tangiers, before going to Canada in 1957. Both Fowle and Torre are active union members.

*Dept. of Research Report:*

# Unions Score Gains In Fringe Benefits

Unions have been winning important benefits for their members in contract "fringe" areas while public attention generally has been focusing on wages, the AFL-CIO American Federationist reports in its February issue.

Because of the favorable climate for collective bargaining in 1965 —rising sales, profits and employment—many gains were achieved in the area of shorter hours, pensions, health and welfare programs, longer vacations, stronger job security and other non-wage areas, the magazine says in a report by Rudolph Oswald, economist for the the federation's Dept. of Research.

Fringe gains achieved last year point to further gains this year, said Oswald. He concluded that fringe benefits are of major importance in protecting the health of workers and their families, in increasing leisure time, cushioning the impact of technological change and securing "better and earlier pensions."

**In the field of retirement benefits, the survey reports, pension gains last year continued the trend set earlier by "significantly" increasing benefits for retirees and by allowing those below 65 to retire on full benefits. Millions of workers were affected, it points out, by negotiations in the steel, can, glass, aluminum, aerospace, longshore, garment and other industries.**

Notable improvements were won in several union pension plans—benefits ranging up to $5.50 a month times years of service; retirement at any age after 30 years of service; supplemental payments up to $100 a month until early retirees reach age 65; "portable" pensions that may be carried from one job to another in the construction trades, the glass industry and others.

The Longshoremen won a provision that widows of 25-year workers who die before retirement may draw a pension of $87.50 a month. Washington, D.C., Transit Employes achieved a yearly increase in pension payment based on the percentage increase in the top operators' rate, including cost-of-living adjustments.

**The survey stressed new contract protections negotiated in 1965 to meet problems caused by automation. They included work guarantees, attrition clauses, protection against wage rate cutbacks, advance notice of major changes, automation funds and better transfer arrangements.**

The ILA won an agreement that all New York dockworkers are guaranteed 1,600 hours of work or pay per year, provided they worked at least 700 hours in the preceding year.

**Attrition Plan**

Five unions negotiated an attrition clause protecting 300,000 railroad workers against job loss after two years of service.

In the field of shorter hours, the article notes numerous gains, including workweeks of 35 to 37.5 hours in the construction and printing industries, as well as some trade, manufacturing and service companies.

Carpenters in San Francisco negotiated a 4.5-day week with eight hours of work for four days, 4.5 hours on the fifth, the survey notes.

**Longer vacations also are becoming the rule, it adds. The fifth week of vacation is spreading, and the sixth and seventh week is being won for veteran employes. The Brewery Workers won seven weeks after 25 years in three contracts.**

Numerous improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits and savings plans are listed.

In most negotiations, it notes, wage issues continue to dominate the bargaining. But, it adds, "unions also seek to protect the worker and his family from the worst hazards of modern life" particularly job loss, inadequate medical services and insufficient family income during periods of illness, accidents and unemployment.

## Rail Fireman Cited For Saving 4 Boys

Canton, O. — Sixty-year-old James M. Duffy, whose alertness enabled him to save the lives of four boys walking in the path of the moving Pennsylvania Railroad train on which he was a fireman-helper, was presented with the fourth quarter 1965 Safety Award by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Duffy, a member of the union's Lodge 630 here, spotted the boys as his 61-car freight rounded a curve near Braddock, Pa., which prevented Engineer D. P. Faulds from seeing them. He began blowing the whistle, which the children were unable to hear because of a passing train on another track, and shouted to Faulds to apply the brakes.

Three of the boys got off the track safely, but the smallest, five-year-old James Berkavich of Braddock, was thrown against a screen fence. Duffy's speedy action was credited with averting harm to the older boys and with preventing more serious injury to the youngest.

## *Women Teach the Men At State COPE Parley*

**Middletown, Conn.—The women taught the men a thing or two at a two-day statewide COPE conference at Wesleyan University here.**

**Fifty-five delegates from Connecticut's central bodies learned at first hand how much work goes into the card files compiled by Women's Activities Dept. volunteers—and how useful the files and skills of WAD members can be in a campaign.**

**State WAD Directors Ruth Greenberg and Madeline Matchko helped State AFL-CIO Pres. John Driscoll prepare the program for the conference. At one point, each delegate was given the names of several union members to process for a card file, using a city directory, precinct finder, reverse telephone book and an official roster of voters.**

**Emphasis was put on the values of card files for special mailings, telephone campaigns and recruiting COPE workers, as well as registration and get-out-the-vote drives.**

**TRAINING CONTRACT** was awarded recently by the Labor Dept.'s Office of Manpower & Training to the Coordinating Council on Education for the Disadvantaged for a demonstration program to help train young adults for sub-professional jobs in New York, using the halls of eight unions. Shown at the signing ceremony are, from left, seated, OMT Dir. Curtis C. Aller; Benjamin F. McLaurin, eastern zone official of the Sleeping Car Porters and CCED chairman; U.S. Senators Jacob Javits (R) and Robert F. Kennedy (D); Gus Tyler, assistant to the president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Herman Kressel, manpower development training director for the city Board of Education; standing, Mel Bartell, CCED secretary-treasurer and president of Radio Station WADA, New York's Spanish language station.

## *Unions Open Meeting Halls For Training*

New York—A demonstration program aimed at qualifying 17-to-22-year-olds for chronically unfilled jobs, with union halls as the first classrooms, has been set up by the labor-backed Coordinating Council on Education for the Disadvantaged. The CCED will undertake the project under contract with the Office of Manpower & Training of the Labor Dept.

Known as Program SAVE (sub-professional and vocational education), it will prepare young men and women whose high school educations have proved inadequate, most of them Negroes or Puerto Ricans, for entry into community colleges where their training will be completed.

**Job Follow-Up**

A follow-up program that includes working with U.S. Employment Service offices will channel them into jobs.

**Eight unions have offered their halls for use in the program—Sleeping Car Porters, Ladies' Garment Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3, Teachers Local 2, Longshoremen's Local 1814, Seafarers, Auto Workers Reg. 9-9A and Millinery Workers Local 2.**

SAVE is financed to serve 800 young men and women in its first year. Upon registration at a union center, the student will be given an appointment with a counsellor who will assign him to qualified and sympathetic tutors in the subjects in which he needs help. When he is fully prepared he will be assisted in entering the community college for his sub-professional training, during which SAVE will keep an eye on his progress, and thence into a job.

The program is intended to deal with the problem of those whose education has left them unprepared to enter the world of work so that they go jobless while many jobs are unfilled.

CCED membership includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, several AFL-CIO vice presidents, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO and officials of many New York unions. The chairman is Benjamin F. McLaurin, eastern zone official of the Sleeping Car Porters and a member of the Board of Higher Education of New York City.

# Retail Clerks to Contest NLRB Lockout Ruling

The National Labor Relations Board, in a decision challenged by the Retail Clerks, has upheld the right of employers in a multi-employer bargaining group to lock out employes in non-union as well as union stores.

The board ruled that a food store chain was "preserving the integrity" of the employer bargaining unit when it closed 28 stores whose employes were not in the bargaining unit, and kept them on the payroll when nearby stores were closed during a 1964 strike.

Four board members ruled that the closing by Acme Markets, Inc., of the non-union stores on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay was not an illegal attempt to discourage union membership. The fifth member, Gerald A. Brown, concurred, saying there was no lockout and "no meaningful discrimination" against the non-unit employes.

**An RCIA spokesman called the decision "dreadful" and said the union will ask the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to set it aside. He called employer tactics in the dispute a "very sophisticated concept of anti-union strategy" that cannot go unchallenged.**

The union filed charges against Acme after settlement of a strike extending from Apr. 17 to June 24, 1964.

The strike was called against all Acme stores covered by the Retail Clerks' contract with the employer, who bargains in a group of chains represented by the Baltimore Food Employers' Labor Relations Association. No other stores were struck but all members of the employer association closed down and Acme shut 28 stores in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia to avoid benefiting from the closing of competitors' stores. Another 23 Acme stores stayed open.

Both union and management agree, the board voted, that the lockout of employers in the bargaining unit was a "lawful multi-employer defensive lockout" under the rule validated by the Supreme Court that members of a multi-employer unit may lock out workers to protect themselves against a "whipsaw" strike. The question at issue was whether management could lawfully lock out employes in stores not involved in the labor dispute.

The board ruled that it can where the facts "establish that the lockout was intended to serve a legitimate business interest" and contained no evidence of intent to discourage union membership. All five members voted to dismiss the complaint.

# Standby Program Urged To Meet Economic Ills

A limited form of "standby" tax and public works legislation has been suggested by the National Planning Association to counter either recession or inflation threats to the economy.

The NPA statement noted that Congress has turned a cold shoulder to proposals that the President be given flexible powers to lower or raise taxes and spending to meet changing economic conditions.

The 32-year-old private planning group presented as an alternative a program which would leave the final decision in the hands of Congress. The proposed standby legislation would not take effect unless (1) requested by the President, (2) recommended by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, and (3) authorized by Congress through passage of a joint resolution.

**Also recommended by the NPA was an expansion of the President's annual economic report to include longer-range projections for economic development.**

The statement, issued on the 20th anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946, noted that new tools have been fashioned to steer the economy in recent years. The emphasis today is on sustaining a desirable rate of economic growth, the statement noted.

It said longer-term projections can contribute to this goal "by providing orientation for government programs and private investment planning."

*9 Votes Won, 1st Pact Signed:*

# State-County Union Nets Delaware Gains

Wilmington—The first union contract covering public employes in Delaware has been negotiated by the State Tax Dept. and the State, County & Municipal Employes.

It establishes a union shop and provides big gains in working conditions, fringe benefits and job security for the agency's 155 employes.

The pace-setting agreement is also expected to spur a statewide organizing campaign that has seen the AFSCME win nine consecutive union representation elections among state and county employes.

**The organizing surge stems from a 1965 law which gave collective bargaining rights to public employes in Delaware for the first time. It set up ground rules for union representation elections, granted a dues check-off when a union wins bargaining rights, and authorized state and county agencies to negotiate contracts.**

The legislation was signed last June and the AFL-CIO regional organizing staff has been working with a team of AFSCME organizers in the unbroken series of election victories. The joint campaign has also been getting an assist from the State AFL-CIO, which was instrumental in getting the collective bargaining law through the legislature.

The agreement between the tax agency and AFSCME Local 1385 provides:

- A union shop covering all future employes and nearly all present employes. The only exemptions are employes who were hired before 1940. There are only two such employes.
- Improved vacations including three weeks after five years (previously 10 years), four weeks after 10 years (previously 15), and new provisions for five weeks after 15 years.
- **Eighteen days of sick leave a year, six more than at present, cumulative to 100 workdays. On retirement or dismissal, an employe is entitled to pay for up to 100 days of accumulated sick leave.**

Those who quit are entitled to pay for up to 30 days of sick leave.

- Premium pay for overtime work in money instead of compensatory time off, and double time for work on weekends and holidays.
- Payment by the state of the full cost of family health insurance coverage and a $1,000 life insurance policy for each employe.
- A grievance procedure, including arbitration.
- A seniority system applying to layoffs, bumping rights, transfers and promotions.

**AFSCME Regional Dir. P. J. Ciampa credited reapportionment of the Delaware legislature for the new collective bargaining law, which he termed one of the best in the nation. The legislative reapportionment, he said, "gave control to urban and liberal interests."**

Oliver W. Singleton, AFL-CIO regional director, commended Delaware for its "1966 attitude" toward collective bargaining by public employes. He termed the agreement with the tax agency "one any union could be proud of."

# High Court Upholds Ohio Redistricting

A Republican-written reapportionment of the Ohio legislature was upheld by the Supreme Court, despite Democratic objections to establishment of single-member districts in counties where legislators had previously been elected at-large. A lower court decision was affirmed without comment.

**A contrary argument was heard by the Supreme Court in a case involving reapportionment of the Hawaii legislature. Here Gov. John A. Burns (D) asked the court to outlaw multi-member districts, declaring that this left major areas and groups without representation.**

Meanwhile, the New York legislature gave up the attempt to find a reapportionment formula which would be acceptable to the Republican Senate and the Democratic Assembly. The State Court of Appeals took over the reapportionment job and named a five-member judicial commission to draw up a one man, one vote formula by Mar. 14.

**FIVE WAITRESSES** chosen by fellow workers of Dewey Luncheonettes, Philadelphia, take off as "people-to-people" ambassadors on tour of Rome, Florence and Milan, Italy. Trip is financed by employer under contract with Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 434. Union Sec. Edward H. Rovner is shown bidding bon voyage to (left to right) Mrs. Connie Dixon, Mrs. Lillian Warren, Mrs. Barbara Green, Mrs. Mary Vaughan, Mrs. Dorothy Twiggs.

# *Union Contract Sends Counter Girls to Italy*

New York—Five Philadelphia restaurant workers, Negro women who have been earning in the area of $50 a week, have flown off for two weeks in Italy under one of the most unusual clauses in any contract ever negotiated by an American union.

The agreement, between Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 434 and Dewey's, a chain of luncheonettes, provides that management set aside 75 cents per worker per week for a special fund some of which is earmarked to send members abroad to serve as "people to people" ambassadors.

**Chosen to inaugurate the program were Mrs. Dorothy Twiggs, Mrs. Mary Vaughan and Mrs. Barbara Green, counter-girls; Mrs. Lillian Warren, a waitress, and Mrs. Connie Dixon, recently promoted from counter-girl to manager. They range in age from 27 to 38.**

Before leaving to visit fellow-craftsmen in Rome, Milan and Florence, they were briefed by the State Dept. and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs in Washington, and plans were made for the U.S. Embassy in Rome to assist them. A Philadelphia friend arranged for them to have an audience with Pope Paul VI. They were to be welcomed by delegations from Italian culinary unions and, among other things, will inspect a training center for hotel and restaurant workers.

Not only will they have two weeks abroad at the expense of their employer, but the trip does not count as vacation time and they are getting their regular wages.

The contract clause was negotiated by Sec. Edward H. Rovner of Local 434 and Farrell Yesner, general manager of the restaurant.

It grew out of Rovner's indulgence in shop talk with waiters in Rome while he was on his way home from Israel a few years ago. Most of the Italian cafe workers knew nothing about Americans, he found, except for the wealthy who patronized swank hotels. Many of them voiced interest in meeting average American workers and finding out what life in the United States really was like, he learned.

**On his return he talked to Yesner and they agreed on the importance of spreading a better understanding of this country among the workers of other nations. They negotiated the special fund, which with about 250 workers in 14 luncheonettes mounts up to about $10,000 a year. First expenditures are $2,000 a year for a scholarship for an employe's child, and another $2,000 for any legitimate cause the workers select. The rest goes into the travel fund.**

The employes in each shop nominate one of their number for the trip, and then all vote for the five winners.

# House Passes Administration Tax Program

The House passed the Administration's tax bill, but a conservative coalition served strong warning that it will launch a budget-slashing drive on Great Society domestic programs.

A Republican attempt to trim back the tax bill was defeated by an unexpectedly narrow margin of 207-187. The House then approved the bill, 246-146, sending it to the Senate.

**It would temporarily increase the excise taxes on automobiles and telephone calls by rolling back a tax cut which took effect on Jan. 1. It also would put income tax withholding on a graduated formula and speed up the schedule for payment of corporation taxes. While this would not increase the amount of taxes owed, it would bring the money into the Treasury earlier and—the Administration claims—reduce inflationary pressures.**

Republican speakers, including some who voted for the tax bill, demanded sharp cuts in domestic spending and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) said Congress should rescind some nondefense appropriations voted last year.

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the Ways & Means Committee, who steered the tax bill to passage, said that "greater restraint" should be exercised in domestic spending if a further tax increase is to be avoided.

**Most Republicans on the Ways & Means Committee, including the senior GOP member, John W. Byrnes (Wis.), had supported the tax bill in committee. However, only 22 Republicans voted against a motion to recommit the bill and delete the excise tax increase. Voting for recommittal were 111 Republicans and 76 Democrats.**

2-26-66

Voting for final passage were 200 Democrats and 46 Republicans; opposed were 88 Republicans and 58 Democrats.

Three of the four top-ranking Republican leaders voted for recommittal and against the bill—Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), GOP Whip Leslie Arends (Ill.), and John H. Rhodes (Ariz.), chairman of the GOP Policy Committee. The lone GOP leadership vote for the bill was cast by Rep. Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), chairman of the party caucus.

# Johnson Asks Congress for Funds To Buy Parks, Cleanse Rivers, Air

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ning and project costs.

In a resolution on natural resources the 6th AFL-CIO convention last December observed that the federal government had an "inescapable responsibility" in the formulation of long-range conservation goals and that this responsibility has been intensified by the increasing contamination of our water and air.

The convention specifically urged:

- The creation of regional planning agencies on water control backed by federal financial aid.
- An increase in federal grants to assist communities in the construction of sewage treatment plants and an increase in the dollar-ceiling at least for larger communities.
- Strenthened federal compliance and enforcement procedures against water pollution.
- Increased federal grants to the states for air pollution, with federal enforcement machinery made available.
- An accelerated emphasis in all branches of government—federal, state and local—to acquire additional land for recreational purposes.

**Johnson made it clear in his message that basic responsibility for the control of water pollution would rest with the states at least until July 1967, but he asked immediate legislation enabling the federal government to halt infringements through either administrative hearings or court suits.**

Much has already been learned about new techniques in controlling pollutants, he said, and an additional $20 million would be invested in research in this field in the coming fiscal year.

Federal financial assistance, he observed, has "stimulated a 50 percent increase in the air pollution budgets of state and local governments" in less than two years since enactment of the original Clean Air Act of 1963 by the 88th Congress.

Mindful of its own responsibilities, the federal government is now requiring all its installations to bring their water-pollution control systems up to the highest levels, Johnson said.

A new executive order would shortly be issued, he said, to deal with problems of air pollution that might arise from federal activities.

**The Redwood National Park proposed in his message, he said, would preserve intact "a park of international significance," with great trees that soared upward 2,000 years ago.**

Urging Congress to plan now to "complete our national park system by 1972," the centennial of the establishment of Yellowstone, the President asked Congress for approval this year of recreational facilities at Cape Lookout, N. C., Sleeping Bear Dunes, Mich., Indiana Dunes, Ind., Oregon Dunes, Ore., Great Basin, Nev., Guadalupe Mountains, Tex., Bighorn Canyon, Mont., and Flaming Gorge, Utah.

# Labor Centers Aid Medicare

Los Angeles—The Los Angeles County AFL-CIO with the cooperation of affiliates and the Social Security Administration has arranged to have centers for medicare registration set up in local union halls in different parts of the area on different dates until the Mar. 31 deadline.

Executive Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett has appealed to all union officers to make sure that eligible friends as well as members of unions are registered because "to many senior citizens, failure to register could cost them tremendous sums of money."

## *Rutgers to Give Degree in Labor*

**New Brunswick, N.J.—The board of governors of Rutgers University has instituted the new degree of bachelor of arts in labor studies and will put it into effect in the evening college as soon as funds and a department chairman are available.**

**The course will open a special liberal arts program to union members and others who want to continue their education while working. The curriculum will be designed especially to appeal to present and potential union leaders.**

# Corporate Tax Hike Urged To Meet Defense Cost Rise


# AFL-CIO News

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## LBJ Policy On Viet Nam Endorsed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council "unreservedly" endorsed Pres. Johnson's policy of combatting Communist aggression in South Viet Nam while continuing "an active search for peace and freedom through negotiations."

The council in a statement on the Viet Nam situation said it "completely rejects all insinuations and assertions" that the U.S. has been or is now opposed to free elections in Viet Nam.

The Communists in Viet Nam, the council stressed, opposed free elections in 1954 "as they do now," proposing instead "all sorts of prefabricated committees and so-called united front groups."

**The council asserted that the objective is to defeat aggression in South Viet Nam "and to prepare the ground for the holding of free elections which will enable the South Vietnamese people to establish a government of their own free choice."**

It "heartily" welcomed the decision by Pres. Johnson to carry out an extensive program of social and economic reform in South Viet Nam and strongly urged that the "advice, assistance and participation" of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) "be secured in carrying out" the program outlined at the recent Honolulu conference of the American and South Vietnamese governments.

The council noted that everything that has happened in the Viet Nam

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**ANTICIPATED MERGER** of two postal unions is reported to the AFL-CIO Executive Council by Postal Clerks Pres. E. C. Hallbeck, standing. The unaffiliated National Postal Union is currently balloting on ratification of a merger plan which would bring all postal clerks into the AFL-CIO union.

*Council Reasserts Stand:*

## Union Rights Upheld For Public Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO strongly reasserted its support of the right of state and local government employes to organize unions and engage in collective bargaining and stressed the developing need for effective mediation and fact-finding procedures.

The Executive Council reaffirmed its long-held belief that "the realistic vehicle for state and local government labor-management relations is collective bargaining." It warned that repressive legislation prevents reasonable negotiation and blocks the bargaining process.

**Noting the growth of organization among state and local government workers, the council said that the growth also of legislation recognizing the right of workers to organize and bargain "underlines the need for impartial mediation facilities, contract enforcement and methods of avoiding work stoppages."**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the problems of government workers cannot be solved by punitive legislation and that the road to "tranquil relations" for public employes is through realistic and effective mediation and fact-finding.

He said it would be a "bad idea" for Congress to legislate in terms of labor relations on the state and local government level, that it would be "reaching far down" for the federal government to become involved at that level.

He called for outright repeal of New York State's Condon-Wadlin Act, which imposes severe penalties on public workers who engage in strikes.

On the general proposition of the right of public employes to strike, Meany said it would be "wise" to limit this right in terms of firemen and law-enforcement officials, pointing out that the constitution of the Fire Fighters prohibits strikes.

**Meany noted that the executive order setting up union recognition and other procedures in the federal government was an important step in the "right direction" and urged cities and**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Two Southern States Face Primary Battles*

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, barred by the state constitution from seeking a second consecutive term, finally decided to run his wife, Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, instead, and Atty.-Gen. Raymond Flowers also announced he would seek the Democratic nomination in a primary that may include 10 or more candidates.

The possibility loomed strongly that the upshot of the civil rights turmoil stirred up by the segregationist Wallace would be a major political shift, including the election in November of a Republican governor—the first in nearly a century.

**In Virginia, meanwhile, a double-header Democratic primary race for two seats in the U. S. Senate, involving a clear challenge to the long-entrenched Byrd machine, was set up.**

Former State Sen. Armistead Boothe announced he would run against incumbent Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., for the remaining four years of the six-year term to which Byrd's father was elected in 1964. The younger Byrd was appointed to the post last year when his father suddenly resigned.

State Sen. William B. Spong of Portsmouth revealed that he would run in the primary against veteran incumbent Sen. A. Willis Robertson, a conservative whose third six-year term expires with this Congress.

Boothe and Spong are considered representative of populous and largely urbanized northern and Tidewater Virginia, as distinguished from the rural areas which

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## *AFL-CIO Opposes Great Society Cuts*

**By Saul Miller**

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for an increase in corporate taxes to meet any future rise in military expenditures for Viet Nam rather than a cutback or freezing of Great Society programs.

The federation's Executive Council said ending the 7 percent tax credit and/or an excess profits tax or a hike in the corporate tax rate would be sound economic policy as well as economic justice.

**"The cost of the Viet Nam war should not be absorbed by cutting back or freezing current levels of federal expenditures or stunting the promised growth of essential programs," the council declared in a statement on the national economy. It stressed that "the poor should not be compelled to bear the major burden of the conflict. . . ."**

In a companion statement on wage guidelines, the council assailed the policies of the Council of Economic Advisers, terming them efforts to "shortchange workers." The guidepost policy and the 3.2 percent figure for wage increases, the council said, impose "the burden of the price level on wage and salary earners, who do not set prices, while there is no effective guideline for prices and no guidelines at all for profits and dividends."

The CEA, it added "has clearly violated any standard of equity."

The council's economic policy statements and resolutions on international affairs highlighted the final sessions of the mid-winter meeting here at the Americana Hotel. Earlier the council mapped a stepped-up drive in 1966 to increase the number of liberals in the House and Senate as the AFL-CIO's major objective, and spelled out positions on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, minimum wage legislation and civil rights.

**World Affairs Action**

On international affairs, the council:

- Renewed its unreserved support of Pres. Johnson's Viet Nam policies and rejected "all insinuations and assertions" that the U. S. is opposed to free elections in Viet Nam. **(Story this page.)**
- **Called for prompt and favorable action on the President's foreign aid request for $3.4 billion and praised his "new emphasis" on health, education and food production and planning the program over a five-year period. (Story, Page 2.)**
- Urged hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the operations of the recent Tri-Continental Conference among Communist elements in Havana so that constructive measures can be drawn "for defeating the Communist threat to peace and freedom in the Western Hemisphere." **(Story, Page 3.)**

On domestic problems, the council:

- Set out a three-point program to give full protection of the new medicare program and the social security benefit increase to 19 million elderly Americans. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Proposed greater appropriations for low-cost housing and urban renewal to beef up the "unduly modest" Administration program. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Urged the President to send Congress his recommendations on salary adjustments and improvements in federal employe benefits. **(Story, Page 2.)**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## High Court Nails Down Severance Rule for GIs

The Supreme Court unanimously nailed down the principle that a returned serviceman's seniority rights can't be ignored in a severance pay agreement.

The ruling further established that severance pay provided by a contract is a seniority benefit and subject to the guarantees the law gives returned servicemen.

The court upheld a claim for additional severance pay filed by six former tugboat firemen whose jobs were eliminated by the Pennsylvania Railroad—which operated the tugs—under a 1960 strike settlement agreement. The settlement provided severance pay for dismissed workers based on years of service with the company.

**Justice Hugo L. Black, speaking for the court, said the Selective Service Act was violated when the company refused to count military service in computing severance pay.**

The law clearly states that employes who enter military service continue to accrue seniority while they are in uniform, Black noted.

He said it would be a "bizarre" interpretation of the law if this obligation were evaded because the severance pay agreement referred to a period of "compensated service" rather than seniority.

Congress clearly intended, Black said, that "the returning veteran

*(Continued on Page 11)*

# Federal Pay Hike Proposal Held Urgent

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. Johnson was urged to send to Congress "at the earliest date possible" his recommendations on salary adjustments and improvements in federal employe benefits.

The request came from the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which declared that "these matters" deserve prompt consideration on their merits.

**The council pointed out that nearly a million federal workers are members of the AFL-CIO, that they cannot bargain on wages "so the importance of government proposals for improvements . . . has more than ordinary significance."**

"We are concerned," the council said, "over the failure of the Administration to propose to Congress measures to achieve full, current comparability between private industry and federal government salaries paid postal and other federal workers . . . the policy of comparability . . . remains only a promise; it must become a reality."

The council noted that to date "no recommendations have been offered by the Administration for achieving comparability, even though all necessary data have been available to officials since last fall."

# Disputes Plan Report Filed With Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Nearly 60 percent of the cases filed under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan in more than four years of the plan's operation have been settled by mediation, Federation Pres. George Meany reported to the Executive Council.

**A total of 482 cases were filed as of Feb. 10, 1966, of which 282 were settled by mediation with another 26 still in the mediation process.**

There have been 164 determinations by impartial umpires and 8 fact-finding reports. Of the determinations by umpires, violations were found in 118 cases. The council subcommittee set up under the plan has received 53 appeals from the umpires' determinations and denied 45. Six were referred to the Executive Council.

Of the 32 complaints of noncompliance with determinations of the umpires received by the subcommittee, compliance was achieved in 18 and non-compliance found in eight. In the eight cases sanctions were imposed as set out under the plan and are currently in effect with respect to six affiliates.

**RECENTLY ELECTED** vice presidents of the AFL-CIO, Pres. George Burdon (left) of the Rubber Workers and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, compared notes during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting.

# Prompt Action Pressed On Foreign Aid Budget

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for "prompt and favorable action" by Congress on Pres. Johnson's foreign aid request for $3.4 billion.

The federation's Executive Council praised the President's "new emphasis" on increased appropriations for improving health, education and production of food and urged Congress to enact the Administration's proposals to separate economic and military aid programs and to authorize them for a five-year period.

**Criteria Backed**

It supported also the President's insistence that foreign aid should go to countries which are "not hostile to us" and which provide "solid evidence that they are determined to help themselves."

**The council emphasized that no U.S. aid should be given to any government "which encourages or engages in subversive movements and activities against our country and nations friendly to us." It stressed also that "any government which neglects sorely-needed social reforms and gives priority to military adventures and subversive undertakings against other lands does not deserve American aid."**

The council urged the government to "make sure" that shipments of wheat "are not taken for granted by any regime as an easy and convenient source of food. Such an attitude can only undermine urgently needed efforts of the aided peoples to help themselves by raising their own food supplies," the council said.

The statement on foreign aid also urged the U.S. to join the new Asian Development Bank which is to have predominantly Asian management and said it was encouraged that more than 30 countries have already signed the agreement or indicated their interest in joining this bank for promoting economic progress in the world's most populous continent.

# Labor Support Spurred For Coast Grape Strike

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO affiliates were urged to give "effective and sustained support" to the strike of grape workers in the Delano, Calif., area "so that the right of agricultural workers to form their own union and bargain collectively will be achieved."

The call for support came in a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council which cited the Delano strike as evidence that agricultural workers are on "the threshold of a great surge toward unionism."

**The council also commended Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) for scheduling mid-March hearings in California on the plight of agricultural workers and pledged his Senate subcommittee on Migratory Labor its full support.**

"We are confident," the council said, that the investigation will "expose to public view the human misery" that is forced upon farm workers.

The council renewed the AFL-CIO's call for federal legislation "to eliminate the sanctuary of exemptions now granted to employers in agribusiness"—huge factories in the field—by applying the National Labor Relations Act, federal minimum wage and unemployment compensation protection and coverage of other laws "that other American workers have enjoyed for three decades."

"America's agricultural workers must be brought into the nation's economic mainstream or the war against poverty will be lost," the council declared.

## Meany Asks Aid In Radio Walkout

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the trade union movement to give full support to the 11-month-old strike by announcers and technicians against radio station KPOL in Los Angeles.

The strike by employes represented by the Television & Radio Artists and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is being waged against an employer seeking to impose open-shop conditions in the broadcasting industry in Southern California with the support of "extreme right-wing groups," Meany said.

## Florida Painters Vote Children's Hospital Aid

Miami, Fla.—Some 6,000 members of 30 locals of the Painters throughout Florida have agreed to donate $1 a year each for at least five years to help the Variety Children's Hospital meet an annual operating deficit of about $1 million.

## On Medicare, Social Security:

# *Program Outlined To Assist Elderly*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A three-point program to give full protection of the new medicare law and the social security benefit increase to 19 million elderly Americans was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council noted that "as the force most responsible for this legislation" labor has a special obligation to insure its full success. It urged prompt action to:

- Stimulate enrollments in the voluntary part of the medicare program, which covers a major share of doctor bills and other medical expenses.
- Protect public assistance beneficiaries who are being deprived of additional income provided by the rise in social security benefits.
- Secure passage of legislation to relax the present rigid enrollment deadline for medical insurance.

The deadline for enrollments under the voluntary medicare plan is now Mar. 31, 1966, and those who fail to sign up by that date will be forced to wait for nearly two years and then will be charged a higher premium than the $3 a month currently set. The council noted that nearly seven million eligible persons have yet to sign.

**In 35 states, the council pointed out, public assistance allotments have been cut by the exact amount of the social security increase. "This flouts the clear intent of Congress," the council charged, "which provided that state agencies could ignore the social security increase in calculating the need of those receiving public assistance."**

In addition, the council said, each state should be urged to "buy in" the $3 monthly premium for medical coverage for all its aged recipients of public assistance. Only 17 states have done so.

The task of reaching 19 million Americans and informing them of the medicare program is "a formidable one," the council said, and millions may lose out for sheer lack of knowledge.

# Step-Up Asked In Funds to End Urban Blight

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Administration's proposed Demonstration Cities act "is an important and auspicious step in the right direction," the AFL-CIO declared, but the program is "unduly modest" to be truly effective.

A real onslaught on urban blight, the federation's Executive Council said, calls for massive additions to the supply of low and moderate cost housing which will require additional legislation. The council called for at least 125,000 low-rent public housing units a year and for adequate funds to be made "promptly available" to implement the rent supplement program for "disadvantaged people."

**The statement declared also that urban renewal funds in the 1965 legislation were inadequate and urged that the capital grant authorizations be increased by one billion dollars per year for a three-year period.**

For the past two years the council statement pointed out, residential building has been out of step with the rest of the economy, and added to previous deficits the lag has resulted in a "far-reaching imbalance." A much greater step-up in housing starts is necessary to make possible the rehousing of families living in slums and substandard homes and those doubled up in overcrowded tenements, the council said.

# *'67 Murray-Green Award To Honor Dr. Albert Sabin*

**Bal Harbour, Fla.—Dr. Albert Sabin, University of Cincinnati researcher who developed the oral vaccine for infantile paralysis, was named winner of the 1967 Murray-Green Award by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.**

**The council honored the Russian-born Sabin for his "lasting contribution to the health of humanity." The award, consisting of $5,000 and a gold medal, honors the memory of the late Pres. Philip Murray of the former CIO and the late Pres. William Green of the former AFL.**

**Dr. Jonas Salk, who developed the first anti-polio vaccine, was 1957 winner of the award. His vaccine, administered by injection, prompted many AFL-CIO local central bodies to sponsor low-cost or free community programs to protect large masses of people.**

**The 1966 Murray-Green Award will be presented at a dinner in Washington, May 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Shriver. The latter will be honored for contributions in the field of mental health and Shriver for his work in the war on poverty.**

**IT WAS THIS WAY,** AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison (seated) explained to Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge (center) and former Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes during a lull in sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

# Profits Tax Urged to Cover Viet Needs

## *AFL-CIO Opposes Cutbacks In Great Society Aid Programs*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

● Reasserted its support of the right of state and local government employes to organize and bargain collectively and stressed the need for effective mediation and fact-finding procedures. **(Story, Page 1.)**

The statement on the national economy welcomed the achievement of the "interim target," a 4 percent unemployment rate, but pointed out that "our economy is still some distance from full employment."

**The government was urged to establish a "new interim target of a 3 percent unemployment rate" and, when that target is reached, to move on to achieve "job opportunities for all Americans who are willing and able to work."**

On the 20th anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946, the council declared, "it is time that the government redeem its pledge and obligation to achieve and sustain full employment."

On the basis of present economic trends and the federal budget, total national production should rise in 1966 by about 5.25 percent, the council said, adding that the "economy has the ability to support such a rise . . . without the development of widespread inflationary shortages."

**Still Slack in Economy**

There is still slack in the economy, the statement pointed out, with more than 3 million unemployed, 1.8 million compelled to work part-time and 500,000 or more people not seeking work because there are no available jobs at their skills in their communities. Industry, the council noted, is operating at a rate "considerably less than full operations" and the economic potential to boost production is "growing rapidly."

On the question of future military costs, the council had this to say:

**"If it becomes necessary to raise military expenditures above the present anticipations or if the increase in demand expands considerably faster than expected, a rise in corporate taxes will probably be required. Under such conditions, elimination of the 7 percent tax credit for business investment in new equipment, and/or an excess profits tax, and/or an increase in the corporate tax rate will be needed to dampen down the pressures on economic resources from the third year of a continuing capital goods boom that arises from skyrocketing profits."**

The capital goods boom, the council said, is "not sustainable," and the government should be prepared to offset a weakening of business investment and a leveling-off or decline of military spending. It added:

**Arms Spending Necessary**

"We do not want an economy based on spending for destruction. Military expenditures are a necessity for the defense of freedom; they must never be the bedrock of our national economy."

The statement urged government planning for a rapid rise in "investment in the public services," not only for the public good but to provide necessary employment and consumer buying power.

On the guidelines question, the council made the point that there are built-in restraints in the determination of wages that are not present in other economic factors. It cited the unilateral wage action by employers in unorganized companies, the factor of employer resistance to wage increases in collective bargaining and the existence of long-term contracts.

**In contrast, "prices in several key industries are effectively set by a few top executives of the dominant corporations and in many other industries prices respond to immediate market opportunities, with little if any regard for costs."**

By not taking increased living costs into account, the Council of Economic Advisers "has further shortchanged workers, since a 3.2 percent guidelines increase does not translate into a 3.2 percent increase in buying power."

Workers' buying power had been lagging behind the increase of productivity, the council said, and profits and dividends have been rising much faster than employe compensation. It added:

"The economy needs a rapid restoration of balance between business profits and workers buying power, rather than an increasingly unbalanced lag of wages and salaries behind profits and dividends."

**The council reaffirmed its position that if the President determines there is a national emergency "to warrant extraordinary stabilization measures . . . he will have the support of the AFL-CIO" for even-handed restraint on all economic factors. "We are prepared to sacrifice," the council asserted, "as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice."**

In other actions the council:

● Called on all affiliates to give "effective and sustained support to the grape workers strike in Delano, Calif., and pledged its support to an investigation of the plight of agricultural workers planned by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.). **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Heard a report that nearly 60 percent of the cases filed under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan in more than four years of the plan's operation have been settled by mediation. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Received a progress report on the proposed merger of the United Federation of Postal Clerks and the National Postal Union. The merger is to be finally voted on by both unions later this year.

● **Voted to give the 1967 Murray-Green Award to Dr. Albert Sabin, developer of an oral polio vaccine, and heard a report of the role of organized labor in united fund and community fund drives. In 1965 individual contributions from AFL-CIO members totaled 37.5 cents of every dollar collected, or more than $600 million. (Story, Page 2.)**

● Received reports on the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the international trade secretariats and the "impact" programs of Latin American aid by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

AFL-CIO positions on the ICFTU executive board will be held by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and James A. Suffridge.

● Set the next meeting of the Executive Council for May 2 in Washington.

**RECESSES** during AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., were often as busy as the sessions themselves. Here Pres. George Meany (seated) talks things over with (left to right) Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, David Sullivan and David Dubinsky.

## *Text of Council Statement On Public Employe Rights*

*Statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council on rights of local and state government employes, Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 28, 1966:*

The AFL-CIO notes the growth of organization among local and state government employes. This growth has been accompanied in some of the states by legislation recognizing the right of these workers to organize into unions of their own choice, election and certification procedures for the choosing of exclusive bargaining agents, and for the development of free collective bargaining.

**Additionally, a number of local and state governments have adopted executive procedures in an effort to provide collective bargaining mechanisms.**

These developments underline the need for impartial mediation facilities, contract enforcement and methods of avoiding work stoppages.

There is substantial evidence that such methods as unilateral appeals procedures and compulsory arbitration do not solve the legitimate grievances of the affected workers and add to the frustrations of both management and labor.

**Repressive state statutes designed to punish employes of local and state governments who withhold their work have proved to be a barrier to reasonable negotiation and an added impasse to the collective bargaining process.**

The AFL-CIO reasserts its support of the right of state and local government employes to organize into unions of their own choice and to be recognized for the purpose of collective bargaining.

We also reassert our belief that the realistic vehicle for state and local government labor-management relations is collective bargaining, together with effective mediation and fact-finding procedures, including the use of impartial panels with authority to make recommendations for settlement.

## Public Employes Backed on Rights

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**states to follow the same general approach.**

The council statement declared that "there is substantial evidence that such methods as unilateral appeals procedures and compulsory arbitration do not solve legitimate grievances of the affected workers and add to the frustrations of both management and labor."

In addition to effective mediation and fact-finding, the council urged the use of impartial panels with authority to make recommendations for a settlement in handling disputes involving public employes.

## Senate Hearings Asked On Threats from Havana

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Thorough-going hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the recent Tri-Continental Conference in Havana were urged by the AFL-CIO for the purpose of developing "constructive measures for defeating the Communist threat to peace and freedom in the Western Hemisphere."

The Executive Council described the conference as designed to "forge the links between Communist insurrectionary forces in Latin America and the subversives operating under the cover of the so-called African-Asian Solidarity Organization."

**The Havana gathering, the council said, "proclaimed as its overriding aim the destruction of our country and turned its heaviest guns on American resistance to Communist subversion and aggression in South Viet Nam."**

Never before in the history of Communist-directed conferences, the statement continued, was "armed struggle" advocated so openly as a means of forcing peoples under the Communist yoke. The council pointed out that as a result of the conference, the council of the Organization of American States met in special session in February and endorsed by an 18 to 0 vote a denunciation of the Havana meeting.

**Reds' View Demonstrated**

The AFL-CIO council stressed that Communist determination to prevent the progress of democracy and social justice in Latin America was forcibly demonstrated at the Havana conference by "Communists of every stripe." It called for the strengthening of the OAS and urged the U.S. to make every effort to have the OAS implement a 1962 resolution declaring the need to maintain vigilance against planned aggression or subversion.

The council called for improving the Alliance for Progress through greater participation and responsibilities by the member nations. It urged development of democratic institutions such as peasant cooperatives and guarantees of the rights of labor as well as expansion of educational opportunities and improved methods of producing food.

The American people must be enlightened about the "sinister aims" of the Communists in Latin America, the council said, because democracy and the "profound social reforms urgently needed in the Americas can be achieved only through freedom."

## Solid Backing Given Johnson On Viet Nam

*(Continued from Page 1)*

crisis since the AFL-CIO convention in December 1965 confirms the correctness of the federation's position. The statement cited the U.S. efforts to secure an honorable settlement and the rejection by the Communist governments of Pres. Johnson's efforts.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at a press conference, noted that elections in Viet Nam could not be free if there were pre-conditions set up by outside forces. In reply to a question as to "escalation" of the war in Viet Nam, he said, "When you're in a fight, you fight as hard as necessary." He noted that if bombing the supply lines of Viet Cong is escalation, it is something we must do in terms of protecting the lives of American troops and making easier their job of defeating aggression.

## Steward Training Aided by Cornell

New York—Cornell University and Cap Makers Local 2 of the Hatters are co-sponsors of a training course for shop chairmen and committeemen called "The Art of Stewardship." Graduates will get certificates from Cornell on completion of the course in grievances, contract enforcement, union history and allied topics.

Attorney Joseph Mazur is course instructor. Membership response was so notable that the local will sponsor other courses for beginning and advanced students.

# Fire Fighters Present First News Awards

Leo Cardenas of the San Antonio (Tex.) Express took top honors in the Fire Fighters' first annual Intl. Awards Program with a news story on the rescue of a two-year-old girl from her burning home, IAFF Pres. William D. Buck announced.

The program is part of the union's effort to make the public aware of the value of the work performed by their professional fire departments, Buck said. At the same time, he said, it gives union members a chance to express appreciation for the "understanding of our work and our problems."

**Local Entries**

The entries were submitted by IAFF locals. The winners will receive plaques and citations at ceremonies in their localities, with $500 for the first place in each of three categories and $250 for second place.

**First place winner in the news photograph category was Ronald Rolo of the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard Times for a photo showing firemen playing their hoses on houses to save them from a blaze engulfing a nearby building.**

Top award in the television or radio news story classification was won by Jack Fitzgibbons of Station WAKR-TV, Akron, O., who wrote, edited and narrated an account of a fire that took three lives, including those of two firemen.

Second places in the three areas went to David Carmichael, Toronto (Ont.) Globe & Mail, in the news story division; John Franke, Toronto Telegram, for news photos, and Bill Krueger of KDAL Radio and KDAL-TV, Duluth, Minn.

Judges for the contest were Dir. Saul Miller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications; Alan Adams of Business Week magazine, and Warren Y. Kimball, managing editor of Firemen, published by the National Fire Protection Association.

**PROPOSED BOYCOTT** of ships of nations that trade with North Viet Nam was announced at a press conference in Bal Harbour, Fla., by (from left) Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen and Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the National Maritime Union.

# *Organizing Stressed At Pressmen's Parley*

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—Organizing techniques and legislative goals for 1966 were fashioned by more than 200 delegates to a three-day regional "labor action" conference here.

The conference was sponsored by the Printing Pressmen, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization and the Tennessee AFL-CIO. Federation Regional Dir. Paul Christopher was chairman.

At a session on unfair labor practices led by AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, the need for increased organizing effort and an updated approach was emphasized. Alan Kistler of Kircher's department reported on recent major decisions of the National Labor Relations Board.

**Delegates at an evening session on the strike of five federation unions at the Kingsport, Tenn., Press stressed the need for a continuing "Don't Buy" campaign against World Book Encyclopedia and other books produced by Kingsport Press strikebreakers.**

Pres. Matthew Lynch of the Tennessee AFL-CIO and Daniel A. Powell, area COPE director, led a session at which delegates were urged to push voter registration drives and to support friendly candidates.

The conference was followed by a reception sponsored by members of 12 local unions employed at Pressmen's Home. Guests of honor included IPP&AU Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade and Sen. Ross Bass (D-Tenn.).

Leaders of 60 IPP&AU units, meeting earlier in Chicago, voted to seek added benefits in the form of expanded coverage of the joint union-employer retirement fund, creation of a union-sponsored health and welfare program, and drive for higher standards of wages, hours, manning scales and improved jurisdictional rights.

Ways to implement the program will be outlined to officers and members of other local unions and councils at 12 regional workshop seminars in major cities, starting with Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 2.

**DeAndrade said other objectives of the program include "better and more informative communications" between the union and its members and with employers and the general public; and a plan for organizing more members in the industry.**

Delegates to the conference heard a report on the status of the union's special defense fund, and voted renewed support of the Kingsport Press strike.

*Strike Spurs Drive:*

# Canada Unions Fight Use of Injunctions

Oshawa, Ont.—A strike by some 50 Newspaper Guild members against the Oshawa Times had nationwide ramifications as Canadian labor leaders at an emergency meeting here mapped a campaign against the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

A bill curbing the right of courts to hand down injunctions in labor-management disputes has already been introduced in Parliament by David Lewis, New Democratic Party member and counsel for the Toronto Newspaper Guild.

James Renwick of Toronto Riverdale, NDP member of the Ontario legislature, introduced a bill in the provincial body which would abolish ex parte injunctions and tighten the conditions under which any injunctions may be granted in labor disputes. Ontario Labor Minister Leslie Rountree indicated twice under questioning that possible amendments to the injunction law are under study.

**The meeting of union leaders was called to support the Toronto Guild's strike at the Oshawa Times and protest the issuance of an injunction restricting the number of pickets to 10. Ironically, the strike was settled the night before the meeting, but it went on anyway.**

The walkout had drawn widespread community support as Oshawa, home of the Auto Workers' largest Canadian local, is a strong union town. Hundreds of union members marched on the picket line in a challenge to the injunction and succeeded in closing down the plant.

Some 60 union leaders headed by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress laid the plans for the campaign against the injunction laws. Pres. David Archer of the Ontario Federation of Labor acted as chairman, with OFL Sec.-Treas. D. F. Hamilton as secretary.

Jodoin and Archer emphasized that the meeting was called in support of the right to strike, and did not condone violence.

**"If the Auto Workers want to put 16,000 workers around a plant," said Jodoin, "they should have the right to do so as long as it is peaceful. They certainly have a right to the streets—the streets don't belong to the corporations."**

The Guild's settlement at the Oshawa paper included $15 in wage increases over three years, raising the top minimum to $115; union security, improved overtime, auto mileage and insurance clauses, and three months' notification of staff cuts due to the introduction of new equipment or processes.

**Unique Union**

The Times is the only North American paper in the world-wide Thomson chain whose white-collar workers are organized.

In Washington, D.C., the ANG executive board voted citations to the Oshawa & District Labor Council and seven local labor leaders in recognition of their assistance in the strike. Individual honors went to Douglas Sutton, chairman of the council's interunion liaison committee; Pres. Clifford Pilkey and Sec. Keith Ross of the council; Pres. Fred Beckstead of the Building & Construction Trades Council; Sec.-Treas. Don Urquhart of the Lake Ontario District Council of Carpenters; Pres. Albert Taylor of UAW Local 222 and Pres. Joseph Grills of Steelworkers Local 1817.

# Medicare Spurs Gains In Rail Health Benefits

Miami, Fla.—Improved hospital, surgical and medical benefits for 450,000 non-operating railroad workers and their families were agreed upon in negotiations here between 11 unions and managements of more than 200 U.S. railroads.

The improved benefits will be available starting July 1 for well over 1 million beneficiaries.

Presidents of the unions signed revised agreements at the close of nearly three months of talks.

**The improvements were made possible to a large extent by enactment of the medicare bill providing federal health insurance and supplemental medical benefits for retired workers, said Chairman G. E. Leighty of the union committee. Leighty is president of the Transportation-Communication Employes.**

The settlement provides these major improvements in the employer-financed commercial insurance policy:

- The major medical expense allowance, now set at a maximum of $5,000 over the period of a lifetime, may when exhausted be restored at the rate of $1,000 a year to a continuing maximum of $5,000.
- Maximum surgical benefits will rise from $300 to $420; anesthesia allowances from $25 to $84 and x-ray and laboratory fees to a new $100 maximum.
- Coverage will include radiation therapy for the first time.
- Allowances for hospital "extras"—charges for services other than room and board above $500—are raised from 75 percent of cost to 80 percent.

**All off-train workers and their families, including employes 65 or older, are covered by the new provisions except to the extent that benefits for the over-65 group are paid for by the new medicare program. The $3 monthly premium for the latter group will be paid for from the insurance fund, Leighty said.**

The unions are urging all over-65 workers and dependents to apply for the supplemental medicare benefits. Affected unions are the Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railway Carmen, Signalmen, Boilermakers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Dining Car Employes and Transportation-Communication Employes.

# Redistricting Of Two States Survives Tests

The U.S. Supreme Court refused to interfere with legislative reapportionment plans adopted in Arkansas and Wyoming. Both plans had been upheld by lower federal courts as meeting one man, one vote standards, and the high court declined to hear appeals from the decisions.

The Arkansas reapportionment reduced the size of the House from 75 members—one from each county—to 44 members, each elected from a district of nearly equal population.

**The Wyoming reapportionment included establishment of seven multi-member districts, where voters will ballot for two or more state senators. Opponents had sought to have the court compel the division of these districts into sub-districts of one senator each.**

# Supreme Court Clarifies FLSA Retail Exemption

Calling a business establishment a retail store doesn't make it one, the Supreme Court decided in ruling that an Idaho sheet metal plant and a Tennessee tire dealer were subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Both firms had been sued by the secretary of labor for violation of wage-hour provisions. They based their claim for exemption on a 1949 amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act which included in a definition of exempt retail establishments one which is "recognized" as a retailer "in the particular industry."

The two companies said the bulk of their sales are to the final customer and that other firms in the industry consider such sales to be retail.

**As the Supreme Court decision put it, the key question was whether the secretary of labor is required to accept an industry's own usage of the term retail as controlling. "If the answer were yes," the court said, the two companies would be exempt from the wage-hour law, as they claimed.**

The high court held unanimously, however, that Congress did not intend to give every industry "self-determination" in defining retail.

Its decision, written by Justice John M. Harlan:

- Upheld the finding of the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals that the Idaho Sheet Metal Works was covered by the FLSA. The Burley, Ida., firm fabricates, installs and maintains sheet metal products. About 60 percent of its sales are to the general public, as opposed to industrial customers. But 83 percent of its gross income comes from work done for five potato processing companies. The court found that this phase of the business made it "an establishment engaged in the sale and servicing of manufacturing machinery" and therefore not exempt.
- Reversed the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, which had held the Steepleton General Tire Co. of Memphis, Tenn., exempt as a retail firm. More than half of its income, the Supreme Court noted, is from sales and repairs to tires furnished to businesses operating fleets of trucks or construction vehicles. The Supreme Court accepted as within the "discretion" of the secretary of labor a decision holding that quantity sales at discounts to truck fleets are "nonretail."

## Steel Unionist Heads Local United Fund

East Chicago, Ind. — Peter M. Calacci, a Steelworkers' staff representative in Subdistrict 2 of Dist. 31 and vice president of the Lake County AFL-CIO, has been elected president of the United Community Services of East Chicago.

Calacci, a member of USWA Local 1010 and a veteran trade unionist, is the first labor representative to head the community's united fund. His election closely followed that of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne as president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America.

'Free Speech' Victory:

# TV Unions Upheld In Sponsor Boycott

San Francisco, Calif.—The right of unions to conduct a consumer boycott of merchants who advertised on a struck Sacramento television station has been upheld by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court concluded—nearly six years after the Broadcast Employes and the Television & Radio Artists struck Station KXTV in a contract dispute—that a broadcasting station is in effect a producer of the goods it advertises. Therefore unions may lawfully picket advertisers and handbill their places of business under the publicity provision of the Landrum-Griffin Act, it declared.

**An attorney for AFTRA called the decision a "significant victory" for free speech because it extends to services the previously stated Supreme Court doctrine regarding the boycotting of products.**

During the legal battle over their boycott rights, however, the two unions lost their bargaining rights at the struck station, owned by John Hay "Jock" Whitney and others. Whitney is publisher of the New York Herald Tribune.

**Reversal Mandated**

The appellate court here reversed its own previous ruling to conform with a Supreme Court decision in a parallel case.

Reviewing the facts in the case, the judges decided that the Supreme Court's ruling in the "Servette" case makes mandatory a new conclusion — that a broadcasting station is in effect a "producer" of the goods it advertises and unions may picket it under the publicity provision of the labor law.

In Servette, the high court ruled that a person engaged in the wholesale distribution of tangible articles made by another person or company is himself a producer of such products.

**The 9th Circuit reasoned from this ruling that one engaged in advertising tangible articles manufactured by another is likewise a producer of such products within the meaning of the publicity proviso.**

That was the point made by the two unions when a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner ruled in 1961 that AFTRA and NABET Local 55 had engaged in an illegal secondary boycott by conducting a "do not patronize" campaign against advertisers on Whitney's station. The ruling led the NLRB regional director to ask for an injunction against the boycott and a U.S. District Court judge issued a restraining order, later removed.

In 1962 the NLRB reversed the examiner, holding that KXTV was by extension a producer of goods, and union handbilling activities were protected by the publicity proviso. The appeals court overturned the NLRB decision but now has reversed itself.

During the lengthy dispute the circuit court remanded the case to the board for consideration of two union arguments not reached by the NLRB in its original decision. The board reaffirmed its original ruling on the ground that the Supreme Court's Servette decision, issued after the remand, should govern. The appeals judges then agreed with the NLRB's interpretation.

**COMMUNITY INTEREST** of Ladies' Garment Workers was again demonstrated when members of Local 91 donated to eight New York City day care centers $8,000 they raised at an exhibition and sale of paintings they had done. The first check was presented by ILGWU Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg to Mrs. Fiorello H. LaGuardia for the center at the LaGuardia Memorial Home. Seated at left is Frances H. Kohan of the Concord Child Care Center and, at right, Mgr. Edward Schneider of Local 91. Standing are representatives of other day care centers which shared in the art show's proceeds (from left): Richard Yancey, Frank Abate, Oliver Gibson, Mrs. Sydelle Diner, Ruth M. Bushong and Nancy Stewart.

# White Collar Fringes Led By Vacations

White collar workers receive fringe benefits valued at 27 percent of their basic salaries on the average, according to a survey by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The BLS study, two years in preparation, is designed to provide a basis for comparing fringe benefit expenditures of employers in private industry with those of the federal government, the nation's largest employer.

**Paid vacations added 4.8 percent to salary costs, with holidays adding another 2.9 percent. Retirement programs, including both private pension plans and social security, amounted to 7.4 percent of basic pay.**

Health benefit programs, including sick leave as well as insurance, amounted to 4.2 percent of salaries. Overtime pay and shift differentials totaled 3.2 percent. Unemployment taxes and additional programs added 1.6 percent.

Yearend and other special bonuses averaged 2.3 percent for all employers and 4.6 percent for employers who gave such bonuses. Other miscellaneous benefits added six-tenths of 1 percent to the costs.

# BLS Finds Slowdown In Factory Pay Hikes

The rise in average hourly earnings of factory production workers slowed down to 2.9 percent a year during the past five years, the Labor Dept. has reported.

This latest figure, a Bureau of Labor Statistics study shows, compares with annual rises averaging 4 percent between 1956 and 1960 and 5.3 percent between 1951 and 1955. The findings were reported in an article prepared by James R. Wetzel of the BLS Division of Employment & Unemployment Analysis in the new combined report on employment and earnings and the labor force.

**There is "no sign of an acceleration in the rate of advance over the five-year course of the current economic expansion," the study pointed out, adding that during the 1961-65 expansion, "the rate of increase has been exceptionally stable at a relatively low level."**

Straight-time hourly earnings rose from $1.18 in 1947 to $2.50 last year; average hourly earnings went from $1.22 to $2.61. Thus, the BLS said, the postwar rise in weekly earnings—from $49.17 to $107.27 — was due almost exclusively to the upward trend in hourly earnings.

**Workweek Up Slightly**

The rest was attributed to a slight rise in the workweek, which fluctuated unevenly between 39 and 41 hours per week.

Since the end of the war take-home pay has increased steadily, rising from just under $50 in 1947 to nearly $100 in December 1965, the article showed. It far outstripped the rise in the Consumer Price Index, which moved irregularly upward at a slower pace.

"When spendable earnings are adjusted to compensate for rising prices, the gain in real spendable earnings—or purchasing power—amounted to 44 percent, somewhat less than half the rise in dollar take-home pay," the article said. "Expressed in 1957-59 dollars, the rise was from $61 in 1947 to $88 in 1965."

**The BLS pointed out that while the rate of wage increases has been declining, "factory workers' earnings have been supplemented by employer contributions on their behalf for such benefit programs as pensions, life insurance and health care, which are not reflected in these measures of earnings."**

Workers also have gained through increases in paid time-off such as vacations and holidays, the article notes.

While earnings have gone up since the end of World War II, the taxes withheld from gross pay have gone up a lot more—more than six times. In 1948 federal withholding and social security taxes, the study showed, amounted to 15 cents of every $10 in factory wages. Last year the same levies accounted for $1 out of every $10 —mostly because of the progressively higher tax on increased earnings.

# Firm, Detective Agency Accept Labor Spy Ban

Harvey Aluminum, Inc., big West Coast metals firm, and a private detective agency it had employed have both agreed not to engage in labor espionage against the Steelworkers or any other union.

The agreement came in settlement of labor spy charges growing out of a seven-year battle by the company to prevent union organizing at its main plant in Torrance, Calif., and a subsidiary plant at The Dalles, Ore.

**The National Labor Relations Board, in a unanimous 5-0 vote more than three years ago, upheld charges by the Steelworkers that Harvey had hired the Wallace Security Agency, Inc., of Portland, Ore., to furnish labor spies posing as production workers to make regular reports on the activities of company employes.**

In the interim a court enforced the board order but directed further hearings on a disputed point; and Harvey recognized the union at Torrance.

Harvey claimed the detectives were hired to ferret out evidence of theft and drug peddling, but an NLRB investigation and hearings revealed that, while some thefts were uncovered, the major objective of the detectives was to spy on union supporters and report them to their superiors.

Two of many witnesses at NLRB hearings testified they were hired to spy at The Dalles plant. One said he turned in more than 100 names of union sympathizers and the other listed 36 workers and their union or anti-union activities.

The settlement agreement, approved by the board in a recent order, directed Harvey management and Wallace Ummel, head of the detective agency, to post notices and stop spying on union employes or interfering with their right to form or assist unions.

**In 1964 the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals enforced a previous NLRB finding against Harvey and Wallace for unlawful interference with West Coast workers.**

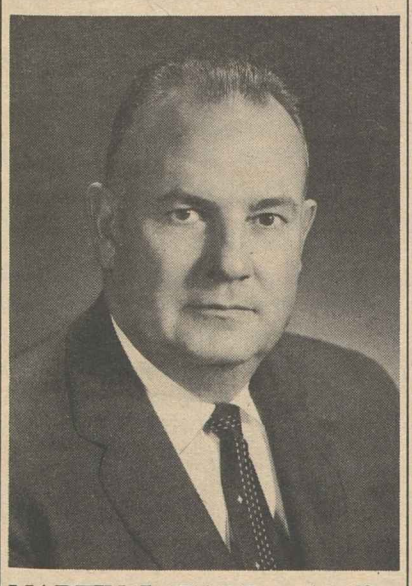
Another company campaign against a union—the Auto Workers at Adrian, Mich.—was held unlawful by the NLRB in a separate decision Feb. 12. The board ordered Harvey to stop threatening to close the plant or punish workers by imposing worse job conditions, laying them off or reducing work on the plant presses if the UAW won an NLRB election.

## Union Convention Voting Analyzed

The different methods used by the larger international or national unions to amend their constitutions and to allocate voting strength among locals of varying sizes are examined in a new study prepared by the Labor-Management Services Administration of the Labor Dept.

The study, "Local Convention Representation and Constitutional Amendments in National Unions," analyzes the constitutions as of June 1963 of 73 unions of 40,000 or more members.

The publication is on sale at 25 cents a copy by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20401.



**MARTIN J. WARD** took office effective Mar. 1 as secretary-treasurer of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters in succession to William C. O'Neill, who retired. Ward, assistant secretary-treasurer since 1958, formerly was business manager of Chicago Local 597. His appointment and that of his successor, Leslie E. Dilg, a general organizer since 1943, were made by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann.

# Clothing Union Wins Election In Wisconsin

Janesville, Wis.—A $1 million fire which temporarily disrupted operations at the Norwood Mills, Inc., fabric plant here during an organizing campaign did not burn out the employes' will to form a union. They voted for the Clothing Workers 124-97 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Company workers approached the ACWA last fall for help in organizing. The union was preparing to petition for an election when a fire shut down the plant temporarily in December, Manager Murray H. Finley of the ACWA Chicago Joint Board said.

**Operations were resumed in that plant and an older one. So were organizing activities. The election was held among employes in both plants and contract proposals are being prepared to cover both.**

The successful campaign was conducted with the aid of organizers from the ACWA and AFL-CIO regional staffs.

# A Question of Equity

**THE CONSERVATIVE GROUPS** in the country are busily at work fashioning a new bludgeon with which to beat the Administration's Great Society programs and the social and economic progress they promise—the threat of inflation.

Republican leaders in Congress have announced that the issue in the 1966 elections will be inflation and the need therefore is to slash all social welfare programs, curb wages and fringe benefits for workers and generally stop cold the economic progress of the past five years. They generally have the support of conservative Democrats.

**All this will be trumpeted through the land in the next six months in the name of stability and patriotism and any other handy slogan that will help attack liberal positions and spokesmen.**

Unfortunately, the Administration has given some aid and assistance to the inflation-is-the-issue orators, albeit perhaps without meaning to do so, by allowing its economic spokesmen to place more than usual stress on the question of wage-price stability.

* * *

**THE ADMINISTRATION'S** wage-price guidelines policies with their one-sided emphasis on wage restraints and passing mention of prices, its slowing up of government expenditures so that the cash budget in fiscal 1967 will show a slight surplus, and the continuing speeches of its economic leaders for a hold-the-line approach have all helped project the issue out of all relation to reality.

Nearly all economists are in agreement that total national production of goods and services will rise about $50 billion this year, an increase in real terms of about 5.25 percent.

**The AFL-CIO believes that this increase in the Gross National Product can be supported by the economy without the development of widespread inflationary shortages; the anticipated rise in defense and civilian demands for goods and services can be met without great difficulty or strain.**

Because of the present uncertainties there is room for a difference of opinion as to how much increased demand the economy can handle, and this is difficult to forecast. But the answer is not to hack away at all government programs that spell progress, especially those aiding the millions who have not shared in the general prosperity of the past few years.

Yet those who cry inflation loudest would do just this without consideration of the justice or equity of the case.

* * *

**JUSTICE AND EQUITY** demand that if there is any need to slow down the pace of the economy, the first target should be the fantastically skyrocketing profits of the past five years and the tremendous amount of dollars earmarked for new investment.

If the nation later this year faces a need to step up military expenditures, an increase in corporate taxes would be the sound economic approach and one that would provide real equity for all Americans.

**To allow profits to soar to unheard-of heights while calling for cutbacks or a freeze of social welfare programs in the name of stopping inflation would be to sell out the principle of equality of sacrifice in time of national need.**

The AFL-CIO has declared unequivocally that if a national emergency warrants extraordinary stabilization measures it is ready to join wholeheartedly in the effort as long as there are even-handed restraints on all groups in the economy. Workers, the poor or the disadvantaged must not be made to carry the load alone.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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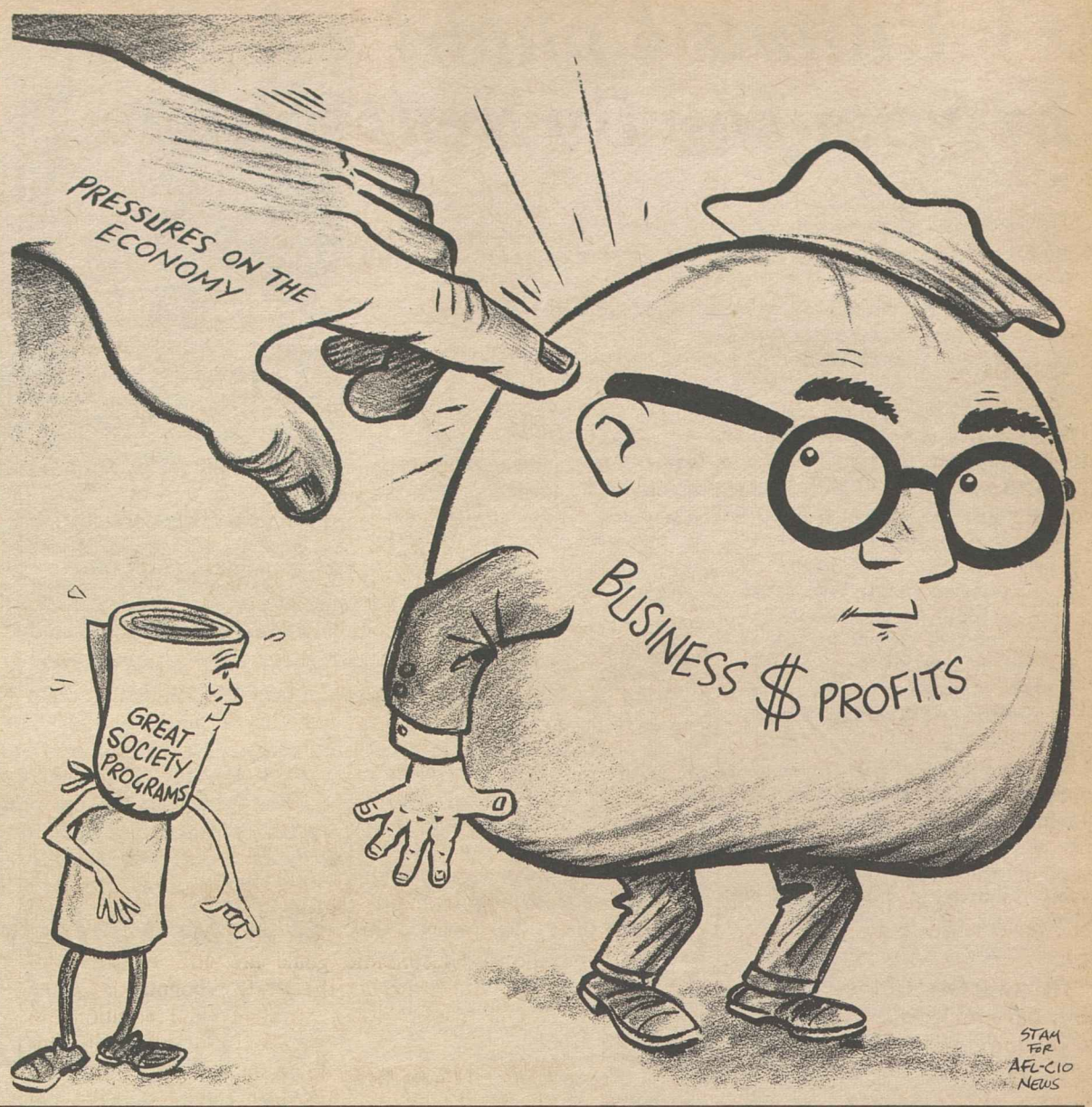
## The One to Tap




***'Sound Social, Economic Policy':***

# Higher Corporate Taxes Urged If Inflation Curbs Are Needed

*The following analysis is excerpted from background material on which the AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., based its statement on the national economy and the proper methods of increasing government revenues, if required, to meet social needs at home and the costs of the Viet Nam fighting:*

**THE CHANGE** in the economic impact of federal budget operations is going to be quite sharp—from an expansionary deficit of nearly $7 billion in fiscal 1966 to a slightly restrictive surplus in fiscal 1967.

That conclusion is slightly misleading, because gross expenditures will actually increase somewhat faster than the net budget totals show. Nevertheless, a sharp change is scheduled. This scheduled change is similar to taking the foot almost completely off the accelerator of a moving automobile, after having pushed down on it.

Within this context—and the economy's ability to absorb the expected rise of economic activity—the level of federal expenditures could be increased modestly above scheduled levels, without great strain.

**However, if the Viet Nam situation requires a further step-up of military expenditures in the coming months or if the rise in demand for goods and services increases considerably above present expectations, it probably will be necessary to raise corporate taxes—through elimination of the 7 percent tax-credit on investment in new plant and equipment, and/or an excess profits tax, and/or a corporate tax rate rise.**

Under such conditions, it probably would be necessary to slow down the pace of rising demand for goods and services. Since business investment is now continuing to increase at a yearly rate of 15 percent for the third consecutive year—twice as fast as total national production—it would be sensible to slow down the rise of profits and the pace of increasing investment outlays, if it becomes necessary to prevent inflationary shortages.

Such slowing of the business investment boom could permit a faster rise of military spending, without applying pressures on economic resources. Moreover, profits have been skyrocketing since 1961.

Therefore, such a rise of corporate taxes would be sound social as well as economic policy if additional military expenditures become necessary.

In contrast, the alternative of cutting back such social programs as the war on poverty, aid to education and the rebuilding of urban areas—or freezing social and economic programs—could be dangerous to society.

The hopes aroused by advances in social measures in the past few years should not be undermined or destroyed. In addition, the cutbacks or freezes of social advances would have an adverse impact on the lowest income groups.

**The uncertainties concerning the outlook for the next several months mainly center on the course of developments in Viet Nam and the impact on the economy. But it is important to remember the difference between the economic impacts of the Viet Nam and Korean conflicts.**

First, our economy is much bigger now than in the early 1950s. In 1952 and 1953, national defense expenditures accounted for about 13 percent of total national production. In contrast, defense expenditures accounted for 7.5 percent of total output in 1965, and in 1966, they are expected to account for only a slightly greater share.

**SECONDLY,** the Korean War required a sharp rise in the size of the Armed Forces and in military expenditures. The Armed Forces are expected to expand about 300,000 in 1966—they rose 1.5 million between 1950 and 1951. In contrast to the relatively small scheduled increase of military spending this year, defense expenditures shot up $19.5 billion between 1950 and 1951.

Our much bigger economy should be able to deal with the uncertainties of the economic impact of the Vietnam conflict without difficulty, even if additional military expenditures are needed.

**Just as the federal government should be prepared for the contingency of a possible further rise of military spending, it should also be prepared to offset the easing of military expenditures.**

We do not want an economy based on spending for destruction. Military expenditures are a necessity for the defense of freedom; they must never be the bedrock of our national economy.

Therefore, the government must plan at once for a rapid rise in its investment in the public services that should be instituted, expanded and improved—not only for the public good but also to provide necessary employment and consumer buying power.

***Morgan Says:***

# Architects Step into Campaign To Make Beauty Respectable

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

A **GROUP** of subversives, as it were, is plotting an American revolution.

The conspirators are members of no secret tong. They belong to the reputable American Institute of Architects, AIA, whose current activities have been inspired, in part, by the wives of two Presidents and urgent recommendations by Pres. Johnson himself. Until very recently, beauty was not considered a national issue except at the cosmetic counter and the Miss America contest. But thanks to the lively interest in the natural and man-made attractions of our land expressed by the Kennedys and the Johnsons, beauty in the civic sense is no longer a joke or a dirty word.

Morgan

**The two first ladies, Jacqueline and Lady Bird, have added their own special impetus to the nation's slowly growing consciousness of taste, the value of our cultural heritage, the importance of gracefulness over ugliness in buildings and the enduring worth—if they are permitted to endure—of such botanical knick-knacks as trees and grass and flowers.**

So the profession of architecture has been emboldened to lend some of its own considerable talents to the subject. Two AIA committees, one on esthetics, the other on urban design, have been comparing notes in the institute's headquarters, Octagon House, one of Washington's lovelier landmarks, which James Madison used as a presidential mansion for a while after the British burned down the White House in the War of 1812.

**Almost diffidently, the architects are mobilizing for a "war on ugliness." They are moving slowly; some think too slowly. But like similar professional groups, such as the American Medical Association or the American Bar Association, they are divided, left, right and center, and furthermore they are not sure exactly what their role should be.**

But at a recent regional conference in San Francisco, spawned by the White House Conference on Beauty, architects happily discovered bureaucrats who candidly admitted that the government itself did not have rigid, pre-set ideas on how to proceed. If this fluidity can be maintained it is a promising augury of future planning.

Already the architects have discovered, however, that that word "planning" is a major obstacle in itself. Coupled with that sacred phrase, "free enterprise system," the prejudice against planning has presented an almost insuperable barrier in the past to the imaginative, intelligent layout of cities and towns, the parks within them and the preservation of the natural beauty around them. It is as if the education supported by our American "money-making culture" has taught us to sanctify profits to the exclusion of virtually all other values.

An architect from Winston-Salem, N. C., who has long been battling real estate and other interests on zoning decisions and civic construction plans, put it this way at one of the Octagon House sessions:

"You try to persuade a property owner not to put up a filling station or a parking lot on his land and he eyes you as if you were a Bolshevik and accuses you of undermining the free enterprise system."

**NEVERTHELESS,** the AIA's "war on community ugliness" task force has produced, in rough draft, a declaration which says, in part, "The public, both its leadership and electorate, must be made to see economic goals are not supreme, and that the uncontrolled bulldozer and the billboard are not indices of the state of our culture." Economic goals are still vulgarly decisive, however, as the draft recognizes. In the chaotic gap between problems and solutions in city planning and resource conservation, it concedes, "economic exploitation and predatory self-interest become the law of the land and social and physical ugliness are the inevitable by-products."

**One of the ways to right this ghastly state of affairs is to make people realize that in the long run harmonious urban planning and the preservation of natural beauty are sound investments, that they can be made to pay off dollar-wise. A change in the tax structure is one approach.**

Why can't esthetic objectives and economic objectives be made identical? One proposal submitted to the Maryland Scenic Beauty Commission would, for example, levy an "earnings tax" on, say, parking lot owners and slum tenement landlords. Instead of or in addition to what is usually an absurdly low "ad valorem" basis for their property taxes, they would be taxed on earnings received from such enterprises. On the other side, there would be tax deductions and/or exemptions for investments in beautifying the property.

You can almost hear the anguished screams of vested interests against any such "revolutionary" scheme, but saving our cities and countrysides is going to take a revolution in public responsibility and it's encouraging to note that leaders among the nation's architects are organizing a kind of guerrilla force to infiltrate the establishment. Some architects are even preparing to make the supreme sacrifice by running for office.

***Breakthrough Seen:***

# Wage Floor for Farm Labor Could End Law of the Jungle

**WITH FOREIGN FARM** worker importation programs ended, 1965 was "the beginning of a free labor market in agriculture," a union spokesman has said.

This was a "tremendous breakthrough" in the fight to win "the same protection for farm workers that other workers now have," declared Arnold Mayer, legislative representative for the Meat Cutters. Ending of the so-called bracero program was the first "major action" by Congress to help farm workers, he pointed out.

**Last year's experience in recruiting domestic farm workers instead of relying on the "crutch" of foreign nationals proved, Mayer said, that "agriculture can get sufficient numbers of U.S. workers" to cultivate and harvest the crops when decent wages and working conditions prevail. "The results were excellent," he added, as he was questioned by reporters on the nationwide radio program, Labor News Conference.**

Farm workers have lagged behind those in other industries because they have been denied minimum wage safeguards, unemployment compensation coverage and the right to organize into unions for collective bargaining, Mayer said.

**"THE ONLY LAW** that exists today in agriculture is the law of the jungle," but there is now good reason to believe that condition will begin to change, he observed.

**Mayer pointed out that low wages paid by corporate farms and large growers have also hurt small farmers "who depend upon the family" to do the work. "If the corporate farm can get a worker for 90 cents an hour or less, that means that the labor the family puts in on the same crop is worth only 90 cents an hour or less," he noted.**

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public service interview program, aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network, were William Eaton of United Press Intl. and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**A LONG-RANGE** estimate about the upcoming November elections is furnished by Congressional Quarterly, an unbiased reference service used very widely in Washington. Congressional Quarterly's informed guess, about eight months in advance of the Nov. 8 election date, is that 240 seats in the House of Representatives are "safe Democratic" or "leaning Democratic."

A majority in the House is 218, so a majority for the Republicans is not within their reach. The "safe Republican' and "leaning Republican" districts total 133, which is eight seats short of the current GOP contingent of 141 members.

**According to the CQ estimate, there are 62 congressional districts left over from the total House membership of 435, and as of the moment the disposition of the voters in these districts is indecipherable. Split them evenly between the parties, and the Democrats would come up with 271 members of the House in the 90th Congress, the Republicans with 172.**

It is not likely that the November election returns will show precisely that divison. But if they did it would mean a net loss for Pres. Johnson's party of 23 House members from the 294 Democrats elected in 1964.

Such a loss might endanger Mr. Johnson's firm control on Capitol Hill. About 50 to 75 of the southern Democrats may vote with Republicans on key issues, such as motions to send an Administration bill back to committee or motions to approve some unpalatable substitute.

At such moments an apparently large Democratic House majority can become a delusion, and a Democratic President thinking in national terms on schools, poverty programs, health and welfare must take into account the possibility that he doesn't have the troops.

* * *

**IT IS TOO EARLY** to try to reach solid judgments on the probable results of the elections. A few months ago the general guess would have been that the nation would simply conduct a referendum on Mr. Johnson's Great Society programs and that the President's party would win in another landslide.

**The waters, since then, have become muddied. We have more than 200,000 troops in Viet Nam, and the history of the 1952 election, when we were being compelled to fight in Korea, indicates that political capital can sometimes be made by those who pander to war-weariness and easy sloganeering.**

The last three American Presidents, beginning with Gen. Eisenhower, have been compelled to expend an enormous part of their energy and attention on Southeast Asia. In Eisenhower's years, the chief source of concern was Laos, rather than Viet Nam, and we poured in aid funds equivalent to twice the previous per capita income of the Laotians. Mr. Kennedy was able to establish, precariously, a kind of neutralization of Laos, but only after months of hard and urgent labor.

* * *

**MR. JOHNSON** nevertheless has a new vote of confidence from Congress on his Viet Nam policy, no matter how heated and protracted the Senate debate that preceded the vote, and he is conducting military operations with the most careful concern to avoid giving the Red Chinese an excuse to intervene.

**It is never pleasant when U.S. troops must be committed to action thousands of miles away to salvage the freedom of a people little known by our own people and, until recently, of little concern. The alternatives, however, are plainly grim, and a President must function with courage in what he deems a vital national interest.**

Former Pres. Truman was assailed for pledging aid to Greece and Turkey—but he was re-elected, and his party wrestled control of Congress away from the Republicans. Partisan attacks on Mr. Johnson, if and when they come in greater volume during the campaign, might kick back on the sponsors.

**1965 SAW** "the beginning of a free labor market in agriculture," Arnold Mayer (center), legislative representative for the Meat Cutters, told reporters Sam Sharkey (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and William Eaton of United Press Intl. on the weekly AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference.

***How to Buy:***

# Soaring Food and Shoe Prices, Interest Rates Need Watching

By Sidney Margolius

**WITH LIVING COSTS** at an all-time record high, moderate-income families need to watch especially three fast-rising expenses, food, shoe prices and interest rates.

Food prices have become really drastic. Meats have reached the highest levels in history, with many cuts 20-25 percent above a year ago.

Shoe manufacturers this year have raised many prices 50 cents to $1, blaming the boosts on higher hide prices. Another increase is expected this spring. In actual fact, untanned hides comprise only about 5 percent of the retail price of a pair of shoes, or about 50 cents on a $10 pair. Even the 40 percent rise in hide prices this past year means manufacturers' true costs have gone up only about 20 cents a pair.

**Rising interest rates already have affected loans, with many lenders raising rates on both personal and car loans one-half of 1 percent, or 50 cents per $100 of debt. This is a time to avoid taking on new loans and installment debts, and if you must, put down the most you can, and pay back as soon as you can.**

Credit union and bank rates, usually $4.50 to $6.50 per $100, or true annual rates of approximately 9 to 12 percent, still are lower than finance company or store credit charges, such as the 1.5 percent a month or 18 percent a year, on revolving credit accounts.

The increase of one-fourth of 1 percent in the FHA mortgage rate, recently announced by the Federal Housing Administration, is another blow to families which may be seeking mortgages. The jump from 5.75 to 6 percent means a family actually would pay $864 more in interest on a $15,000 mortgage for 30 years.

The FHA rate increase especially affects buyers of lower-price houses. Ironically, the 6 percent rate (including one-half of 1 percent for mortgage insurance guaranteeing lenders against loss), now is higher than the average rate on conventional (non-FHA) mortgages in many areas.

**This means mortgage-seekers need to shop more widely among local lenders, and try to make larger down payments, to beat back the rather premature FHA increase. Do your mortgage shopping even before you settle on the house.**

If you can't make a substantial down payment now, try to get a favorable "right to prepay" clause in your mortgage. This will permit you to reduce your mortgage by making additional payments without a severe penalty. For example, some lenders permit prepayment of any amount after one year, with no penalty charge. Others may permit pre-payment of up to 10 percent of the mortgage in one year without penalty.

**THE RISE** in shoe prices hits moderate-income families especially hard since shoes are usually their largest clothing cost, often taking 20 percent of the family's clothing budget. Children's shoes are a special concern. Parents sometimes pay as much for kid's shoes as their own.

As well as construction, proper fit is an important factor in determining how much wear you get from shoes. In fact, while cheaply-made shoes should be avoided, the most expensive shoes may not be the best buy for children, either. They may wear so well that parents neglect to check the fit. Children's shoes should be checked for fit four times a year, not merely twice, as many families do.

But beware of shoddy quality in promotionally-priced shoes this year. The boost in U.S. manufacturers' prices is encouraging a flood of imported shoes, many of dubious quality.

In comparing values, look for:

Welt construction, in which both upper and sole are attached to a thin strip of leather called a welt; full grain calfskin, recognizable by a close grain and tiny pores; leather reinforcement at the top of the heel seam (in the best quality, the leather overlaps at the seam), and genuine leather sock lining.

**The food price situation is so bad that the U.S. Agriculture Dept. led its list of March "plentifuls" by recommending peanuts. That kind of diet can get monotonous, although peanut butter is a highly nutritious, low cost favorite among children.**

The only other relatively reasonable protein values are broilers and eggs. High meat prices have kept up egg prices too. But we're coming into the flush season with lower egg prices available. Combinations of eggs and meat can help stretch your use of expensive meat this spring.

Copyright 1966 by Sidney Margolius

**THE UNION LABEL** can be found with no trouble at all on the dresses these girls whipped up, out of the Ladies' Garment Workers' union label fabric, to wear while tending the New York Cloak Joint Board booth at the Empire State Labor-Management Exhibit. The exhibit was sponsored by the New York State Union Label & Service Trades Dept. in New York. Members of Local 23-25, they are, from left, Lena Cioffi, Margarita Alvarez, Veronica Lee and Margarita Morales.

***New York Sampling:***

# Heart Attack Study Finds Activity Factor

**PHYSICALLY ACTIVE MEN** are likely to return to work sooner following heart attacks than less active men.

This was one of the findings of a research team of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) in a report published in the February issue of the Journal of the American Public Health Association.

In the largest medical-statistical sampling of its kind ever undertaken, the study, now in its sixth year, covers 55,000 adult males in HIP's 700,000 subscriber population under a continuing grant from the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service.

**The finding is consistent with an earlier report from the study that heart attacks occur more frequently among men who are least active physically. In addition, the percentage of men who died soon after an attack was found to be three times greater for "least active" men than for those considered "most active."**

Along with the physically inactive, men over 55, those suffering severe attacks, and blue collar workers made up the largest percentage of those who had not returned to work three months after the attack. However, the difference for blue collar workers might be influenced by such factors as lower job mobility, disability pensions and Workmen's Compensation regulations, the report observed.

The study found that 20 percent of all heart attack victims had returned to work within three months and 60 percent by eighteen months.

Among those who survived the acute phase of the attack, 30 percent returned to work within three months and 90 percent by 18 months.

Among the men covered in the research, 301 suffered a heart attack during the first 18 months of the study, which is under the direction of Sam Shapiro, HIP's director of research and statistics. The medical director is Dr. Charles W. Frank, associate professor of medicine at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. Associated with the study are Mrs. Eve Weinblatt, HIP's assistant director for research and Dr. Robert V. Sager, the plan's associate medical director.

**A unique feature of the research was that it weighed physical activity connected with employment, as well as leisure-hour patterns of physical effort.**

The HIP study noted that the marked disadvantage for least active men "emphasized the importance from a public health standpoint of more specific studies of physical activity in relation to coronary heart disease."

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Girls of All Ages Are Frightened By Dark at the Top of the Stairs

By Jane Goodsell

**IT'S BEEN YEARS** since our house has been free of ghosts, ghoulies, bogeymen, bears, burglars and things that go bump in the night.

When Ann was a little girl, we were haunted mostly by bears in the toy chest. I'd wake up in the middle of the night to see a wispy little figure standing barefoot beside my bed, clutching her Raggedy Ann doll and whispering, "Mommy, they're there again! Can I get in bed with you?"

By the time the bears had departed, Katie discovered the man who lives behind the furnace. Well, he wasn't a man exactly. He was more of an unseen presence, a sort of a feeling that something was about to jump out and grab you. At any rate, Katie never could give us a clear cut description of him. Sometimes she'd say he had a black patch over one eye and looked like a pirate.

**In the daytime, he changed character completely and became ridiculous. Katie and I would go down to the basement together and look behind the furnace.**

"See?" I'd say. "There's nothing there at all. You aren't going to be scared any more, are you?"

"Nope," Katie would say bravely. "Not any more. Besides, he's just an old silly."

**NOW IT'S MOLLY** who wakes me up at night, whispering, "Mommy, can I get in bed with you?" She stands beside my bed, a shadowy little wraith in a too-short nightgown, holding her flashlight in one hand and dangling her Pooh Bear in the other. I pull back the covers and move over to make room for her.

"I heard something tapping against my window," she whispers. "It went tap . . . tap . . . tap . . ."

"It was just the branch of a tree," I tell her reassuringly. "That's nothing to be afraid of."

**"When I'm here with you," she murmurs, "it's just a tree. But when I'm all alone in my room, and it's all dark, and everybody's asleep, and I hear that tap, tap, tap . . . then it's something trying to get into my room."**

Well, naturally I let her stay. After all, if something is tapping at the window, trying to get into the house, I'd just as soon have company, too.

Path to Better Jobs:

# High School Tests Urged on Unionists

Unions in all parts of the country are offering their members something new in the way of service—help in finishing high school so they will be eligible for better jobs.

They're not passing out diplomas—in fact, most of the 100,000 adults ranging in age from 20 to 70 who finally made it last year didn't end up with diplomas at all, but with Certificates of High School Equivalency. These are just as good for most purposes and meet the requirements of employers seeking high school graduates, Marjorie B. Rachlin writes in the current issue of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, the American Federationist.

**Mrs. Rachlin is a labor educator of broad experience who developed her Federationist article, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education feature, from stories she had written for the Machinist, official weekly of the Machinists. Some 62 million Americans lack high school diplomas, she notes, but in this age of automation, "it is becoming much easier" to get one.**

"There are two main ways to secure a high school diploma," she writes. "A person can go back to school, usually at night, and make up the credits he needs to graduate. Or he can take a test, called the General Educational Development Test, through arrangement with his state department of education. If he passes the GED test, he can, in 45 of the 50 states, receive a certificate of High School Equivalency.

"A Certificate of Equivalency is not a diploma, but it is as good as a diploma for most purposes. It is accepted by employers as evidence of completion of a high school education since it shows a person has knowledge equivalent to that of a high school graduate. Many colleges accept it, although it does not guarantee admittance to a college because most colleges have their own tests. . . ."

With automation changing job requirements in many plants, Mrs. Rachlin points out, "unions have become interested in helping members secure their high school diplomas."

"Publicizing the GED tests is one simple way to do this, since many members have not heard about the tests or the High School Equivalency Certificate," she continues.

**"Some local labor groups have gone further, however, and have worked with local public education authorities to set up special classes to prepare members for the GED tests. This is a new kind of union service which has met with enthusiastic response from members."**

"Taking the GED test is the quickest way to finish high school for most adults," particularly for those who need a diploma or certificate mainly to fill the formal requirements of a job or license," Mrs. Rachlin notes, and adds:

"However, for a person who needs wider knowledge to enter a new career, for the person who wants background to go on to college, it may be wiser to spend the time to go back to school and take the courses he needs."

The GED test is really five separate tests, Mrs. Rachlin explains, covering English composition, social studies, mathematics, English literature and science, which are designed "to test the individual's knowledge in each field and his ability to think." The questions are all multiple choices intended to determine, she writes, if the person "has the background knowledge and reasoning power of an average high school graduate." Each takes about five hours.

**Some people take the tests with little or no preparation and others take special 10-week brush-up courses offered by their high schools, often with union cooperation. The average adult "has learned much more than he realizes," Mrs. Rachlin notes, and "the GED test is designed with this in mind." If one fails in one subject, she says, all he has to do is brush up on it and take the test again in that subject.**

A warning is given against expecting too much from correspondence courses alone, but they can be helpful for those taking GED tests, Mrs. Rachlin says. She adds that for any further purpose, such as obtaining a formal high school diploma or for admittance to a college, local educational authorities should be consulted."

**MORE THAN** 30,000 paperback books a year are sold to union members by libraries like this one, run by the Auto Workers. Shown with some of the 255 titles in stock are UAW Education Dir. Carroll Hutton (right), Mrs. Shirley Green and Tony Thoman, book program manager. A number of other unions have similar programs providing books of all types at popular prices.

# Medicare Spurring Health Plan Changes

South Bend, Ind.— The "imaginative dovetailing" of existing health insurance programs with medicare was urged by an AFL-CIO spokesman at the University of Notre Dame's 14th annual Union-Management Conference.

Raymond Munts, acting director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said it will take "a good deal of scurrying" to develop coordinated plans by July 1, when the medicare program goes into operation.

He told the conference:

**"Negotiated plans for retirees have an opportunity to complement the social security benefits at greatly reduced cost, and a number of unions are now negotiating a supplementary package to plug some of the gaps in the medicare benefits.**

"Many unions would like to take this opportunity to establish a broader range of total coverage . . . Another challenge at adaptation exists where early retirement puts some workers off the payroll before they are eligible for medicare. A transition program of benefits equal to the post-65 package has been negotiated in some companies."

Munts noted also that medicare will strengthen private health insurance by providing for "the highest risk group—the aged."

### Beyond Doctors

The federal government's responsibility in administering medicare, Munts said, goes beyond winning the cooperation of doctors who fought enactment of the program.

"When government becomes a big buyer of health services," he said, "it must be interested in the cost and quality of what it is buying."

**If medicare succeeds in providing good service at reasonable cost, he suggested, "we can confidently extend it to other problem areas—to the disabled and survivors under social security, maybe even to the unemployed who, like the aged, frequently lose their health insurance."**

The broader implication of medicare, Munts said, is that for the over-65 age group "accessibility to care is equal for the rich and for the poor. . . . Health services are becoming a matter of right."

# Citrus Packers Choose Union At 3rd Plant

Winter Haven, Fla.—Workers at the Adams Packing Association Inc., one of the state's largest shippers of fresh fruit and canned juices, voted for the Steelworkers after a rapid organizing campaign. The vote count by the National Labor Relations Board was 388-264.

The multi-unit plant at nearby Auburndale was the third organized by the union with the aid of workers in area can plants under USWA contract. The can workers have a wage scale from 90 cents to $1.25 an hour higher than that of employes in the citrus packing industry, some of whom do similar work for $1.25-$1.60 an hour, the USWA said.

The Adams firm has plants where workers pack fresh fruit, citrus canned goods, concentrate and juices, and a pulp mill for cattle feed. It agreed to a consent election among its 776 eligible workers.

Taking part in the campaign, which began Jan. 20, were members of the USWA and AFL-CIO organizing staffs and an in-plant committee.

# Johnson Picks Moderate for 'Fed' Vacancy

Andrew F. Brimmer, a top-ranking economist in the Dept. of Commerce, was named by Pres. Johnson as a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Generally rated as a "moderate" in his views on monetary policy, Brimmer succeeds C. Canby Balderston, who voted last December with Chairman William McChesney Martin to raise interest rates by one-half of 1 percent — an action opposed by the President and strongly attacked by labor.

**The reserve board split by a 4-3 vote on its interest rate action, and Brimmer thus could become an important figure in formulating its future judgments on the timing and scope of interest-rate changes.**

As assistant secretary of the Commerce Dept., Brimmer supervised its Office of Business Economics and previously had taught at both the University of Pennsylvania and Michigan State University.

The Federal Reserve Board was created by Congress as an independent agency, not responsible to the President, but every strong President has sought to influence its actions in the field of monetary policy. Martin, the present chairman, has close ties with the financial and banking communities and moved toward the December interest-rate increase because of his apprehension of inflation.

The Administration sought to stave off the increase, and public objections were voiced in advance by both Treasury Sec. Henry Fowler and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Johnson and Martin met quickly, however, to deny that any open break was in prospect.

# Fire Fighters Add 1st Delaware Local

The entire membership of the Wilmington, Del., Fire Dept. has joined the Fire Fighters and has received its charter as a local, Raymond C. Fogarty, district vice president of the union, has announced.

The local is the first established in Delaware, which was the only state in the country without a Fire Fighter unit, Fogarty said. The department has about 245 members.

IAFF Pres. Wililam D. Buck expressed gratification at the "major breakthrough" for the union in the Delaware area.

Fogarty also announced the chartering of new locals in Anne Arundel County, Hagerstown and Indian Head, Md., and Farrell, Pa.

# Reopened Shoe Plant Hit For Refusal to Bargain

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that the Cumberland Shoe Corp. was guilty of unfair practices and violation of a court order to bargain on wages and working conditions when it reopened a closed plant without notifying the Boot & Shoe Workers.

The firm owned plants at Chapel Hill and Franklin, Tenn., and in 1964 decided to close the Chapel Hill plant on the ground that it was losing money. It had previously been found guilty of unfair practices by the NLRB and the judgment was affirmed by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The plant was fully closed by Apr. 1.

**About Oct. 5 the company reopened a boot-making department at Chapel Hill and began recalling the work force. It resumed full-scale operations about Jan. 15, 1965, according to testimony.**

Trial Examiner Eugene F. Frey ruled after new hearings that the real reason for the company's shutdown and reopening was not economic "but an attempt to revive and continue the Chapel Hill operation in a non-union plant and atmosphere."

The board disagreed, saying "it is abundantly clear that the Chapel Hill operations were originally discontinued" for "compelling economic reasons."

**The situation became different when Cumberland Shoe started a new operation in the once-closed plant, the board declared. It agreed with Frey that the firm committed a new unfair labor practice by its failure to notify the union of the reopening, and by again refusing to bargain on request.**

Since the board's order to management to bargain with the union had been enforced by the appellate court, the company had a "clear and continuing obligation to recognize and deal with the union as the representative of its employes," the NLRB said.

It ordered management to bargain now with the Boot & Shoe Workers on pay rates, hours, and other contract terms.

## IAM Associate Counsel Named NLRB Examiner

George W. Christensen, associate counsel for the Machinists since 1952, was one of five attorneys appointed by the National Labor Relations Board as trial examiners. A former labor relations adviser for the Wage Stabilization Board, he will serve the NLRB in San Francisco.

# Steel Union to Provide Milk for Viet Children

Pittsburgh—Steelworker locals in the United States and Canada are raising money to buy canned chocolate milk for the children of South Viet Nam.

Milk is urgently needed, the USWA said, to halt the spread of diseases caused by malnutrition. Because both ordinary milk and reconstituted milk products are often risky in a hot climate where water is not always sanitary, canned chocolate milk was chosen as a safer and more appetizing form of nourishment.

**The milk will be distributed to the children by South Viet Nam's labor movement—the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers. The CTV is already providing a number of social services to the people of the war-torn land, many in cooperation with AFL-CIO unions.**

The USWA announced its campaign in a letter from Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke to district directors, staff representatives and local unions. Burke said "other safe nutritional foods" may also be sent for distribution by the Vietnamese federation at its 21 schools and social centers.

"One of the most unfortunate side effects of the Vietnamese conflict is the great hardship being inflicted upon the civilian population," he observed. "Human misery visited upon any group is to be deplored, but it is particularly touching as it involves small children."

Many AFL-CIO affiliates in recent months have undertaken special programs to help the people of South Viet Nam, including contributions to buy food, medicine, clothing, tools and school kits through CARE's refugee aid program in response to an appeal by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

**ORIGINAL VOLUME** of "Sixteen Discourses" by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, pioneer American educator of the deaf, was presented to Dr. Freeman McConnel (left), director of the Bill Wilkerson Speech & Hearing Center in Nashville, Tenn., by Pres. Norbert Ward of TV Engineers Local 2132. The union, a unit of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, made the presentation in observance of National Electric Week and the birthdate of Thomas A. Edison.

# Unions Win 95% Vote At Local Poverty Unit

Los Angeles—Employes of the Economic & Youth Opportunities Agency here scored a major breakthrough when they picked Local 1108 of the State, County & Municipal Employes as their bargaining representative by a vote of 373 to 23.

The agency, which has some 585 employes ranging from clerks at $4,000 a year to professional researchers and program planners whose salaries rise above the $12,000 mark, is state-operated but governed by the participating counties.

The balloting marked the first time the election facilities of the State Mediation Service were used by agreement of a union and a state agency. Other AFSCME units have obtained exclusive recognition in other units of the state government, but without use of the election procedures.

**The victory was the climax of a year-long organizing drive conducted by EYOA employes themselves, the union and the AFL-CIO Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee, and was hailed by Dir. Sam Hunegs of AFSCME Council 20 as a precedent-setter on the organizing front.**

Edward F. Lingo, coordinator for the Public Employes Division of the organizing committee, termed the 95 percent "yes" vote "an indication of the growing awareness on the part of public employes, including professional and white collar groups, of their need for effective union representation—and of the fact that union representation can be most effective within the framework of true collective bargaining."

The agency's executive board agreed to the union request for a bargaining election after hearing a persuasive plea by its labor member, Pres. Irvin Mazzei of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO. In addition, it agreed to bargain on a first contract if the union won.

Local 1108 had the good wishes of EYOE Exec. Dir. Joe P. Maldonado, who said the election would "help regularize relations" between the agency and its employes.

# Pay Chiseling Suits Brought By Labor Dept.

Continued employer violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act are pointed up in civil suits filed by the Labor Dept. against two industrial firms and six southern cotton farmers.

Overtime violations and failure to keep the required records were charged against the Gulf Oil Corp., Houston, Tex., and the Lone Star Steel Co. in Morris County, Tex. Operators of cotton farms in North Carolina and South Carolina were accused of violating the child labor provisions of the law, and with failure to keep required records.

A Labor Dept. spokesman said the latter suits are typical of "several hundred" filed each year in child labor law cases.

**The department charged that eight Gulf employes who truck gasoline from the firm's refineries at Abilene and Big Spring, Tex., have been employed more than 40 hours a week without being paid time and a half as the law requires. Wirtz asked in a similiar suit that Lone Star Steel be ordered to pay overtime and keep adequate records for 150 workers at its steel mill and iron mine.**

The suits against the cotton farmers asked court orders restraining them from violating the record-keeping and child labor provisions of the law, including a provision that youths under 16 cannot be employed in agriculture during school hours.

## Aid Rallied for Genesco Strikers

Chapel Hill, Tenn. — A small new local of Boot & Shoe Workers is walking a picket line here to do what no other union has been able to do — get a first contract from Genesco, third largest U.S. shoe manufacturer.

Nearly 200 workers at the big firm's Chapel Hill warehouse joined the union, voted for it in a National Labor Relations Board election, and walked out after months of unsuccessful efforts to get a first contract. The strikers need all the help they can get, said Intl. Pres. John E. Mara, and are seeking support of a consumer boycott of Genesco shoes sold under these labels:

I. Miller, W. L. Douglas, Flagg Bros., Safety First, Jarman, Fortune, Friendly, Hardy, Holiday, Fortunet, Johnson & Murphy, Mademoiselle, Milliken's, and Valentine.

**AIFLD Progress Report:**

# 'Impact' Aid to Latin Labor Termed Highly Successful

The AFL-CIO Impact Projects Program of self-help for Latin American unions was called "an outstanding success" in a progress report prepared by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

The AIFLD administers the program and through its field representatives assists in developing specific projects.

Its success has been notable, the report declared, "both from the standpoint of immediate, tangible results achieved by these projects, and the opportunity which they afford the Latin American worker to participate in the betterment of his economic and social conditions."

"Results such as these," it added, "are an invaluable tool in the development of a strong democratic labor movement."

**The program was launched in November 1964, when the AFL-CIO Executive Council allocated $50,000 for grants or interest-free loans to finance small projects for which the Latin American unions would provide labor and, in some cases, additional funds.**

Ten months later, in September 1965, the AIFLD reported to the Executive Council that 24 projects in nine countries had been approved and were completed or in various stages of development, and that all but $80 of the original $50,000 had been committed. The Executive Council made another $50,000 available for the program.

The latest report noted that since September, 15 new projects had been approved and that a total of $80,955 had been committed. The sum was split between $45,915 in interest-free, non-readjustable local currency loans and $35,040 in the form of grants, the report said.

"The increase in the number of projects approved stems directly from the increasing number of requests being received by AIFLD country program directors in the various countries," the report said. "This increase is a natural result of the program's becoming more widely known among the free, democratic trade unions of Latin America."

The 39 separate projects now in various stages of completion are in 13 different countries, the report showed.

**They range from red, white and blue slides, swings and a merry-go-round in Manizales, Colombia, next door to headquarters of the Caldas Workers Union, to six hand looms to be used in a Floresta, Pernambuco, boarding school in Brazil.**

The playground was made possible through a $700 Impact Projects grant that provided half the cost of seven pieces of equipment that have seen considerable use since the dedication in January. The union put up the rest of the cost—and also made the decision to paint the equipment this country's national colors.

The grant for hand looms amounted to $540, was sponsored by the Federation of Rural Trade Unions and went to a boarding school for the children of rural workers who live too far away to commute. The youngsters in their spare time will use the looms to weave hammocks which will be sold to help defray the cost of operating the institution.

**The projects all have strong community overtones—a $1,000 interest-free loan to increase the stock of a drug cooperative in Cartagena, Colombia, sponsored by the Union of Workers of Bolivar; another loan of $1,925 to help a Quito, Ecuador, union-sponsored cooperative buy land for a housing project; a $5,000 loan to the Postal Union of Buenos Aires, Argentina, to complete construction of a community center in Buenos Aires, and so on.**

Other countries where projects have been completed or are under way, the report showed, are Bolivia, British Guiana, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela.

# 'Bad-Faith' Bargaining Found in Checkoff Case

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that a company failed to meet its obligation to bargain in good faith when it rejected a dues checkoff proposal in the belief that the union would wither away without it.

Examiner Frederick U. Reel said the Roanoke, Va., Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., refused to give the Steelworkers a dues deduction arrangement on the pretext that the collection of union dues was union business. The principle was "phony" because it was grounded in the company's belief that the union could not exist without a checkoff, Reel held. He wrote:

**"Where an employer takes a position in bargaining not to advance his own economic interest" or the rights of his employes but "for the purpose of damaging or destroying the union . . . he is not bargaining in good faith."**

Company employes first voted for the USWA in 1951 but the local died out in the absence of a dues checkoff. A company union was recognized in 1961 and management granted a checkoff clause, but it died anyway, Reel found, when no worker authorized a checkoff.

The Steelworkers won a new election 97-26, after a second organizing drive and, after 12 or 13 contract meetings, voted a strike. The union offered six dues deduction plans, all rejected by management. The examiner, citing the record, said the company long before the start of negotiations "equated the checkoff with the union's survival" and bargained in bad faith.

The examiner recommended that the firm be ordered to bargain in good faith if the union again requests a dues checkoff. The USWA ended its strike without the checkoff in 1965, but continued to press its unfair practice charges.

# Job Outlook Brightest In White Collar Fields

The Labor Dept. has taken its regular look into the glass ball of job prospects and has announced that over the next decade the outlook is brightest for professional, technical, service and clerical workers.

The results of its research are detailed in the 1966-67 edition of its Occupational Outlook Handbook and attest to the impact of automation on demands for skills. The handbook provides basic information on long-term employment trends in many jobs and industries for young people making career choices.

Among jobs with "bright long-term employment outlooks," the handbook lists:

**"Engineers, mathematicians, scientists, health-related workers, instrument makers and repairmen, electronic maintenance workers, construction craftsmen, air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, computer programmers, business-machine servicemen and several areas of teaching."**

Also listed are these "significant" occupational changes for the period up to 1975:

- White collar occupations will continue to grow more rapidly than blue.
- Professional, technical and kindred workers, service workers and clerical workers will grow the fastest.
- Skilled, managerial and sales occupations will show average growth.
- Labor and unskilled jobs will show little or no growth.
- Farm workers will continue to decline in number.

Major industrial changes forecast were:

- A slowdown in the rate of decline of farm jobs.
- A slight decline in mining jobs despite a substantial rise in production.
- Little overall change in transportation and public utility employment as drops in railroad jobs are offset by increases in air and motor freight transportation.
- Growth of about one-fifth in manufacturing, with variation among industries.
- A 25 percent rise in wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate.
- **A one-third increase in contract construction.**
- **A rise of up to 50 percent in government employment, most of it at state and local levels.**

The handbook, which spells out the details of 700 jobs, may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402; or from regional offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Cleveland, New York City, Chicago and San Francisco. Price, $5 per copy.

## Union Promotes Domestic Wines

Philadelphia—The Glass Bottle Blowers, following through on Pres. Johnson's recent statement that he wanted wines made from American-grown grapes served at White House functions, has initiated a campaign to get union members to buy wines made in this country.

The drive was launched with a full-page appeal in GBBA Horizons, the union magazine, which emphasized that "today's American wines rate as high as the most expensive imports."

Besides, the publication added, the bottles American wine comes in are made by GBBA members, as the entire bottle-making industry is organized.

*Message to Congress:*

# LBJ Urges Changes In Health, School Aid

Pres. Johnson asked Congress for a package of health and education legislation which would expand many existing programs, cut back on others, and break ground for "ambitious goals for the future."

The twin goals, the President said, are:

- "Full education for every citizen to the limits of his capacity to absorb it.
- "Good health for every citizen to the limits of our country's capacity to provide it."

Much of the emphasis in the President's message was on developing more flexible forms of federal aid and grants to states, along with reorganization of the Public Health Service "for its rapidly changing and expanding role."

**His most controversial proposals, however, were directed towards cutbacks of two existing programs. They have already aroused a storm of opposition on Capitol Hill — including outcries from economy-oriented conservatives.**

The Administration is asking a big slash in grants to school districts where there are large numbers of federal civilian and military personnel. The effect would be to eliminate "impact" aid to 1,200 of the 4,100 school districts which now receive it, and to reduce the amount received by the other districts. The cost would be cut from $466 million to $206 million a year.

**School Milk Cut**

Johnson also asked a sharp cut in federal subsidies for milk sold in schools and for school lunches. These subsidies, now available without regard to need, would be replaced by a program of free milk and free or very low-cost meals to needy children and those attending schools in low-income areas. Additional pilot programs would experiment with projects such as free breakfasts to needy children and free lunches at summer child-care centers.

**The major new program advanced by the President — although its first year cost would be low — involves modernizing obsolete hospitals in urban areas through federal loans and grants. The President also asked Congress to appropriate this year the full $270 million authorized for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act.**

In education, he proposed a doubling of the "Operation Head Start" program for pre-school children from poor homes, a liberalized "poverty ceiling" for school districts to qualify for federal grants and modest increases in aid to libraries and colleges.

Johnson told Congress he has directed establishment of "a center for research on the cause, prevention, control and treatment of alcoholism" in the Public Health Service.

"The alcoholic suffers from a disease which will yield eventually to scientific research and adequate treatment," the President said. "Even with the present limited state of our knowledge, much can be done to reduce the untold suffering and uncounted waste caused by this affliction."

He asked for funds to step up the government's research and services in family planning, declaring: "It is essential that all families have access to information and services that will allow freedom to choose the number and spacing of their children within the dictates of individual conscience."

**To complement the school lunch program for needy children, Johnson said he has directed the secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to develop a special food service program at centers for the elderly.**

"Local organizations will be able to offer balanced, nutritious meals to the elderly—without charge or at reduced prices to those who are in need," he said.

In other areas, the President asked grants to improve training facilities for medical and dental technicians and proposed a more flexible system of health research grants for the states so that money could be used where most needed.

He also endorsed legislation making mortgage insurance available for group practice facilities.

**TRACTOR WITHOUT A MUFFLER** was used by the employer at the vineyards of Louis Caric & Sons to drown out the voices of Delano, Calif., grape strikers who had set up a picket line. The walkout is joint move of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the unaffiliated National Farm Workers Association to win bargaining rights and a living wage for farm workers. The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., urged affiliates to give "effective and sustained" support to the strikers.

# High Court Nails Down Ex-GIs' Seniority Rights

*(Continued from Page 1)*

was to be treated as though he had been continuously employed during the period spent in the armed forces."

The decision added:

**"The cost to an employe of losing his job is not measured by how much work he did in the past—but by the rights and benefits he forfeits by giving up his job . . . The rights and benefits increase in proportion to the amount of seniority, and it is only natural that those with the most seniority should receive the highest allowances since they were giving up more rights and benefits."**

Black said the amount of severance pay "is just as much perquisite of seniority as the more traditional benefits such as work preference and order of layoff and recall."

The 8-0 decision—Chief Justice Earl Warren did not participate—reversed the U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals which had ruled in favor of the railroad. It upheld the original district court decision granting each of the veterans involved an additional $1,242 in severance pay.

Both the original 1940 Selective Service Act and subsequent draft laws provide re-employment rights with full seniority for persons who enter the armed forces—either through the draft or as volunteers. The Supreme Court severance pay ruling would thus apply to all persons with military service who are re-employed at the firm where they worked before entering the armed forces.

**In another case, the Supreme Court refused to consider a union's suit to compel a second arbitration of a grievance after an arbitrator's award had been set aside by a state court.**

An Ohio judge had nullified an arbitration in a grievance brought by the Machinists against the Jeffrey Galion Mfg. Co., holding that the arbitrator had exceeded his authority by ruling on issues not raised in the proceedings. The union then filed suit in federal court to compel a new arbitration, but both the district court and the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the suit. The Supreme Court declined to review the case.

# Ontario Health Plan Falls Shy Of Union Goals

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario legislature after years of debate has passed a medicare bill that falls short of Royal Commission recommendations which have been adopted as standards by organized labor, churches and other mass membership groups.

For a standard premium of $60 a year for an individual or $150 for a family of three or more, the plan will provide coverage for physicians' services in the home or on office calls and in hospitals, as well as for special services ordered by the individual's physician.

**The provincial government will subsidize part of the annual fees for low-income families. Half the premium will be paid for individuals with taxable incomes of $500 or less a year and for couples with taxable incomes of $1,000 or less. Families of three or more with taxable incomes of no more than $1,300 will get a $90 subsidy.**

The Canadian Labor Congress and its affiliates and the New Democratic Party of Ontario vainly urged the provincial government to broaden the program to bring it within the scope of federal health care grants.

## *Sex Bias Barred In Insurance Plans*

**A health insurance plan that covers a male employe's wife but not a female employe's husband violates the equal pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Wage - Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist has ruled.**

**But if the same benefits are offered married employes of both sexes and some choose not to participate for personal reasons, such as to avoid dual coverage, "no violation would result," he wrote in reply to an inquiry.**

**Lundquist added a warning that the question of equal group medical insurance coverage might also be subject to the equal employment opportunity section of the Civil Rights Act, and indicated a query might be made of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.**

# *Cost-of-Living Index Unchanged in January*

Living costs leveled off in January after a four-month rise, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The Consumer Price Index rested at its December level of 111 percent of the 1957-59 price average. This was 1.9 percent higher than January of 1965.

BLS Commissioner Arthur M. Ross told newsmen he expected consumer prices to rise slightly more than 2 percent this year, but said the economy still was "safely below the threshold of inflationary phenomena."

**A companion BLS report showed a one-cent increase in average hourly wages of factory workers in January, to a record $2.67. But weekly take-home pay dropped $2.25 below December's all-time high. This was ascribed to a seasonal reduction in the workweek and the 1966 increase in social security taxes.**

The January average factory take-home pay was $97.37 for a worker with three dependents. While this was up $2.28 from a year ago, the increased buying power—based on 1957-59 dollars—was only 40 cents.

**LBJ Pleased**

Pres. Johnson, at a news conference, described the January cost of living report as "encouraging."

Ross said the price index would have gone up about one-tenth of 1 percent in January if it were not for the reductions in excise taxes on telephones and automobiles. An Administration bill to rescind those tax cuts has already passed the House.

In other areas, food prices averaged seven-tenths of 1 percent higher in January, primarily because of sharp increases in meat prices. Used car prices dropped 3 percent, but auto insurance costs went up in many areas. Clothing prices dipped, although less than usual for January.

**Although there was no change in the January price index, about 975,000 workers will receive cost-of-living increases based on changes in the price index over the past quarter or half-year. The great majority, in the auto, farm equipment and aerospace industries, will receive an additional two cents an hour.**

In dollar terms, the January price index of 111 means that the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period would cost $11.10.

# Pagano Takes Post In Adult Education

Jules Pagano, head of the Peace Corps' training program and former education director for the Communications Workers, has been appointed director of the Division of Adult Education in the U.S. Office of Education.

Pagano headed CWA education activities for 11 years and for four years also was assistant to the CWA vice president. He joined the Peace Corps in 1961 as a consultant on recruitment and training. In his new post he will administer adult basic education programs.

# Dinner Slated In Tribute to NFU's Patton

James G. Patton, who retires next month after 25 years as president of the National Farmers Union, will be honored by organized labor at an appreciation dinner Mar. 28 in Washington.

Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists is chairman of the sponsoring committee and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be the principal speaker at the dinner in tribute to Patton's lifetime of devotion to farmer-labor understanding and cooperation.

**Patton is the son of a union officer and as a youth walked many picket lines. He actively supported organized labor's effort to improve urban living conditions and strongly backed higher wages that put more money in the pockets of the farmers' best customers.**

He became chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace following the deaths of the original co-chairmen, Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-N.Y.) and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. At hundreds of meetings of farmers he spoke out against so-called "right-to-work" laws, and gave full backing to AFL-CIO efforts to obtain repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact them.

The dinner will be held in the Statler-Hilton Hotel and will be preceded by a reception.

LBJ Stresses Safety Role:

# Cabinet-Level Department Asked for Transportation

Pres. Johnson asked Congress for a major restructuring of federal government activities in the transportation and travel-safety fields through the creation of a new cabinet-level Dept. of Transportation.

Into this new department, under his proposal, would be transferred several agencies and bureaus now functioning semi-autonomously in the Dept. of Commerce, such as the Bureau of Public Roads, the Federal Aviation Agency and the Maritime Administration in addition to the policy and research activities and staff of the present under-secretary for transportation.

**The Coast Guard, a unit of the Treasury Dept., would also be transferred to the proposed new department to pursue its "principal peacetime activities" relating to transportation and marine safety. In time of war it would operate, as now, as a unit of the Navy.**

Safety functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Interstate Commerce Commission would also be shifted.

The President pointed out that passenger and cargo transportation has increased enormously within the past quarter century and remarked that, "vital as it is, mammoth and complex as it has become," the country's system for handling cargo and passenger demand "is not good enough."

**35 Agencies Involved**

The proposed new department, if authorized by Congress, would supersede and pull together some 35 federal agencies now spending just under $6 billion a year on transportation in various forms. Together these agencies employ almost 100,000 workers, the President told Congress.

Citing the importance of transportation as an employer, he pointed out that there are 737,000 railroad workers, 270,000 in urban and inter-urban systems, 230,000 in air transport, almost 1 million in motor transport and a grand total of more than 2.5 million with the inclusion of pipeline and water transport employes.

**Yet our city streets are congested, the automobile superhighways have not prevented 50,000 accidental deaths a year, high-speed ships are partially wasted because of port delays, and much of our existing transportation equipment is aging if not obsolete, his message said.**

The country "lacks a coordinated transportation system that permits travelers and goods to move conveniently and efficiently from one means . . . to another, using the best characteristics of each," he declared.

The result is "waste of human and economic resources — and of the taxpayers' dollar" because of failure to modernize our facilities and take full advantage of new technologies.

**First Proposal in 1936**

The first serious proposal of a Dept. of Transportation came in 1936 from a select committee of the Senate, the President's message reminded Congress, and since then has been recommended by the Hoover Commission on government reorganization and by Pres. Eisenhower.

**Johnson placed heavy emphasis on the safety functions of the proposed new department, pointing out that "the toll of Americans killed . . . since introduction of the automobile is more than all the combat deaths suffered in all our wars."**

He recommended passage of a Traffic Safety Act under which the government could set minimum safety standards for all vehicles and their components, including automobile tires, and bar interstate shipment of vehicles not up to the standards.

# 2 Southern States Face Major Primary Battles

(Continued from Page 1)

have been the foundation of the Byrd organization's power.

Major gubernatorial candidates among Alabama Democrats now include Flowers, Mrs. Wallace, former Gov. John M. Patterson, former Rep. Carl D. Elliott and former Gov. James Folsom—which probably means that no candidate will get a majority in the May 3 primary and that a runoff will be required later that month.

Republicans meanwhile are preparing to nominate freshman Rep. James D. Martin as candidate for governor. Alabama went heavily for Barry Goldwater in 1964, gave the GOP five of the state's eight U. S. House seats, and some Democrat officeholders are now shifting to the Republican Party in the hope of catching a GOP tide.

**The GOP has not yet indicated its choice of a candidate against Democratic Sen. John J. Sparkman, but Sparkman seems at least assured that he will have no serious primary opposition.**

Democrats recently struck the phrase "white supremacy" from the party emblem in recognition of the growing importance of the state's registered Negro voters, now totaling about 200,000. Martin, a hard-line segregationist himself in 1964, now speaks more moderately but is expected to win few votes among Negroes unless the Democratic nominee should turn out to be Mrs. Wallace.

Mrs. Wallace made it clear that she was running as a stand-in for her husband and that Wallace, if she was elected, would continue to run the governor's office.

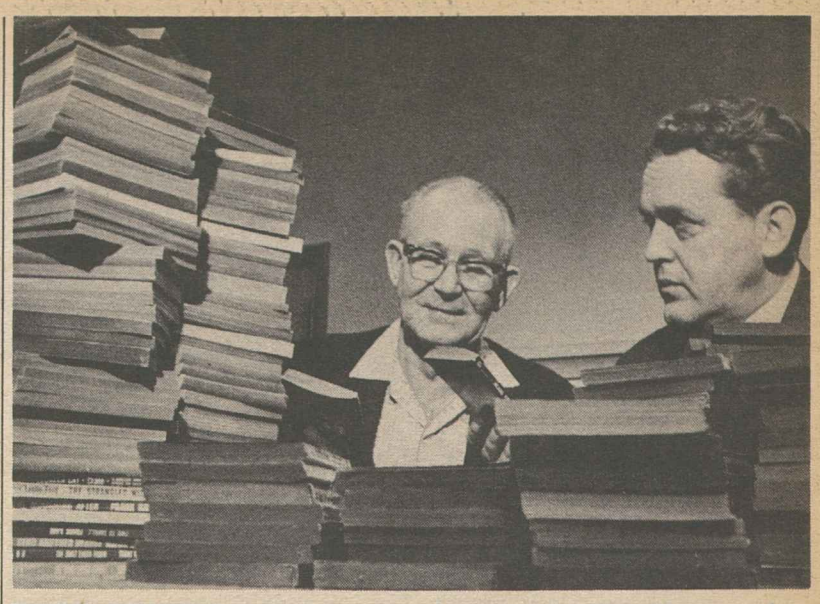
## Ex-Staff Official Hushing Dies at 82

William C. Hushing, who retired in 1956 as co-director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, died at his home in Litchfield, Ill., after a heart attack. He was 82.

A member of the Pattern Makers since 1910, he sparked the first union organization in the Canal Zone, helping to establish the Central Labor Union and the Metal Trades Council in 1914. For many years he represented the interests of Canal Zone unions in Washington, and later joined the staff of the former AFL as an organizer. In 1932 he was appointed to the AFL Legislative Committee, and in 1938 became its chairman. He became co-director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation upon the merger in 1955.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Girtha E. Hushing; a daughter, Mrs. Thelma Dawson; a granddaughter and a sister.

**NEW ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING** will be constructed by members of the Mercer County (Pa.) Building Trades Council on the county Boy Scout Reservation near Carlton, Pa., on the spot pointed out on the relief map by Vernon E. Smith, camp development chairman. BTC officers who promised to provide the labor include (left to right) Business Mgr. Sal Ponzio, Roofers Local 71; Business Mgr. James Alberter, Iron Workers Local 207; Business Rep. Dwight Guynn, Laborers Local 964; Business Mgr. Frank P. Stanton, Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 197; Business Mgr. Paul Heckathorn, Carpenters Local 268; Business Rep. John Kenney, Operating Engineers Local 66, and BTC Pres. Joseph Nemetz, business manager of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 598.



**BOOK DRIVE** for servicemen and women in Viet Nam, undertaken by Machinists District Lodge 751 in Seattle, Wash., hit the jackpot with its first donor—Elton Tunnell (left), who turned over 640 paperbacks to Pres. Walt Berg. Then they compared notes and found both had sons serving in Viet Nam.

# Additional $4.8 Billion Approved for Viet War

Congress voted overwhelmingly to authorize an emergency $4.8 billion for the Viet Nam war and Pres. Johnson hailed the vote as one "our fighting men and allies will gratefully approve."

The bill speedily passed the House, 392-4, and won 93-2 approval in the Senate after a sometimes stormy two-week debate.

Most critics of the Administration's Viet Nam policies joined with supporters of the President in approving funds for military aircraft, weapons and equipment needed in Southeast Asia.

**Only five senators voted against tabling—thus killing— an amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to rescind the 1964 resolution by Congress approving "all necessary measures" the President might take to repeal aggression in Southeast Asia. Among the five was Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), who has been at odds with the Administration for many months.**

Presidential Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers commented that the vote gave senators an opportunity to say where they stand.

Seventy-eight House Democrats who voted for the bill itself signed a cautiously-worded statement endorsing Johnson's efforts to bring about peace negotiations and declaring their opposition to any "indiscriminate enlargement of the military effort."

Minor differences between the two bills were expected to be quickly reconciled. The funds authorized must then be appropriated in a separate bill. However, no obstacle is expected.

Another war-linked measure, the Administration tax bill, was cleared for the Senate floor in almost the same form it passed the House.

**The Senate Finance Committee approved the higher excise taxes on telephone calls and automobile sales and the speedup in corporation tax and withholding collections—all designed to provide $6 billion over the next 15 months to help offset higher military costs.**

One major amendment was adopted in committee—to bar tax deduction for advertisements in political publications.

In other actions:

- The Senate passed and sent to the White House a bill authorizing U.S. participation in the new Asian Development Bank, a cooperative enterprise to help Asian nations strengthen their economies. The AFL-CIO had testified in favor of the bill.
- The House voted 371-23 for a bill creating 45 new judgeships in federal district and appellate courts —designed to relieve overcrowded court dockets. The bill now goes back to the Senate which last year approved a 44-judgeship bill.

3-5-66

## Pensions Cover 40% of Workers

New York—Forty percent of the nation's civilian work force is covered by pension plans, the Institute of Life Insurance estimated. During 1964, pension checks totaling nearly $6 billion were paid to retired workers in addition to social security benefits. Backing up the payments were pension plan reserves totaling more than $126 billion.

## Ship Registry Law Enacted In 8th State

New York—Georgia became the eighth state to require identification of the country of registry in all advertising and sales of passenger ship services.

**The National Maritime Union, which has campaigned for such laws for several years, congratulated the state legislature for passing and Gov. Carl E. Sanders for signing what the union calls an "honest label" law.**

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran noted that the Georgia legislature had the bill before it for three years. Passage was spurred, he said, by the Yarmouth Castle ship disaster last Nov. 13. The cruise ship, sailing under Panamanian registry, caught fire and sank with 89 lives lost and 20 survivors burned on a Miami-Bahama Islands trip.

Curran said that if the vessel had carried U. S. registration "she would never have been permitted to sail in her condition."

Other states requiring identification of ship registry are New York, California, Maryland, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

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# Jobless Rate Dips to 3.7%, Low Point in Twelve Years

## LBJ Asks 3.2% Hike In U.S. Pay

**By David L. Perlman**

Pres. Johnson proposed a "guidelines" pay and fringe benefit package averaging 3.2 percent for 1.8 million salaried federal employes — to take effect next January.

Salaries would be raised an average of 2.85 percent, ranging from a 1 percent increase for the lowest-paid workers to 4.5 percent in the top pay grades. The President said pay at the bottom is already "comparable" to nongovernment jobs, while employes in executive jobs have not yet caught up to private industry.

**Improved retirement and health benefits would bring the government's cost up to 3.2 percent, but employes would be required to match a higher government payment to their contributory retirement plan. Their payroll deduction would go up from 6.5 to 7 percent.**

Johnson made it clear that he intends to use the government's role as the nation's largest employer to set an example of compliance with the 3.2 percent guideline and that the Administration will fight any attempt to "break" the 3.2 percent level. He said:

"For the past many months, the government has appealed to labor and industry alike to hold price and wage increases within the guideposts established by the Council of Economic Advisers.

**"If our government is to ex-**

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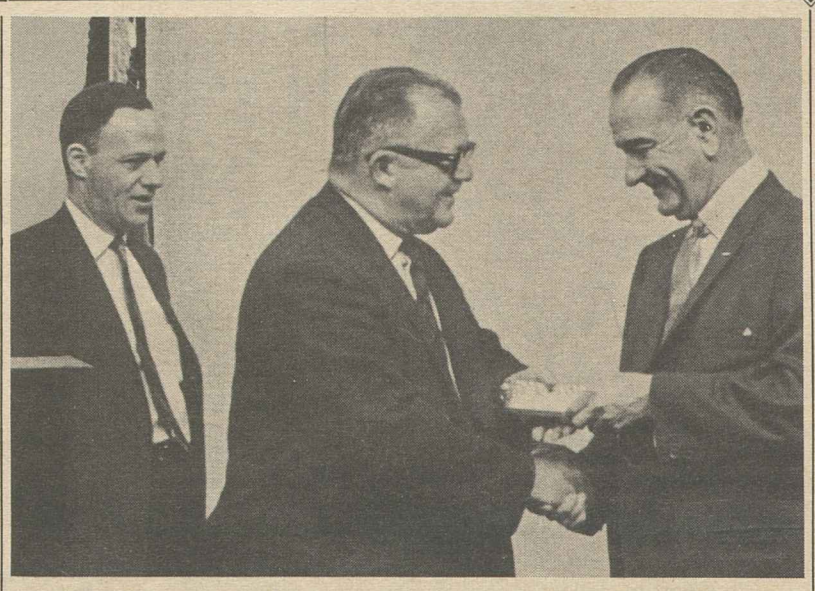


**PEN USED** to sign the labor-supported permanent G.I. Bill providing education and housing benefits for veterans is presented by Pres. Johnson to AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at a White House ceremony. At left is AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young.

***High Court Rules:***

## Key Sections Upheld In Voting Rights Act

The Supreme Court in a sweeping decision upheld the key sections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 against an attack brought by the state of South Carolina.

Specifically approved were provisions of the law abolishing the literacy tests used by some states to restrict voting by Negro citizens and, when required, the appointment of federal examiners to make sure that Negro applicants for registration are not systematically discriminated against.

The court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, also approved sections of the law knocking out state requirements for the payment of "accumulated poll taxes" for past years and the appointment of federal poll watchers in places where federal examiners have previously been assigned.

**The only dissent to the court's decision came from Justice Hugo L. Black, who wrote that he "agreed with substantially all" of Warren's opinion on literacy tests and the appointment of federal examiners to register Negro applicants, but would rule out one further section of the law—a provision that any new state voting laws must be reviewed in advance by federal authorities "to determine whether their use would perpetuate voting discrimination."**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified on Mar. 25, 1965, before the House Judiciary Committee in favor of the Administration voting rights bill on which the final statute was based, urging merely that it be broadened and strengthened, and the labor federation strongly supported its passage.

The court held that the Voting Rights Act was a valid use of specific power conferred by the 15th Amendment providing the right of citizens to vote "shall not be denied or abridged . . . by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The Chief Justice pointed out that under three previous civil rights laws, passed in 1957, 1960 and 1964, Congress had attempted through milder legislation to guar-

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Viet Nam Revenue Bill Cleared for Final Vote

A Senate-House conference committee gave Pres. Johnson a major victory by agreeing on a compromise version of the $6 billion Viet Nam tax bill that knocked out major revenue-cutting amendments previously voted by the Senate.

The conference committee eliminated a Senate amendment, sponsored by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), that would have exempted local telephone calls from an increase in excise taxes from 3 to 10 percent. The Hartke amendment, approved by a narrow 46-42 Senate vote, would have cut $315 million from revenues under the bill.

**The conferees sharply modified another Senate amendment, offered by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), to extend minimum social security benefits to 1.8 million persons over 70 years of age not now covered. The cost would have been paid out of general revenues rather than the Social Security Trust Fund and would have cost the Treasury $800 million a year.**

As modified, the bill now limits benefits to 300,000 persons over 72 years of age, reduces the proposed benefit to $35 a month, and postpones the fiscal effect to 1969, so that the President's budget for fiscal 1967 and fiscal 1968 will not be affected.

The conference committee further watered down the effect of this provision by ruling out benefits for persons 72 years of age and older

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *'Task Unfinished,' Johnson Stresses*

**By Saul Miller**

The continuing months-long decline in the jobless rate picked up speed in February with a drop to 3.7 percent, the lowest figure since November 1953 and the first time in nine years that it moved below 4 percent.

Continuing economic growth—which marked its 60th consecutive month in February—was reflected in the Dept. of Labor's figures which showed a reversal of the usual rise in the number of unemployed for the month.

**Indicative of the high level of economic activity also were the drop in teen-age unemployment rates to late 1957 levels and a drop in the jobless rate for part-time workers from 6.8 to 6 percent.**

Pres. Johnson, in his manpower report to Congress, hailed the 3.7 percent rate as a "triumph" for our nation's economy, but said that "the task remains unfinished."

The new jobless figure is an "average," he pointed out, and "conceals the fact that some 3 million workers still lack jobs."

The Labor Dept. report showed unemployment dropping 100,000 from January to February to 3,150,000—made up of 1.5 million adult men, 950,000 adult women and 700,000 teen-agers.

Employment hit 71.6 million in February, slightly below the expected gain. The department said that total employment rose by nearly 2.1 million in the past 12 months. The number of workers

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Manpower Report Sets New Goals

**By Willard Shelton**

The government's manpower development and training program must be redesigned to place renewed emphasis on matching potential workers with available jobs, Pres. Johnson told Congress.

Noting that the program was originated when the overall unemployment rate was 6 percent, the President reported that the constantly-expanding surge of economic activity had sharply reduced this rate and that in some areas and industries an actual shortage of skilled workers had developed.

**This overall improvement, however, "conceals the fact that some 3 million workers still lack jobs" and that the joblessness rate**

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## *AMA Issues Retraction In Normile Libel Suit*

*The American Medical Association has issued the following statement:*

**In March 1963, the American Medical Association was sent a tape recording of what purported to be a political fund-raising speech made in Pennsylvania by a Pittsburgh labor leader, Mr. Paul Normile, director of District 16, United Steelworkers of America. Believing in good faith that the tape recording was authentic, the AMA reproduced it and the American Medical Political Action Committee produced and distributed a booklet, entitled "The Voice of COPE," containing the text of the speech and a phonograph record made from the tape as evidence of the tactics which they believed labor used in support of its objectives.**

**Mr. Normile thereafter filed a lawsuit alleging that he never made the speech in question. Distribution of the tapes and records was immediately voluntarily discontinued pending full investigation of his contention. As a result of its exhaustive investigation, the AMA is now satisfied that Mr. Normile did not make the speech in question. In fairness to him, the statement that he did so is retracted. Furthermore, all copies of the tape recording and the AMPAC booklet and record in the possession of AMA or AMPAC have been destroyed. To prevent further playing of the recording, it is urged that any person having a copy of either the tape or the record take similar action. The AMA sincerely regrets the error.**

**PICKETS PROTESTING DISCHARGES** of 70 employes were placed at entrances to the YMCA's William Sloane House in New York by Hotel, Motel & Club Employes Local 6. The lockout came after 46 employes were arrested while sitting in the lobby in support of the chairman of the union organizing committee, who had been fired, and to back the union's request for bargaining rights.

**Rebels Must Return $160,000:**

# *Pulp, Paper Unions Win Suit for Funds*

Portland, Ore.—Nearly $160,000 the rebel Association of Western Pulp & Paper Workers took from locals of two AFL-CIO affiliates to finance its organization in 1964 will be restored, with interest, under a decision by Judge Robert Jones in Multnomah County Circuit Court.

Beneficiaries are the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, which stands to recover $142,000, and the Papermakers & Paperworkers, scheduled to get $15,700. Interest will be additional.

The transfer of funds from the treasuries of locals to set up a rival organization, the court ruled on the basis of evidence presented at a four-week trial last year, violated the constitutions of the two internationals.

**The rebel group raided locals of the AFL-CIO affiliates and took over bargaining rights for some 21,000 members. Its campaign charges of corruption, collusion, undemocratic practices and lack of service to locals were repeated during the trial, but in his 58-page decision Judge Jones found that the internationals "have always guaranteed essential democracy and have always provided fair representation to the local union members."**

The prime issue that led to the breakaway, he found, was the internationals' taking over negotiations from the locals in 1964. While the judge regarded this as "high-handed and arbitrary," he added that "under the circumstances of internal dissension and need for a united front against management, such assumption of power may well have been in the best interests of the union members."

**Some of Fund Sequestered**

About $20,000 of the money involved was frozen about a year ago with a preliminary injunction. If the AWPPW decides to appeal, it must deposit the money with the court, or file a bond.

Pulp-Sulphite Vice Pres. Oren Parker of Seattle, Wash., and UPP Vice Pres. Oscar Robertson of Portland described the decision as "a vindication of the two international unions."

They said the internationals will return the money to the locals involved, and in cases of locals that have been dormant since 1964 will keep it in trust until they are reactivated.

**Exec. Sec. Edward J. Whalen of the Oregon AFL-CIO said he was "most happy" that the "ridiculous charges" against the internationals were "completely refuted" by the decision.**

About 30 additional cases, involving some $250,000, remain to be tried in Oregon, Washington and California.

# Oil Union Parley Sets Broad Bargaining Goals

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers will seek job security guarantees, annual pay adjustments, and elimination of inequities in negotiations next fall with the oil industry, Pres. A. F. Grospiron announced here.

The program was developed at a meeting of the union's Oil Bargaining Policy Committee. The committee delayed until a future meeting on June 27 the establishment of a precise set of negotiating goals, but adopted a general statement of intentions.

**"We believe the oil industry must recognize that regular and permanent employes are entitled to guaranteed job security and that the oil companies should discuss with and negotiate with the union ways and means that job security can be guaranteed," a report issued by the committee said.**

Grospiron pointed out that the union's goal was "to save people, not jobs." He said the OCAW is not trying to tell industry "that such-and-such a job should be maintained in existence forever. We are saying to the oil companies that they should take care of the people they have on the payroll and not turn these people out."

The committee report called for the elimination of "present conspicuous inequities in retirement age under pension plans, vacations and basic wages."

Uniform patterns in these conditions traditionally have prevailed in the oil industry, but deviations developed in 1964. At that time, one major oil company granted optional retirement at age 62, while other companies declined to do this but lengthened vacations and increased wages slightly.

**The committee report did not specify precise goals in wage or fringe benefits, but stated that "there must be annual upward adjustments in compensation, in wages and/or in benefits, commensurate with increasing productivity (which has brought excellent profits) and cost of living changes."**

The precise goals to be worked out at the June meeting will be submitted to the appropriate bargaining groups for ratification prior to negotiations.

# *Firings Bring YMCA Strike In New York*

New York—Some 70 low-paid employes of the William Sloane House Young Men's Christian Association were discharged by telegram after a sit-in demonstration in the lobby to protest the firing of the chairman of an organizing committee set up by Hotel, Motel & Club Employes Local 6.

Forty-six of the workers, who also were seeking union recognition, were arrested on charges of trespassing and disorderly conduct as a result of the sit-in.

The union immediately threw a picket line around the residential hotel. Officers said that 153 of the 207 Sloane House employes had signed membership application cards, but that the YMCA claimed exemption from the legal bargaining requirement on the ground that it is a charitable organization. However, the Local 6 officials said, YMCAs in some other cities operate under union agreements.

**The pickets' signs and leaflets cited wages as low as $44 a week, no medical insurance or hospitalization, and no unemployment compensation "because Sloane House won't cover us."**

The residence house recruited strikebreakers from among guests as both volunteers and paid employes, according to reports from the executive director, William A. Howes.

Local 6, a unit of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, represents 27,000 members in jobs comparable to those at Sloane House. Officials said information picket lines probably would be placed at the YMCA's 24 other branches in Greater New York.

# State Poll Tax Struck Down In Alabama

Montgomery, Ala.—A three-judge federal court struck down Alabama's poll tax, declaring it "was born of an effort to discriminate on the basis of race or color and it has had just that narrow effect."

The constitutional challenge had been brought by the Justice Dept. under instructions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. The three Alabama-born federal judges divided 2 to 1 in deciding the case. Their ruling permanently enjoined Alabama from collecting its $1.50-a-year poll tax as a condition for voting in state elections.

Earlier this year, a federal panel found the Texas poll tax unconstitutional. Justice Dept. suits are also pending in Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia. The Supreme Court is expected to rule shortly on an earlier suit challenging Virginia's poll tax.

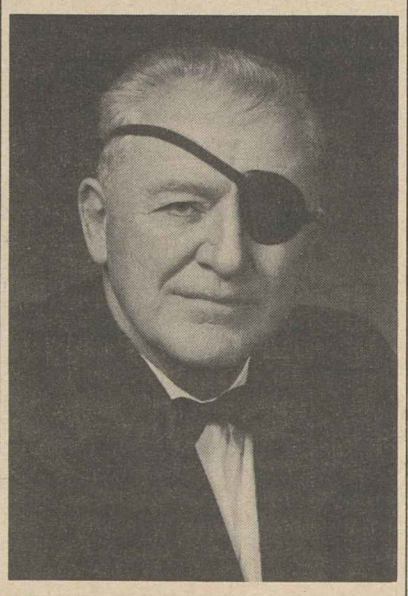
# Staff Institute On Bargaining Set for May 17

Madison, Wis.—The 1966 AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Institute for full-time union representatives and staff members will be held on the University of Wisconsin campus May 17-25.

This year's institute will focus on new trends and developments in collective bargaining. It is sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and the university's School for Workers. The special faculty will include experts from the AFL-CIO staff, from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago.

**All participants will take two courses on collective bargaining and one on labor, government and society. There will be a choice of two workshops—contracts and negotiations or arbitration.**

The institute fee, which includes most meals but not housing costs, is $62. The registration deadline is Apr. 30. Further information and application forms may be obtained from Otto Pragan, assistant director of education, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.



**TRIBUTE** will be paid by the labor movement to James G. Patton, retiring after 25 years as president of the National Farmers Union, at a dinner Mar. 28 in Washington. All members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council are members of the sponsoring committee, headed by Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists.

# Internship Offered In Labor Education

The deadline for applications for the labor education internship offered by Teachers Local 189 falls on Apr. 1.

The award, given annually by the organization of labor education staff members, provides eight weeks of practical experience in union education and an $800 scholarship to cover expenses.

The internship is intended for a younger man or woman who would like to make a career in labor education but needs training. Application blanks and further details may be had by writing Labor Education Internship, Local 189, AFT, 6313 W. Halbert Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034.

# *14(b) Repeal Foes Line Up For Cotton 'Union Shop'*

**Sixty-nine congressmen apparently believe that a union shop is bad for workers but a compulsory dues plan is good for cotton farmers.**

**Forty-eight Democrats and 21 Republicans who voted against repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act voted for a bill authorizing a vote by cotton growers on a proposed $1-a-bale assessment to promote the use of cotton products over other fabrics.**

**A voluntary program along these lines is already in effect, but congressmen from cotton-growing states say its effectiveness is limited by the "free riders" who don't contribute to the fund.**

**Rep. Harlan Hagen (D-Calif.), one of the few active supporters of the bill who also voted for 14(b) repeal, said the "rationale" behind the cotton bill "is the same as that behind the union shop." He added: "There are too many free riders in the cotton business."**

**And Rep. Paul Findley (R-Ill.), an opponent of both the cotton bill and 14(b) repeal, said it would be "interesting" to see how many congressmen who voted against 14(b) repeal turned around and voted for the cotton assessment.**

**The bill, which finally squeaked through to 189-183 passage, also became involved in a "one man, one vote" debate. It permits the secretary of agriculture to impose the assessment if approved by a vote either of two-thirds of cotton farmers or by cotton farmers producing two-thirds of the nation's cotton crop. This was termed by critics a "one bale, one vote" election.**

**There is a clause in the bill permitting a cotton farmer to apply for a refund of his assessment if he doesn't want to contribute to the program, but the House voted down an amendment to simplify the procedure for a refund.**

*Unions Ask Stiff Law:*

# Sea Disaster Report Labeled Inadequate

Spokesmen of AFL-CIO maritime unions have assailed a recent Coast Guard report on the Yarmouth Castle cruise ship disaster as offering little hope of preventing future tragedies involving ancient and unsafe foreign-flag vessels carrying American passengers from U. S. ports.

The basic issue, they charged, is that "floating firetraps" exempt from rigid U.S. safety requirements because of their foreign registry are permitted to base themselves in American ports and conduct regular operations inviting American citizens as passengers.

"We don't need any more studies" before tightening federal laws to enforce high sea-safety standards for foreign-flag vessels, said Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. in reference to a Coast Guard recommendation of such studies.

**"We need a law forbidding any foreign-flag vessels from picking up American passengers at American ports unless they meet American safety standards," he said.**

A parallel comment came from Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, who said that the report "does little to drive home the lessons of the Yarmouth Castle tragedy" and "fails to expose the real culprits ashore or the real cause of the tragedy."

**Strict Laws Asked**

"We must have strict laws requiring every ship carrying passengers out of U.S. ports to comply fully with U.S. safety standards," he declared.

The Yarmouth Castle, built in 1927 and a "runaway" from U.S. jurisdiction by virtue of registration in Panama, sailed Nov. 12 last year on a Miami-to-Nassau run and went down with the loss of 90 lives after catching fire at night.

**The Coast Guard, which investigated the tragedy at the request of the Panama government, reported that the ship had a high content of combustibles.—forbidden since 1936 in U.S. vessels—and urged that the government seek agreements to upgrade the now minimal international safety standards for foreign-flag passenger ships.**

Its report heavily emphasized, however, the element of human failure in the disaster, particularly singling out Capt. Byron Voutsinas and other officers for delays in organizing the crew to isolate the fire and combat it and to awaken and evacuate passengers.

It criticized the captain, also, for leaving the ship "to allegedly go to . . . a rescue vessel" to assure the sending of a radio distress message. The Yarmouth Castle's radio room was in the fire area and Voutsinas said he returned to his ship quickly to help evacuate passengers.

**Agreements Sought**

The Coast Guard report urged that pending the improvement of international sea-safety standards, the government seek bilateral agreements with individual nations and that Congress "study" the need for legislation to require that aged U.S. vessels be rebuilt to meet modern safety standards.

"This is a confession of helplessness," commented McGavin. "The Yarmouth Castle was not a U.S. flag ship. She was a runaway-flag vessel flying the Panamanian flag so that her owners could avoid paying U.S. income tax, avoid conforming to union conditions and avoid complying with U.S. safety requirements."

**"We need a law abolishing the tax haven for runaway-flag vessels . . . we need a law permitting the National Labor Relations Board to take jurisdiction over runaway-flag vessels" so that their crews can be organized by U.S. unions which through collective bargaining would require "the highest safety standards," he added.**

Curran said that no matter "how merited the criticism" of the Yarmouth Castle captain and other officers, the Coast Guard report would be "of little help in preventing similar tragedies" so long as "floating firetraps are permitted to sail with passengers out of our ports."

**NEWSPAPER MAILERS** picket the Boston Herald-Traveler plant in a dispute over contract terms. Mailers Local 1 and the Typographical Union, Local 13, voted to strike five Boston newspapers after trying for 15 months to reach agreement. The unions want the right to decide how a publishers' offer would be split between wages and fringe benefits.

# Boston Papers Shut Down in ITU Walkout

Boston—Five Boston newspapers have shut down in the face of solid support by other unions for a strike by Local 13 of the Typographical Union and Local 1 of the ITU mailers.

The two locals posted picket lines at the Herald-Traveler plant, the Morning and Evening Globe and the Record-American to press their insistence on the right to determine how negotiated increases should be disbursed—in health and welfare benefits, or in the paycheck.

**The strike was voted, 1,266 to 56, following a membership meeting of both locals addressed by ITU Pres. Elmer Brown.**

With the appearance of the first pickets all traffic into the three publishing plants stopped. Within a matter of hours the Herald-Traveler announced it was suspending publication temporarily.

**All Plants Closed**

Neither the Globe Publishing Co. nor Hearst, which publishes the Record-American, made any formal announcement of suspension, but no effort was made at either plant to put a paper on the street Monday morning.

**The publishers have offered the two unions $4.10 an hour for 1965 and $4.20 for 1966 but insist that the money go into a health and welfare plan.**

The ITU and Mailers have rejected the offer in that form and demand a straight pay hike.

Four other unions—the Pressmen, Paper Handlers, Photo Engravers and truckers—have signed 1965-66 contracts which put their $8.30 package into health and welfare.

The publishers argue that to accede to the ITU and Mailers would mean scrapping the health and welfare plan, which was negotiated on the basis of including all six craft unions.

With 1,300 members, the ITU and the Mailers make up the biggest single bloc among the 4,500 newspaper workers in Boston.

**Federal and state mediators have entered the dispute in an effort to bring both sides to a meeting across the table.**

The strike is the city's third newspaper walkout in nine years. The Mailers struck for three weeks in 1957 and the ITU for eight days in 1959.

# *UAW Wins Election At Georgia 'Runaway'*

Hartwell, Ga.—The Auto Workers, "buried" in effigy in a public ceremony here three years ago, came back to win a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant of the runaway Monroe Auto Equipment Co.

The vote was 342-264 in a repeat election. A previous loss by a 466-147 margin in 1964 had been set aside by the NLRB because of management and community interference.

**The local plant originally came here as a runaway operation from Monroe, Mich., where UAW Local 878 had represented workers for many years. When six union organizers showed up to handbill the local plant in 1963, the UAW reported, company foremen rounded up a gang of men who roughed them up and warned them to "clear out or be killed."**

The burial incident occurred during a later visit of the organizers.

The governor of Georgia, the State Highway Patrol and county officials had been warned of possible violence and were asked to provide protection. But police and deputy sheriffs made no move to intervene, the UAW said, when the union men were attacked by a rock-throwing, club-wielding crowd of 150 company partisans.

Leaflets were seized and burned and the organizers were threatened, cursed, and called "Communists" and "NAACPers," they reported, and when they refused to leave they were pushed, pummeled and kicked up a hill toward watching police.

**UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, one of the six who were driven out of Hartwell, recalled that "we promised we'd be back."**

The UAW did come back frequently, reinforced by members working in other Georgia plants, and obtained enough signatures to petition for an election, held July 23, 1964. The vote went heavily against the union, but the NLRB agreed that the company-community campaign had been unfair and ordered a new election.

**On the day of the second election, a UAW representative reported, "the town paper printed a slanted editorial," a local clergyman "prayed against us on the radio," and a Viet Nam veteran, on leave from his job in the factory, "made a speech saying he was fighting the Communists in Asia and came home to fight them here, too."**

This time the tactics didn't work, UAW Rep. Lew Eccles observed.

"We didn't run for cover—we stood up to fight," he said. "The workers sort of admire guts."

## Retail-Wholesale Union Wins 5 Selma Votes

Selma, Ala.—The Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union has won five consecutive representation elections in six months in the Selma area, scene of historic civil rights demonstrations.

Nearly all of the newly-organized workers are Negroes, the union reported.

# TWUA Spurs Campaign in Southern Mills

Charlotte, N. C.—The Textile Workers Union of America will expand its already intensive organizing activities in the Carolinas and Georgia, TWUA Pres. William Pollock announced here.

**The expansion, Pollock told southeastern regional staff members at a meeting, is in response to appeals from southern workers "saddled with low wages and deprived of modern fringe benefits" at a time when the industry is reporting "record-shattering profits."**

He called the industry's failure to share its profits "inexcusable" because, he said:

- Textile net income was 42 percent higher for the first nine months of 1965 than for the same period in 1964—more than twice the average U.S. rise for corporations.
- Textile companies averaged $1,500 a year profit before taxes for each production worker.
- The industry is operating at 99 percent of capacity with huge backlogs of orders, and some goods sold out a year in advance.
- Worker productivity rose by 64 percent more than the average of all workers in 1965 but wages now lag about $30 a week behind the national manufacturing average.

# *Rail Firemen Press Suit on Arbitration*

Chicago—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have asked Chief Judge William J. Campbell of the U.S. District Court here to rule that the "full force and effect" of the 1964 compulsory arbitration award on firemen expires Mar. 31.

The union, in a suit filed here Feb. 17, asked the court also to restrain railroad management from violating the former agreement "interrupted" by the arbitration ruling, and to declare unlawful rail management's recent notice of intent to abolish all firemen's jobs.

**Judge Campbell gave the parties until Mar. 15 to file all briefs before he rules on the railroads' motion to transfer hearings to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.**

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the union's lawyers have advised him that a Mar. 3 opinion by U.S. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in the D.C. court is not binding on the BLF&E because it was not a party to the lawsuit before Holtzoff. The latter said he believes railroad operating unions are bound by the arbitration ruling until it is superseded by new contract terms negotiated under the Railway Labor Act.

The Holtzoff opinion came in a suit brought by rail management against the Railroad Trainmen, the Conductors & Brakemen, and the Switchmen.

The railroads, Gilbert said, "did not make the BLF&E a party to the suit . . . nor was the brotherhood represented before the court in any way." His union, Gilbert said, will press its case in the Chicago court because of "basic differences" between the position of the BLF&E and the other unions.

A presidential panel, appointed under a compulsory arbitration law passed by Congress to head off a strike on the railroads, ruled in 1964 that for a two-year period the carriers could lay off up to 90 percent of the firemen and brakemen employed in non-passenger service. The BLF&E has served notice that it wants to negotiate the rehiring of at least half the 17,500 laid-off workers when the law expires.

# An Unfinished Job

**THE WELCOME DROP** in the unemployment rate to 3.7 percent in February and the President's emphasis on matching up men and jobs clearly illustrate the basic principle that full employment holds the key to national manpower policies.

**As long as the country is afflicted with high levels of unemployment it cannot have a meaningful manpower policy. There can be programs—similar to those of the past four years—but in the absence of full employment these programs cannot have a major impact on the nation's needs.**

Manpower programs help workers adjust to changed needs and changed conditions, but they are not a substitute for job opportunities nor do they lead to full employment.

The latest job report shows 3,158,000 persons unemployed—hardly full employment. It shows a teen-age jobless rate of 10.9 percent compared to the national overall figure of 3.7 percent and a non-white unemployment rate of 7 percent.

In these terms, while shortages of skilled help may turn up in a few localities, the problem is to find jobs for the unemployed rather than give major emphasis to possible shortages.

* * *

**THE PRESIDENT'S** manpower report properly emphasizes the progress made with manpower programs and the overall results to date are encouraging.

There is still a tendency, however, to view manpower problems and to operate manpower programs primarily as local activities without a broad national approach. The manpower problem is essentially a national problem and requires national policies and solutions.

**To bring about a national approach requires federalization of the employment service so that it can meet the needs of workers and employers, needs that transcend state and local boundaries.**

It requires also administration of manpower training programs in national terms to avoid the pitfalls of training workers for occupations in which there is unemployment and coordination of the many varied programs through one agency.

But improvement of manpower programs and giving a national scope to manpower policies is no substitute for the still unfinished job of achieving full employment. There is no basis for relaxing the drive toward jobs for all able and willing to work because the jobless rate is down to 3.7 percent.

* * *

**THOSE WHO CRY** shrilly of the threat of inflation are urging programs and policies that would slow down the economy and the gains that have been made toward full employment. They would cut back also on the manpower programs that are helping thousands acquire the skills and knowledge for gainful employment.

**The drop in the jobless rate and the President's report on possibly developing labor shortages could lend themselves to the misinterpretation that the present need is to put on the brakes, that unemployment is a minimal problem and that manpower policies are unimportant.**

This would be a serious and dangerous misreading of the state of the economy. The country needs more jobs and better manpower policies if the progress of the past year is to continue.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'He's in Better Shape This Year'

***Labor Challenge Backed:***

# 'Guidepost' Wage Limit Called 'Mockery' of Social Justice

*The following column, "Keeping the Poor Poor," by Michael Harrington, appeared in the Feb. 27, 1966, edition of the New York Herald Tribune.*

**TO THE UNINITIATED,** the current dispute between the President and the AFL-CIO over "guideposts" and minimum wage might seem to be a case of trade union special pleading. In fact, the labor movement is posing the most profound issues of social justice. It acts here as a national conscience rather than as an interest group. This is particularly true on minimum wage, where the Administration is apparently determined to carry out a war on the poor with much more vigor than it devotes to the war on poverty.

The guideposts restrict the wage increases which may be negotiated to 3.2 per cent a year. As it is now set up, this is a magnificent device for perpetuating inequality in the society. The unorganized worker, or the union in a weak bargaining position, is not guaranteed a 3.2 percent annual gain. If the employer is strong enough, he can hold the most helpless employes down to 0.0 percent, or even decrease their pay. However, the union which is in a position to win a big settlement is not allowed to do so. And the corporation is held within some limits on raising prices, but all the wraps are off when it comes to profits. The latter have increased by about 64 percent between 1961 and 1965, a rate more than double that of wages and salaries.

**Under such a scheme, the poorest among us are locked up at the bottom of the society and the organized workers are kept in their "place." The rich get richer.**

**But if the profits of yachtsmen were subjected to the same discipline as the wages of steelworkers, the guidepost idea would still be deficient.**

Once upon a time Americans did not only believe that everyone should have enough to eat, or more than enough. They also sought a more just society. And central to this ideal of justice was a struggle for social equality.

Yet even if the guideposts were made much fairer, they amount to an abdication of this American dream of a nation of truly free and equal men. For if everyone advances at the same measured pace, the rich stay rich and the poor stay poor. Everyone gets better off each year; and everyone stays just as unequal as he was the year before. In a time when we talk of a war on poverty, and even of a Great Society, such a stagnant conception of social justice is a mockery. Our national economic guideposts should systematically favor the poor, and we should insist that those groups which have to catch up, the minorities, the working poor, the unorganized, etc.—should be guaranteed that they will move faster than anyone else.

**IT WILL PROBABLY** be a long time before we take such ideas seriously. That is what makes the Administration's current position on minimum wage all the more scandalous. The labor movement (and here it is clearly speaking for the organized and unorganized, for the poor as well as the union workers) has insisted on extending minimum wage coverage to the most oppressed in the land, and raising the level of payment so that we no longer legalize a poverty wage.

It is the position of Mr. Johnson's advisors that the richest economy in human history cannot afford to abolish sweatshop labor. We are told that a broad increase in minimum wage coverage and benefits will motivate employers to invest in a machine rather than to continue to exploit a human being, the latter having been made too expensive in the Great Society.

To which we should reply: Fine! There are, according to the President's Commission on Automation, 5.2 million human-care jobs for unskilled workers just waiting to be filled. So let us indeed use minimum wage to guide our technology so that it destroys all the stoop labor, all the miserable, routine jobs and frees those people for something useful.

**But then, such a perspective would involve too much social justice. It would mean adopting priorities whereby dishwashers and fieldhands would not be the only ones required to sacrifice themselves in the fight against inflation. It would mean, not taking away from the rich, but having the wealthy not get wealthier at quite so fast a rate.**

And it is to the everlasting credit of the American unions that they are the only powerful political force in the land speaking up for justice on these issues.

***Morgan Says:***

# A U. S. 'Ombudsman' Could Be Mr. Fixit for Harassed Citizens

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**ANYBODY WHO READS** the travel posters knows that Sweden has blondes and other beautiful scenery to recommend it. It also has something which should intrigue the hapless American citizen, particularly at this time of year when he is inundated by income tax forms, applications for automobile licenses and miscellaneous requirements demanded by an insatiable bureaucracy.

Morgan

If he finds these demands arrogant and written in unfathomable language there is little he can do except grind his teeth and suffer in silence or take his outrage out on his wife. But in Sweden he could write his ombudsman. The office of ombudsman, which in Swedish means "one who represents someone," is a kind of nationwide equivalent to a department store complaint desk, a sort of Mr. Fixit for the general public, as Washington has been finding out.

**Congress has just had an enthusiastic but "soft sell" on the job from Sweden's ombudsman himself, a former judge, benign and 62, named Alfred Bexelius, who has been at his post 10 years. Parliament created the office in 1809 as an independent guardian of peoples' rights. It has become a remarkably effective clearing house for justice.**

If a Swede has a grievance against almost any bureaucrat and feels he's getting nowhere with it, he can ask the ombudsman to investiagate. If the complaint is justified the ombudsman has the power to fine a judge for delaying suits, a policeman for failing to investigate a crime impartially, even a clergyman of the state religion for some unfairness.

"This wide area of penal responsibility of public servants," Bexelius told a Senate subcommittee, "—combined with the obligation to compensate for damage caused by an error—has restrained them from submitting to any undue interference or to neglect the rights of citizens."

Every citizen, he emphasized, has the right to complain to the ombudsman. Neither the government nor parliament can stop the ombudsman from investigating. No wonder Bexelius was able to testify that "the offiice, by its mere existence, counteracts tendencies to transgressions of authority and abuse of powers."

And no wonder that Congress, a jealous and tradition-ridden body, approaches the idea daintily, with the wariness of an inveterate smoker who thinks he's just been handed an exploding cigar. After all Congress contains the elected representatives of the people. So who needs an ombudsman? The answer is, they do, desperately, and so do their constituents. The bursting population has made the case load of voters' requests to senators and representatives for action back-breaking. In 1911, when the House membership was set at 435, the average size of a congressional district was less than 211,000 persons. Today it's nearly 448,000 and by 1980 it will be some 564,000.

Rep. Henry Reuss (D.-Wis.) has introduced a bill to create an ombudsman, American style,—an "administrative counsel to Congress." Sen. Claiborne Pell (D.-R. I.) has introduced a companion bill in the Senate. Reuss' counsel would be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate for a term of at least two years.

But he would not get complaints directly. They would be filtered to him through the office of a senator or representative. Reuss reasons this would calm the fears of members that constituents' complaints would be taken out of their control. Also he doubts that due to the huge size and population of the United States the procedure could be run tidily any other way.

**THERE IS A REAL** danger here, however, of creating "just another bureaucrat." Britain is now actively considering a Swedish-style ombudsman. Norway, Denmark and New Zealand already have the system but without penalty powers. Bexelius does not think this is a weakness. The strength of the system is that any citizen who thinks he's been wronged has the right to go directly to the ombudsman with his grievance.

Bexelius is convinced that this access is the basis of the ombudsman's effectiveness, coupled with his authority to examine all documents, even secret ones, including committee testimony—with rare exceptions involving high levels of national security.

**Would Congress or the executive branch stand for this? Perhaps they should be made to. A public official, elected or appointed, almost invariably comes down with an occupational disease which might be called defensive selectivitis. He knows better than anybody what the public should or should not be told. It might be a very healthful thing if he could be told: "The ombudsman will get you if you don't watch out."**

***Through AIFLD Projects:***

# Union Welfare, Pension Funds Aid Latin American Progress

**AFL-CIO UNIONS** have committed $67 million of pension and welfare funds as fully guaranteed loans for the development of worker-sponsored social advancement projects in Latin America, the administrator of the American Institute for Free Labor Development has reported.

Low-cost housing, credit and banking institutions and cooperatives for both consumers and producers are among the AIFLD projects operating or planned in 20 countries, William C. Doherty, Jr., said on the weekly AFL-CIO network radio program Labor News Conference.

**For the first time Latin American workers "directly participate" in programs of social and economic development, Doherty said, noting that "had it not been for the Alliance for Progress . . . the AFL-CIO and the institute, the workers would have been left out."**

He noted that during its three years of operation, the AIFLD—a joint effort of U.S. labor, industry and government—has also established and staffed leadership training schools in 12 countries of Central and South America. Some 37,000 workers have already attended these schools and the "advanced educational institute" in Washington, he said. Many graduates have in turn become teachers and have trained large numbers of their fellow workers, he added.

**THE AIFLD** "has probably been responsible for the training of several hundred thousand [Latin American] workers" to date, and this has resulted in an "over-all strengthening of organized labor" in those countries, he said.

**Doherty declared that "Castroism, as such, is finished in Latin America. Castro is hated and detested by workers throughout Latin America," and can claim a following only among the "false intellectuals who are on his payroll," he added.**

If the people are given "a free choice," Castroism will never gain a real foothold in Latin America, he said.

Reporters questioning him on Labor News Conference, the public service interview aired over the Mutual radio network, were Duane Emme of Labor Newspaper and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**SEN. DIRKSEN'S** proposed constitutional amendment to override the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions on state legislative apportionment is expected to reach the Senate floor soon for a showdown vote. The Illinois senator, the GOP's floor leader, is not without friends and companions in his quest. Somebody has put up enough money to hire the high-powered public relations firm of Whitaker & Baxter to "educate" the people into support of the amendment.

Whitaker & Baxter is a California-based agency of undoubted genius in organizing grassroots campaigns, or what appear to be grassroots campaigns, for or against public proposals.

**It now has a Washington office busily engaged in recruiting members of a front group labeled "The Committee for Government of the People" and in conducting an "intensive nationwide publicity campaign" to stir up supporters among "cooperating organizations."**

Running the show in Washington for Whitaker & Baxter is Robert M. Smalley, who until last June served as public relations director of the Republican National Committee and previously held other GOP publicity posts. To sweeten the mixture "The Committee for Government of the People" is employing as a consultant Samuel C. Brightman, longtime Democratic National Committee publicist, whose wide first-name acquaintance with Democrats all over the country is presumably invaluable.

Brightman's letters to Democratic friends present the Dirksen amendment as a proposal subject to great "misunderstanding," and assure them it is "not an attempt to abandon the one man, one vote principle." Of course, that is exactly what it is—an attempt to amend the constitution to get rid of the requirement that both houses of a legislature be apportioned on one man, one vote principles.

The Illinois senator has watered down his amendment through various revisions, so that a popular referendum would have to be held before either house of a state legislature could be apportioned on some basis other than population, but it is still aimed at overturning the court.

**Whitaker & Baxter stated with some bluntness, in a campaign plan submitted for "The Committee for Government of the People," the issues at stake. The state legislatures, the document pointed out, make decisions on highway planning and the distribution of gas tax funds; state planning and construction programs; state welfare, assessment and tax policies; severance and extraction taxes; consumer programs, labor relations policies, protection of workers.**

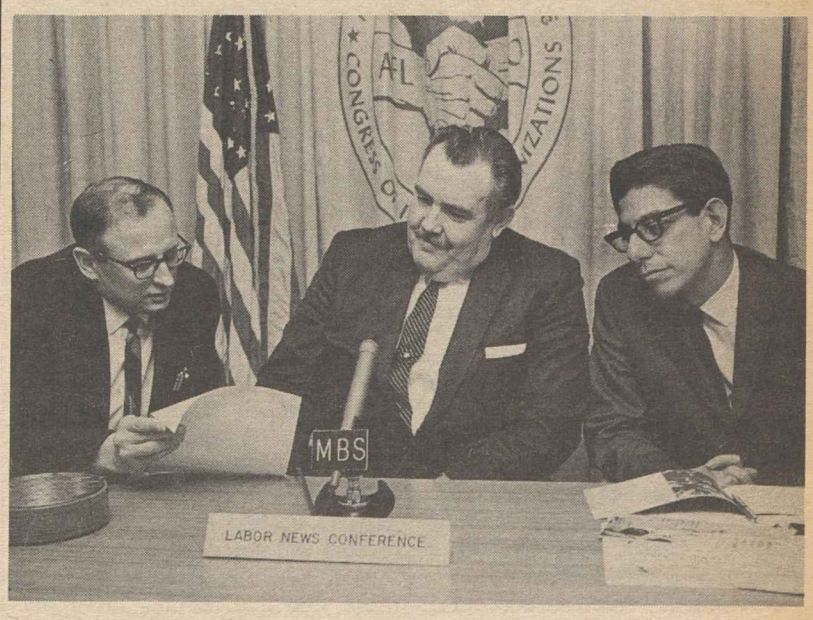
* * *

**THE WHITAKER & BAXTER** campaign does not pretend, at least, that Dirksen's efforts and its own are being expended upon a mirage—that the purpose is not to "reinstitute" a method by which states could get around the effects of the one man, one vote decisions.

It simply sets up scare phrases and finely-spun historical parallels to try to persuade people—and thus persuade Congress—that Dirksen's amendment must be passed to prevent "radical revision of our government" as a result of the court decisions. It must be passed, the propagandists argue, to end "judicial chaos," to overcome the court's "dangerously sweeping reapportionment edict."

**Whitaker & Baxter literature also contains one serious misstatement of fact: It says the Dirksen amendment has been "approved" by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It has not been "approved"; it was the subject of a tie vote in committee (which ordinarily kills a resolution), but one vote was switched, at the request of Sen. Mansfield, the Democratic leader, to get the immigration reform bill past a Dirksen blockade.**

The Judiciary Committee report specifically declared that the Dirksen proposal was sent to the Senate "without recommendation," and Whitaker & Baxter can read the Congressional Record for Mar. 2, 1966, page 4439, to get verification.




**SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT** projects in Latin America are getting a $67 million boost in loans from pension and welfare funds of AFL-CIO unions, Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr., of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (center) told Duane Emme of Labor Newspaper (left) and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., on the weekly radio interview, Labor News Conference.

**GROUP MEDICAL CARE** on a prepaid basis for union members in New Haven, Conn., was explored at a conference on New Ways to Good Health Care sponsored by the New Haven AFL-CIO. Speakers included (left to right) Acting Dir. Raymond Munts of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Bernard Greenberg of the Steelworkers; AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Dir. Richard Shoemaker; Theodore Goldberg, Auto Workers; Robert McMillan, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and Professors I. S. Falk and John Thompson of the Dept. of Epidemiology & Public Health in the Yale School of Medicine.

## *Unions Weigh Health Center In New Haven*

New Haven, Conn.—Some 250 local union delegates exploring the feasibility of a community prepaid group health center were told that "the ingredients for success exist in New Haven" by Acting Dir. Raymond Munts of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Munts was one of the main speakers at a conference on New Ways to Good Health Care sponsored by the New Haven AFL-CIO.

"To obtain quality health services today," he said, "most union members have to be their own contractors, arranging separately for various specialties and technical services. Prepaid group practice, by bringing specialties together in a climate of scientific cooperation, assures quality medicine at a substantial reduction in cost."

**Mayor Richard C. Lee, giving the project hearty approval, called the proposed center "an exciting approach to the problem" and described it as a place where labor, management and people in medicine "can begin to understand the full implication of community health care."**

Assistant Dir. Walter Davis of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Action described how unions in Cleveland set up a group health center while he was stationed there.

Other speakers included Council Pres. Vincent J. Sirabella, Ruth Greenberg of the Connecticut AFL-CIO and Dr. George A. Silver, deputy to the assistant secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Panel discussions of various phases of the proposal were led by Albert Epstein of the Machinists, Bernard Greenberg of the Steelworkers; Theodore Goldberg of the Auto Workers, Robert McMillen of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and Assistant Dir. Richard Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

## Coast Guard Cites Seamen for Rescue

Houston, Tex.—The U.S. Coast Guard office here awarded silver lifesaving medals to two union seamen who rescued three shipmates when their vessel, the S.S. Smith Voyager, sank off Bermuda. The seamen, members of the National Maritime Union, are Donald J. Covert and James Wright.

Covert and Wright leaped out of a lifeboat when they saw three other crewmen, who had jumped overboard, being swept away in 20-foot-high seas. They swam 200 yards against 40-knot winds and helped rescue the trio. Four other NMU members were drowned.

## Supreme Court Upholds Key Voting Act Sections

*(Continued from Page 1)*

antee voting rights for Negroes in southern states that had systematically discouraged them.

**He noted that in eight Alabama cases, nine Louisiana suits and nine Mississippi suits—tried on a case-by-case basis—discriminatory application of voting tests had been shown to be "the principal method used to bar Negroes from the polls." The record shows, he continued, that "in most of the states covered by the act" various tests and devices "have been instituted with the purpose of disenfranchising Negroes . . . and have been administered" to accomplish the purpose.**

There were thorough hearings and debate in both houses of Congress on the Voting Rights Act, the court noted, and two facts emerge "vividly":

"First: Congress felt itself confronted with an insidious and pervasive evil which had been perpetuated in certain parts of the country through unremitting and ingenious defiance of the Constitution.

"Second: Congress concluded that the unsuccessful remedies which it had prescribed in the past would have to be replaced by sterner and more elaborate measures."

**The law "reflects Congress's firm intention to rid the country of racial discrimination in voting" by remedies "aimed at areas where discrimination has been most flagrant," the court said, and this is both an "inventive" and "legitimate" application of congressional authority to enforce in the states the indisputable mandate of the 15th Amendment against racial discrimination in elections.**

"Hopefully, millions of nonwhite Americans will now be able to participate for the first time on an equal basis in the government under which we live," the court said.

## NLRB Orders 8 Reinstated For 2nd Time

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an electronics firm to reinstate for the second time eight workers it fired after they testified at NLRB hearings into charges that their first dismissals were for union activity.

**The order came shortly after the offending firm, Telecom, Inc., lost its fight to prevent unionization of its Lebanon, Ky., plant. Telecom workers voted 80-22 for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who had lost a previous NLRB election.**

The IUE filed charges against Telecom after 12 union supporters were fired in 1964. The NLRB ruled that the firings were for union activity, and Telecom reinstated the workers. It posted a bulletin board notice, however, that employes with more service would have to be laid off to make room for the reinstated workers.

Within a few weeks, eight of those who had testified in support of NLRB charges against the firm were again fired or laid off and not recalled. Management gave various pretexts but the real reason for its actions, the NLRB ruled, was its "desire to rid itself of union supporters" among its employes.

*Founded in 1926:*

## 50,000th Case Near For Arbitration Unit

New York—The American Arbitration Association is nearing its 50,000th case and its 40th anniversary as a referee for grieving unions and employers.

The first case, shortly after it was founded in 1926, was a wage disagreement between Actor's Equity and a theatrical producer. The 50,000th case still remains to be checked in, but AAA officials are sure it will be filed before the birthday is marked.

**Labor grievance cases did not begin to flow to the AAA in heavy volume until the 1940s, according to Donald B. Straus, president of the organization, and the 50,000 cases "really represent a 20-year accumulation." They have averaged slightly more than 4,000 annually for the last few years, he added.**

The most common issue, he said, involves a discharge or some other form of discipline and accounts for about 25 percent of all cases.

Next in order is the interpretation of seniority rules as they apply to such things as layoffs, recalls from layoff, and promotion. The more technical issues—work assignments, incentive rates, the abolition of old jobs and the creation of new ones—have come next in order.

Staff studies have shown increasing concern over out-of-classification work assignments, performance of bargaining unit work by supervisory and other out-of-unit employes, and subcontracting, Straus said. The rise reflects the concern of unions and workers with automation and job security, he feels.

**The AA's facilities include the George Meany Arbitration Hearing Room, in the headquarters building here, named in honor of the AFL-CIO president. At the dedication in September 1964, Meany called arbitration "an essential element" in labor-management relations and hailed the AAA for helping to develop a body of men in whose skill and competence both sides can have confidence.**

"In many ways," Straus said, "the most significant fact about the entire labor-management arbitration experience is that the process is voluntary.

"No law or government compels companies and unions to arbitrate grievances. If they do provide for arbitration, as well over 90 percent of union contract negotiators do, it is because labor and management alike realize that stoppages over contract interpretation matters would be destructive of the continuing relationship that federal and state laws, as well as logic, require of parties to collective bargaining."

**Arbitration 'Really Works'**

Straus asserted that proposals for compulsory arbitration that rise in Congress and state legislatures from time to time are usually dropped "mostly because the alternative of voluntary arbitration really does work."

"Arbitration has proved itself to be a practical means of solving employer-employe problems," he added. "But in a large sense it is more than that. One writer has referred to labor arbitration as the application to industrial relations of the due process concept which underlies our democratic society. One need not concur with this analogy to acknowledge that at the very least, the process of arbitration represents one of the many institutions through which justice is administered privately and rights are protected."

The association will observe its anniversary with a dinner in New York on Apr. 12.

## *Broad Manpower Role Urged For U.S. Employment Service*

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz asked Congress to give the U.S. Employment Service a mandate to perform a broad range of manpower services and shed a tarnished image of an "unemployment office."

He proposed a rewriting of the 1933 Wagner-Peyser Act, which set up the network of the federally-financed, state-operated offices to administer the unemployment compensation program and try to match job applicants with job vacancies reported by employers.

**At the same time, Wirtz spoke out against labor-supported proposals to federalize the employment service. A bill substantially strengthening the federal role has been introduced by the chairmen of the House and Senate Labor subcommittees which held a joint meeting to hear Wirtz, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.).**

Wirtz acknowledged that the recent report of the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress also called for federalizing the employment service.

"I disagree squarely with that recommendation," he said.

**Recommended by Task Force**

Most of the proposals made by Wirtz stemmed from unanimous recommendations of a 15-member task force, drawn from public, labor and management ranks.

The task force did not take a position on whether the employment service should be transformed into a solely federal operation. But it did urge closer coordination of the 2,000 local offices, with greatly strengthened federal standards for staffing and training and interchange of personnel between federal and state payrolls.

Wirtz incorporated these recommendations into his legislative proposal. His draft bill also included:

- Separation of employment service functions from the unemployment insurance operations.
- A clear statement that employment services are available not only to unemployed and hard-to-place workers "but to all workers without limitation." Private employment agencies have for years attacked the government for "competing" with fee-charging agencies. The bill would, however, allow the government to contract with private agencies for specialized placement services.
- A directive to state employment offices to go out and look for persons in need of training to improve their employability rather than wait for such persons to come to the office for help.
- Development of "an effective system for the interstate recruitment and placement of workers." The Labor Dept. would establish clearance centers to pool information on jobs and workers seeking jobs.
- Establishment of procedures "for identifying and dealing with emergency employment situations, such as mass layoffs due to plant closings and unrest stemming from chronic unemployment, and assure that state public employment offices provide such services as may be necessary to meet these needs."

The Administration bill did not include one major recommendation of the task force—that the employment service be financed from general revenue rather than from the federal unemployment compensation tax.

### *AFL-CIO Revises Publications List*

**A list of nearly 50 titles of current AFL-CIO booklets, pamphlets and leaflets covering a wide range of subjects is currently available from the federation in a new and revised edition of the AFL-CIO List of Publications.**

**The current listing carries also, for the first time, the titles of 18 reprints of articles appearing originally in the AFL-CIO American Federationist.**

**Copies of the List of Publications are available without cost from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.**

In AFL-CIO Testimony:

# Major Effort Urged To End City Blight

The AFL-CIO voiced "stout support" for a federally-financed program to revitalize blighted areas of large cities and urged Congress to expand on Pres. Johnson's legislative proposals.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, warned that the nation's housing needs are not being met at the present pace of homebuilding and "central cities have increasingly become slum ghettos and decaying areas." He called for a massive effort, rather than the pilot-type program advanced by the Administration. Shishkin testified before a House Banking & Currency subcommittee headed by Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.).

**Pres. Johnson asked Congress for a program of demonstration grants to selected cities to show how neighborhoods can be revitalized through coordinated programs including housing, public transportation, better schools and recreational facilities.**

Shishkin termed the proposal "an important and auspicious step in the right direction," but "unduly modest in magnitude." Its scope, he said, "should be enlarged to make possible a truly effective onslaught against urban blight in cities and towns, large and small."

He said slum clearance is "indispensable," but cautioned that merely tearing down old slums and building new housing developments is not the full solution.

The people living in the new developments, he stressed, must "have access to jobs, educational opportunities, medical care and hospitalization, recreational facilities and social services."

**He said the cost of such broad-scale assistance must be measured against "the far greater costs to the community of relief and welfare loads to care for those of its disadvantaged citizens who are unable to help themselves."**

In related areas, Shishkin urged:

- Liberalized relocation aid for families dispossessed by slum clearance and assurance of decent, low-cost housing "before these families are compelled to move."
- A step-up in construction of low-rent public housing "to a yearly rate of at least 125,000 dwelling units."
- "Prompt" appropriation by Congress of funds for the rent supplement program enacted last year.
- Enactment of a "new communities" program, with land acquired by a public authority "to accommodate a cross-section of families, in terms of both their income and racial composition." Shishkin stressed that this type of community "would not siphon out of the cities just the higher income families, as the suburbs now do, leaving behind the increasing proportion of low income people in the central city."
- Passage of the Administration-supported Group Practice Facilities bill providing for FHA mortgage insurance and loans to construct group practice facilities for medical or dental care.
- Maintenance of prevailing wage and other labor standards for construction workers "in any program involving federal financial assistance or mortgage assistance."

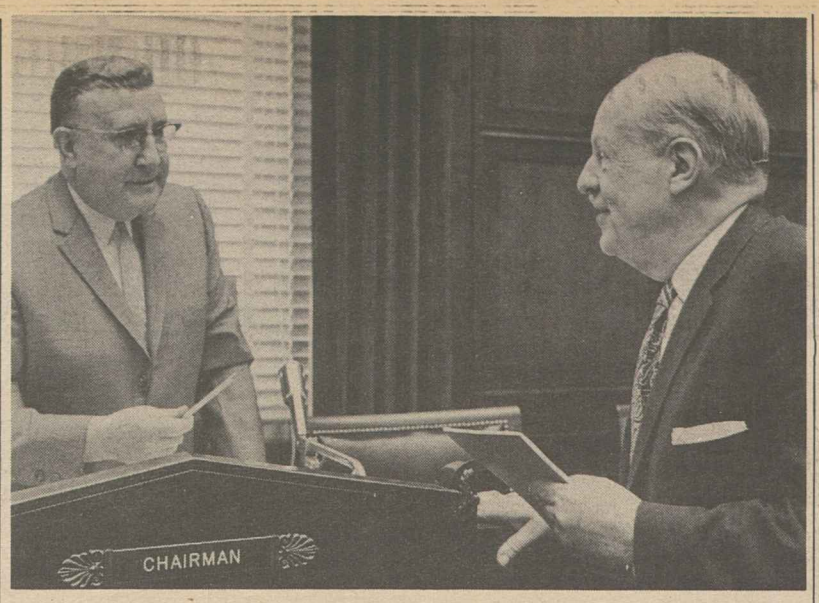
Shishkin noted that new housing starts have declined in each of the past two years as "residential building has failed to keep pace with our nation's economic progress."

He warned that the growth in urban population is continuing at a rapid pace. As a result, he said:

**"The cities have exploded into unplanned metropolitan areas with water shortages, air and water pollution and inadequate mass transit, as well as shortages of schools, health-care facilities, recreational areas and cultural facilities."**

While the central cities deteriorate, "the spread of sprawling suburbs and highways is gobbling up millions of acres with little, if any, planning for metropolitan area-wide needs."

It is against this background, Shishkin told the subcommittee, that the AFL-CIO urges an expanded housing and urban development program.




**MASSIVE PROGRAM** to rehabilitate America's cities and expand home-building was urged by Sec. Boris Shishkin, right, of AFL-CIO Housing Committee. He is shown with Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.) at hearings on the Administration's housing and urban development proposals.

# New Manpower Goals Stress Job, Skill Links

(Continued from Page 1)

**among specific groups—Negroes, teenagers and women—remains unacceptably high, he emphasized.**

Basing his message to Congress on a manpower report from the Dept. of Labor, Johnson paid tribute to the effectiveness of job training and retraining, with special emphasis on the value of on-the-job training, as a proved technique for making "useful and productive citizens" from those previously considered beyond help.

In the year ahead, said the report from Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, some 250,000 people will participate in training programs, with 35 percent deliberately selected for their capacity to learn skills now in short supply and the remainder divided between disadvantaged young people and disadvantaged adults.

**On-Job Training**

Because on-the-job training has proved "effective and economical" and "a potent means of job development" for the disadvantaged, fully half of all manpower development and training operations for the coming fiscal year will be of this type, the report said.

**Johnson coupled his manpower message with a warning to Congress that the task of building a healthy, fully operating economy, with adequate use of the skills of all available workers, is still "unfinished."**

The labor force will expand by 1.6 million workers this year, which requires the creation of about 4,500 new jobs each day, he said.

Even though the overall unemployment rate is down, "there are millions employed in occupations and skills that do not fully utilize their capabilities," he continued.

"Our goal is not just a job for every worker," but an effort "to place every worker in a job where he utilizes his full productive potential, for his own and for society's benefit," he declared.

The root of most problems of unemployment and underemployment "lies in deficiencies in education," the President said, and our task is to "repair these deficiencies where we can" for present generations and to "prevent their recurrence in the next generation."

Specifically, Johnson called for passage of legislation to modernize and improve the existing federal-state Employment Service to provide adequate job guidance, counseling and placement services.

In addition, he asked for authorization of an assistant secretary of labor for manpower in the Dept. of Labor and said he was taking these further steps:

- Requesting a report by July 1 on a coordinated plan for all manpower activities of the federal government.
- Requesting a monthly report from the commissioner of labor statistics "on existing or threatening labor shortage situations."
- **Requesting "appropriate recommendations" on manpower problems from the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, and referring both to this group and to the Committee on Manpower the recent report of a special National Commission on Automation, Technology & Economic Progress.**

The problems, the President said, include such issues as how to move the jobless and the underemployed to places where workers are scarce, how to mobilize older workers who although recently retired are still productive, how to break down barriers of discrimination that waste valuable manpower resources. He invited all agencies in the field "to think boldly about new approaches."

# Major League Players Pick USWA Aide

Miami, Fla.—Marvin J. Miller, since 1960 assistant to the president of the Steelworkers, was chosen first executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association at a meeting of player representatives here.

He will take over the $50,000 a year job on July 1 subject to ratification of his selection by a majority of the players on the 20 teams in the National and American Leagues. If he is approved as the first man to hold the newly-created position, he will serve as the players' representative—much like a union business agent—in their relations with the club owners and Commissioner William Eckert.

**Miller is 48 and a graduate of New York University with a degree of bachelor of science in economics. He joined the federal service as an economist following his graduation and during World War II was with the War Labor Board. Following the war he helped train conciliators for the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.**

In 1947 he became assistant to the president of the Machinists and three years later went to work for the USWA as associate research director. He became assistant to former Pres. David J. McDonald in 1960 and continued in the post when Pres. I. W. Abel took over in 1965. He has been active in the USWA Human Relations Committee and helped develop the union's agreement with the Kaiser Steel Co. under which members share in cost savings they help create.

## Former President Of Teachers Dies

Maumee, O.—Raymond F. Lowry, national president of the American Federation of Teachers from 1932 to 1934, died in Toledo Hospital and was buried here after funeral services.

Lowry retired two years ago after a lifetime of high school and college teaching in Lima and Toledo, O., Paris, Ark., and the University of Yengching in Tientsin, China. His last post was head of the English department of Alpena, Mich., Community College.

# Ex-Gov. Williams Enters Michigan Senate Race

G. Mennen Williams, six times governor of Michigan, returned to the political wars in his home state with announcement that he would seek the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat being vacated by incumbent Sen. Pat McNamara, who has announced his retirement.

Williams resigned as assistant secretary of state for African affairs, a post he has held from the beginning of the Kennedy-Johnson administrations, to make the political race. Detroit Mayor Jerome B. Cavanagh, who has considered seeking the Democratic nomination, has made no formal statement on whether he will oppose Williams in the primary.

**On the Republican side, Rep. Robert P. Griffin has announced for the Senate and is considered certain of nomination. He was co-sponsor of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act.**

In California, Mayor Samuel W. Yorty of Los Angeles announced he would run against incumbent Gov. Edmund G. Brown in the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

The prospect was thus created of bruising primaries in both parties—the maverick Yorty, charging "machine politics," against Brown for the Democratic nomination and Actor Ronald Reagan, fund-raiser for Barry Goldwater in 1964, against former Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco for the Republicans.

## Arbitration Upheld Over Lockout Pay

Employes of the Baltimore News American, a Hearst newspaper that last year halted publication and locked out its workers when the Newspaper Guild struck a rival paper, the Baltimore Sun, have won the right to arbitration of their claim that the News American must pay them wages for the lockout period.

In a suit brought by six workers, members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, their right to arbitration of the dispute was upheld by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court denied review, thus leaving the appellate court ruling as final and binding.

# Federal Pay Proposal Limited to 'Guidelines'

(Continued from Page 1)

**ercise continued leadership in the fight for price stability, then we must continue to practice what we preach. The government has the added responsibility of not contributing to inflation by its own actions."**

The pay raise would apply only to salaried federal employes. An additional 564,000 workers are paid hourly rates based on prevailing wages in their area.

**Federal employe unions, although reserving detailed comment for their testimony before the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, were clearly disappointed at the rigidity of the guideline application. They pointed out that "comparability" data on federal pay are based on private industry statistics collected last spring—data which would be nearly two years old by the time the proposed pay adjustments would take effect.**

While the employe unions are not opposing the President's wage proposal, they are urging an earlier effective date and elimination of inequities.

Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes termed the 1 percent increase proposed for the lowest-paid group "incredible." With allowance for the higher deduction for retirement, the increase in take-home pay would come to less than one cent an hour for thousands of workers, Griner said.

The Administration bill would allow employes with 30 years of service to retire at full pension at age 55 instead of 60. But it would also permit the government to retire involuntarily persons in the upper pay grades—GS-13 and above—at age 55 with 30 years' service. Another provision would guarantee that retirement, disability and survivor benefits under civil service are at least equal to social security benefits.

The Administration also proposed to increase its share of the cost of health insurance from 30 to 38 percent over a two-year period and to extend medicare coverage to federal employes.

## City Civil Service Body Elects Rubber Worker

Akron, O.—Jack Moye, president of Local 5 of the Rubber Workers at the Goodrich plant, is the new president of the Akron Civil Service Commission.

*Seasonal Trend Reversed:*

# Jobless Rate at 3.7%, Lowest Since 1953

*(Continued from Page 1)*

on a part-time basis for economic reasons dropped 300,000 from a year ago.

**Non-farm employment reached 61.1 million last month in the face of an anticipated decline, with the largest gain taking place in manufacturing. At 18,418,000, manufacturing employment set a new record high. The over-the-year increase in factory jobs was 950,000, the largest year-to-year gain since 1952-53, the department said.**

The workweek, at a seasonally adjusted level of 41.3 hours in February, was at its highest since World War II and included 3.7 hours of overtime, the highest figure since the series was originated in 1956.

Average weekly earnings edged up by 27 cents to $110.27 because of the increase in hours, the report said, but hourly earnings at $2.67 were unchanged from the record set in January.

Teen-agers, whose jobless rate dropped to 10.9 percent from 12 percent a month earlier and 14.5 percent a year ago, accounted for about half the decline in unemployment over the month. The pattern of a decline in school enrollment and a rise in the number of teen-agers in the labor force between January and February was reversed this year, the department said.

**The unemployment rate for non-white workers remained unchanged from the 7 percent January level while the white rate moved down slightly from 3.5 to 3.3 percent. The non-white rate was down from 9.2 percent a year ago.**

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Arthur Ross told a press conference there is every expectation that the overall jobless rate will go down as the year progresses and that it will reach 3.5 percent by the end of 1966.

In his message the President noted that earlier manpower reports were concerned with excessive unemployment—6 percent at the time of the first report and 5 percent two years later.

"An unemployment rate of 3.7 percent in February marks another milestone along the country's course toward full realization of its economic potential," he declared.

**He noted, however, that there is no cause for satisfaction "when one out of every 14 Negro workers is without a job," and that the high rate of unemployment among teen-agers "still blocks far too many young men and women from beginning productive and rewarding careers."**

The Labor Dept. report showed that in addition to the job gains in manufacturing, trade, services and state and local government showed seasonally adjusted increases of about 50,000 while contract construction employment declined by 30,000.

### 12-Month Record

The across-the-board improvement in jobless rates showed up in year-to-year comparisons. The 3.7 percent in February compared to 5 percent 12 months earlier; for men 25 years and over the rates were 2.3 and 3.2; for women 20 years and over, 3.6 and 5.1; for fulltime workers 3.3 and 4.6; blue-collar workers, 4 and 5.6; unemployed 15 weeks and over, .8 and 1.2.

**The department said that nearly one-half the 700,000 unemployed teen-agers seeking work in February were looking for part-time employment; the same held true for one-fifth of the adult women.**

The highest unemployment rate in February on an industry breakdown was for agriculture, with 11.6 percent jobless. Construction was close behind with 11.4 percent. By occupation, non-farm laborers had the highest jobless rate for the month with 10.2.

**FEDERAL MEDIATORS** hear Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer on the staff of AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, talk on "Setting Production Standards" at Washington, D. C., seminar. The workshop was one of four concentrated courses held each year for mediators on subjects of special interest in mediating disputes between labor and management. Also shown (left) is Prof. George Hagglund of the University of Wisconsin.

# *Senate-House Conferees Clear Viet Nam Tax Bill for Final Vote*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

if they are already receiving more than $35 a month in state, local or federal pensions or in railroad retirement.

Both the Prouty and Hartke amendments were opposed on the Senate floor by Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) of the Finance Committee, the bill's manager.

Also dropped from the compromise bill was a less controversial amendment proposed by Long himself and approved by the Senate in a voice vote. It would have excused taxpayers from income tax liabilities of $5 or less, an estimated revenue loss of $12 million a year.

Accepted by the conferees for the House and Senate were two minor amendments affecting an inventory tax on automobile manufacturers and the duty-free shipment home of goods valued at $50 by members of the armed forces in Viet Nam.

Swift floor action by both House and Senate was expected to speed the conference committee bill to Johnson for approval by Mar. 15, the date by which he had requested the measure.

**The Senate itself defeated what has become known as "the Ribicoff amendment"—to grant tax credits up to $325 a year for college expenses, at a revenue loss of $1 billion a year. Opponents argued that this would give a tax break to high-income families who send their children to expensive colleges and that the revenue would have to be made up by higher taxes on others.**

In other congressional action:

- The House passed a bill liberalizing the special workmen's compensation program for federal employes, and raising the dollar ceiling on benefits. It also provides a "cost-of-living" raise for persons already on the compensation rolls and an escalator provision to cover future increases in living costs.

- The Senate gave final approval to a bill creating 45 new federal judgeships, clearing it for the President's signature. The legislation provides 10 new judges for circuit courts of appeals and 35 new district judges.

- The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill strengthening the re-employment rights of servicemen. Under existing law, a person entering the service is entitled to his old job back only if he remains in the service not more than four years. The House bill would extend this to five years.

**It also provides clearcut job protection for reservists and national guardsmen during brief periods of active duty training. The new provision states that such persons "shall not be denied retention in employment or other incident or advantage of employment because of any obligation as a member of a reserve component."**

3-12-66

- The Senate passed and sent back to the House with only a minor change the Administration bill providing $415 million in economic aid for South Viet Nam and other troubled nations. The bill was approved by an 82-2 vote.

## '66 Election, Far Right Are Film Topics

Three new films, one aimed at stimulating political action at the precinct level and the others dealing with radical right wing activities, have been added to the AFL-CIO Film Library.

Precinct, People, Power: Arithmetic of Politics, is a 28-minute color film produced by the Auto Workers which dramatizes the threat to the Great Society program if the liberal edge in Congress is cut in the November election, and which emphasizes that elections are lost by apathy.

**When Extremists Attack the Schools is a panel discussion, 30 minutes long, by five prominent citizens who have been under extremist pressure in their schools. Star-Spangled Extremists looks at the broad range of right wing activities in a community with Prof. Alan Westin of Columbia University giving the major characteristics of such organizations.**

The films may be rented at $3 each from the AFL-CIO Film Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Precinct, People, Power may be purchased for $150 from the UAW, 8000 E. Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

## Professor Appointed Law Intern at NLRB

William Patrick Murphy, professor of labor and constitutional law at the University of Missouri, has been named to serve a year's internship on the legal staff of Sam Zagoria, of the National Labor Relations Board, beginning Sept. 1.

## Where the Fighting Ends

## Layoff Rate Drops To 13-Year Low

The layoff rate in manufacturing declined sharply in January, reaching a 13-year low after adjustment for seasonal changes, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics disclosed in its monthly report on factory labor turnover.

The seasonally adjusted rate dropped to 11 per 1,000 workers, the lowest for any month since April 1953. The unadjusted rate of 12 per 1,000 workers was down from December's 18 per 1,000, with especially notable declines in primary and fabricated metals and food, the report showed.

Total hirings rose from 31 per 1,000 workers in December to 45 per 1,000 in January, highest level for the month since the Korean War. The quit rate at 19 per 1,000 was up more than seasonally from 1.4 in December—indicating, the BLS said, "continued job strength" in manufacturing.

## *Situs Picketing Bill Cleared For Floor*

**The jobsite picketing bill, one of the AFL-CIO's top legislative goals, has been cleared by the House Rules Committee. It would permit a union with a dispute against a construction subcontractor to picket a multi-employer construction site without running afoul of the secondary boycott ban in the Taft-Hartley Act.**

**The bill was approved by the House Labor Committee in the last session of Congress. Its two key sponsors, Representatives Frank Thompson Jr. (D-N.J.) and Carlton R. Sickles (D-Md.), appeared before the Rules Committee to urge that the bill be cleared for floor action in the House. Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) argued against granting a rule. The vote in the Rules Committee reportedly was 8-6.**

# N.Y.C. Bars Kingsport Books Purchase

## School Unit Cites Strike As Factor

New York—The Board of Education of New York City voted against the purchase of any books produced at the strikebound Kingsport, Tenn., Press "in any instance where books of equal value" to public school pupils are available.

The historic vote was on a motion by School Board member Morris Iushewitz, member of the Newspaper Guild and secretary of the city's Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO. The motion also provided that publishers who have printing and binding work performed at Kingsport Press shall be informed by letter of the board's decision.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said labor is "deeply gratified" at the New York action and hopes school boards in other cities will pass similar resolutions.

"The board's decision," he said, "exemplifies the principles of equity which should be followed by all public bodies that spend public funds. It is clearly indefensible for a branch of government to subsidize one side in a strike dispute with tax money that has been raised from those who support the other side."

**The school board action was supported by labor and consumer groups who called its passage a significant breakthrough in a nationwide campaign for similar action by other boards of education.**

The board resolution, adopted 5-4, related that since Mar. 11, 1963, when members of five unions struck for better contract terms, Kingsport Press has been "operating with strikebreakers and hundreds of newly hired unskilled workers, paid but a few pennies above the U.S. minimum wage," now $1.25 an hour.

**Unfair Competition**

Noting that a large percentage of the nation's book manufacturing capacity is located in this city, the resolution asserted that New York's book manufacturers "cannot bid successfully against Kingsport Press," and the business community and workers here are thus denied "a fair opportunity to produce books for the school system."

**The opinion of the five-member board majority was summed up in a statement read by Clarence Senior, board member who is a sociology professor at Brooklyn College. Disputing the view of the city's corporation counsel, Senior said the issue was**

*(Continued on Page 2)*


# AFL-CIO News

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# 2-Stage Wage Floor Hike Gets House Unit Approval

**AFL-CIO PRES.** George Meany addresses eight-union Conference on National Collective Bargaining Goals, declaring that contract improvements at General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Corp. are long overdue.

## Coverage Widened by 6.5 Million

**By David L. Perlman**

A House Labor subcommittee approved a new minimum wage bill raising the pay floor for nearly 30 million workers and extending coverage to an additional 6.5 million persons.

Those now under the $1.25 minimum would go to $1.40 on Feb. 1, 1967 and $1.60 one year later.

It would bring under the Fair Labor Standards Act some 1.5 million retail store employes, 1.4 million hospital workers, 580,000 construction workers and 500,000 in laundries. Some 485,000 farm workers—the first ever covered by the law—would be brought under a special minimum wage, starting at $1 and rising to $1.30.

Subcommittee Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.) said the bill, approved by voice vote, was backed by all but one of the nine members.

**The bill is scheduled for quick action by the full Labor Committee on a timetable expected to bring the legislation to the House floor in late April.**

The bill, sponsored by Dent, was hailed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller as "a solid step forward" toward "economic justice for America's working poor."

The AFL-CIO will urge "prompt passage" of the measure by the House, Biemiller said, but emphasized that labor will not "relax our efforts" to make the wage-hour law —"the best single weapon in the war on poverty—completely effective."

"Our goal remains a $2 minimum wage and coverage for all workers," he said.

The new bill replaces a three-

*(Continued on Page 11)*

*Meany Reaffirms Support:*

## 8 Unions Set Goals In GE, Westinghouse

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Eight unions representing 180,000 General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. workers agreed on a five-point program of joint contract goals for 1966 bargaining that promptly drew AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's strong backing.

More than 300 delegates from 150 local unions voted at an all-day conference to abandon their long-time single-union approach and coordinate their efforts behind a joint "catchup" program of wage and benefit improvements.

**Meany repeated the pledge of "full support and resources" voted by the 1965 AFL-CIO convention at San Francisco and challenged the two highly profitable firms to "prove where they stand" on the subject of "equal justice for workers as well as management."**

Represented at the conference were the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers, the Auto Workers and the IUE. Two other unions, the Carpenters and the Plumbers, sent observers.

In three separate votes, delegates decided unanimously to seek these contract changes in talks due to start Aug. 1 at GE and Aug. 15 at Westinghouse:

- A substantial wage increase, an end to geographic salary differentials, and a cost of living escalator clause.
- Holiday and vacation improvements on a par with those in other basic industries.
- Better income and employment security in the form of adequate layoff pay and other methods

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Union Sues To Halt Bias By Employer*

Oxford, Miss.—The Chemical Workers have brought suit under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 asking the U.S. District Court here to direct Planters Mfg. Co. to end race discrimination against its employes.

ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell said the suit was the first of its kind by a union under the fair employment sections of the law.

**It was filed, he said, after the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission refused to process a union complaint on the ground that only individuals can file charges.**

The union asked the court for

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Dubinsky to Retire; Led ILG 34 Years*

New York—David Dubinsky announced his resignation as president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, the post to which he was first elected in 1932. His retirement from the 447,000-member union will become effective Apr. 12, marking a record of labor leadership that spans youthful exile in Czarist Russia and friendship with five Presidents of the United States.

While Dubinsky is resigning from his ILGWU office, he will continue his activities in the labor movement.

**This includes the conduct of the Liberal Party of New York, of which he is vice-chairman, and the AFL-CIO, of which he is a vice president and to whose Executive Council he was recently re-elected for a two-year term. He said he will also stand ready to assist the ILGWU in every possible way and to take limited assignments from its new president.**

Calling Dubinsky his "warm and good friend," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a statement praised the long-time ILGWU president for his achievements, declaring "there will be a 'D. D.' stamp on the future of American labor." **(Text of Meany statement, Page 10.)**

The retirement announcement came in the form of a letter from

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## Building Trades Parley To Press Picketing Bill

Passage of the jobsite picketing bill will be the top priority goal of more than 4,000 delegates to the 11th national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The bill, which would give a union the right to picket a multi-employer construction site if it has a dispute with one of the contractors, was given a green light by the House Rules Committee. It may be acted on by the House while the building trades conference is in session, and two conference days have been set aside for delegates to visit their congressmen and senators.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be the keynote speaker when the conference opens Mar. 21 at the Washington Hilton Hotel. The featured speaker at the closing session, Mar. 24, will be Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.**

Others scheduled to address the conference include: Senators Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and Russell

*(Continued on Page 12)*

**TAXPAYERS' MONEY** should not be used to buy books made by employers who pay inequitable wages, Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of Printing Pressmen tells New York City Board of Education at overflow meeting. DeAndrade was one of several union witnesses supporting resolution to ban purchase of any books produced at struck Kingsport, Tenn., Press whenever books of equal value to pupils are available.

# N. Y. C. Bars Purchase Of Kingsport Books

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**not primarily legal but a matter of social justice.**

Noting labor's historic support of public education, he added: "We are presented with an opportunity to express ourselves on behalf of an expansion of democracy in a region which is most benighted" in labor relations, has the "highest illiteracy levels" in the nation and the "most horrendous record for the denial of equal opportunity."

**At public hearings preceding the vote, witnesses testified that some textbook publishers continue to place a portion of their printing and binding orders with the struck press, and that textbooks paid for with public money are entering the New York City school system to the detriment of local industry.**

Among those who testified in support of the resolution were Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO; Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the State AFL-CIO; Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Local 6; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann and Pres. Albert Shanker of Teachers' Local 2. Appearing in opposition were company Vice Pres. C. E. Fritschle; Herbert Brownell, Jr., company counsel, and Pres. John J. Lynch of the City Teachers Association.

The Cleveland School Board adopted a motion in February instructing the school superintendent to "place no further orders for bulk purchases of books printed by Kingsport Press without first reporting to the board in detail on the status of the strike." Action along similar lines has been asked of boards in Detroit, Chicago, Rochester, N.Y., Buffalo and other cities.

The Allied Kingsport Press Unions, representing 1,800 workers in the Printing Pressmen, Bookbinders, Machinists, Stereotypers, and the ITU, have been unable to get Kingsport Press management to conduct "meaningful" negotiations.

**They launched a "don't buy" campaign with the strong support of the AFL-CIO in an effort to get management to resume bargaining. The federation's 1965 convention in San Francisco voiced strong opposition to school purchases of Kingsport books using tax funds drawn largely from union labor.**

The strike is the first authorized walkout in the 43-year history of the firm, one of the largest publishers of hard-cover books. Company products include:

World Book Encyclopedia, Childcraft series and World Book Intl., all for Field Enterprises Educational Corp.; Grolier, Inc's Book of Knowledge, Grolier Council Encyclopedia, Home & School Study Guide, and others; novels sold nationwide by Grossett & Dunlap, Inc., and textbooks printed for firms including the Follett Pub. Co., Harper & Row, Holt, Rinehart & Winston; Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.; J. B. Lippincott Co.; McGraw-Hill Book Co.; Random House; Charles Scribner's Sons, and others.

## *Meany Endorses Cancer Crusade*

**The AFL-CIO "wholeheartedly endorses" the 1966 Cancer Crusade to be conducted in April by the American Cancer Society, Pres. George Meany declared in stressing the need for continued progress in the fight against the scourge.**

**In a message endorsing the drive, Meany told its chairman, Gregory Peck, that labor hopes to play a part, even indirectly, in saving lives from cancer and is urging all members to support the crusade.**

# Eternal Light's Lehman Study Set for Radio

A radio version of the widely-acclaimed television drama, "The Moral Dimension," will be broadcast over the NBC network at 12:30 p.m. (EST), Sunday, Apr. 17, it was announced by Joseph D. Keenan, treasurer of the George Meany Foundation. Broadcast times in areas outside New York City will be indicated by local NBC stations.

**The foundation, an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute, each year underwrites the production of a program for the Eternal Light series, presented weekly on NBC by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.**

"The Moral Dimension" written by Charlott Marshall, was first released on NBC-TV last Dec. 5 and earned enthusiastic response, Keenan said. The program, a documentary tribute to the life and work of the late Herbert H. Lehman, former governor and U.S. senator from New York, features a moving interview with Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Earlier presentations of the George Meany Foundation have dealt with events in the lives of Samuel Gompers, William Green and Phillip Murray, late presidents of the former AFL and former CIO, respectively, and the impact of automation on the concept of work as a social and spiritual good.

## Snyder of PTTI Staff Named Embassy Attache

John J. Snyder, a member of the Postal Clerks who since 1958 has been assigned to the Latin American operations of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., has been named labor attache at the American embassy in Quito, Ecuador.

# Pacesetting Pact Won In TWUA Woolen Talks

New York—A "package" of 13.5 cents an hour was indicated as the 1966 contract pattern for 18,000 woolen and worsted industry employes in 75 mills when the Textile Workers Union of America and the pacesetting Wyandotte Worsted Co. settled on a new three-year agreement. TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka, who headed the union negotiating committee, said other employers in that branch of the textile industry traditionally follow the pattern set by Wyandotte, which has plants in Waterville, Me.; Central Village, Conn., and Rochester, N.H.

**The agreement calls for a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour effective May 2, the day after the current contract expires. This will raise average straight-time hourly earnings to $2.11 an hour, with the new minimum $1.74 an hour, the union said. Weavers, the sole piecework job classification, are guaranteed a minimum of $2.125 an hour, figured on a daily basis.**

The settlement has provisions for reopening on wages next year and on wages and fringe benefits in 1968.

Other gains include improvements in employe hospitalization-surgical benefits and increased coverage for dependents at company expense. The required eligibility for life and health insurance benefits was cut from six months of service to three months, and all employes with 10 years of service were guaranteed two weeks of vacation at the rate of 5 percent of yearly pay.

**In Civil Rights Suit:**

# *Chemical Workers Charge Race Bias*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

an order directing the Clarksdale, Miss., firm to negotiate a contract guaranteeing employes freedom from all forms of race discrimination, and to make the pay rate for each job "dependent solely on the skills, hazards, workload and other qualities of that job without regard to the race" or identity of the worker.

The ICWU was certified by the National Labor Relations Board last May 14 as bargaining agent for 115 production and maintenance workers, but has been unable to reach agreement on terms which do not violate the Civil Rights Act, it said.

It charged that management refused to make wage adjustments for Negro workers, give them the same vacation benefits as whites or to include a no-discrimination clause in the contract.

When the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission refused to act on the union's complaint, filed last Oct. 19, five employes filed complaints Dec. 2. They were notified Feb. 17 that the commission is investigating and that they had 30 days to file suit in court.

**Backpay Asked**

The union's suit, filed jointly with the five workers, asks the court to direct the company to negotiate whatever changes in wages and working conditions are necessary to eliminate discrimination, and to award backpay to workers who have suffered losses from such discrimination.

"If we are successful," Mitchell said, "we will have established a precedent which can do much to eliminate substandard wages and working conditions in the South."

Discrimination based on race cannot be eliminated simply by requiring identical pay for identical jobs, he commented. To meet the requirements of the law, he said, differences in pay must bear some "reasonable relationship to the differences in the jobs."

These are among the company practices the ICWA cites in its suit:

- It has paid Negro employes, who perform work similar to that of white employes, much lower rates of pay than whites.
- It has paid Negro employes who perform work different from that of whites much lower rates than any differences in the work would reasonably justify.
- It gives Negro workers four vacation days a year, whites two weeks a year.
- It has permitted supervisors to treat Negro employes with less courtesy and respect than white employes, and has "permitted and condoned the use of abusive language" against Negroes.
- It has maintained segregated washrooms and drinking facilities.
- It has discriminatorily denied Negro workers the chance to perform overtime work.

The highest Negro rate at the Clarksdale plant is $1.35 an hour but most Negroes get the legal minimum of $1.25 while white workers earn an average of $2.01, the union charged. The plant processes cottonseed and soybean oil.

# Union Right On Bias Clause Spelled Out

The refusal of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to entertain a union charge of race discrimination by an employer is wrong "both as a matter of law and as a matter of policy," Atty. David E. Feller, special counsel for the Chemical Workers, declared in a letter to the commission.

A union is different from other organizations in that it has the power, and the duty, of representing the individual employes in its bargaining unit, Feller wrote EEOC General Counsel Charles Duncan. His letter urging a change in commission policy followed EEOC refusal to act on charges by the Chemical Workers against the Planters Mfg. Co., a Mississippi employer. Five of the individual workers involved then filed charges, and when the EEOC took no action, the union filed a federal court suit against the employer.

**Feller's letter to the commission pointed out that Title VII of the act makes it unlawful for a union to agree to a discriminatory contract. Charges can and have been filed against unions based simply on contract terms, he noted.**

"The union therefore has a legally cognizable interest in obtaining a non-discriminatory contract and is aggrieved if the employer refuses to agree to one."

# Convictions Overturned In Florida Rail Strike

New Orleans, La.—The 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has reversed the convictions of four railroad men accused of placing dynamite on a Florida East Coast Railway trestle in 1964.

Three appeals judges ruled that the men were deprived of their constitutional rights at hearings in Miami District Court. Charges against Hugh Winn, car foreman, and John Katsikos, car inspector, were dismissed. Charges against John W. Davis and Joseph L. Vedder, switchmen, were returned to the District Court for reconsideration.

**The appellate tribunal ruled that the lower court should have dismissed a count in the charge against Katsikos and Winn as being too vague to permit them to prepare an adequate defense.**

In the case of Davis and Vedder, comments by the trial judge were not only improper but unconstitutional, the judges said. They declined to rule on other errors charged by defense lawyers.

The four FEC workers were convicted at a trial in Miami two years ago, largely on the testimony of an informer. Defense lawyers introduced evidence that the informer was paid $1,400 by the FBI for "expenses and services" and that payment of another $5,000 was authorized if his testimony resulted in conviction of the accused men.

After the trial, the railroad paid him $5,000, according to union charges.

The FEC has been run by strikebreakers since its nonoperating employes walked out Jan. 23, 1963, for the same raise given workers by most other Class 1 railroads. It continues to run freight trains but has discontinued all passenger service except for one train a day, the strikers say.

*Strikebreaker Fines Barred:*

# UAW Seeks Review In Picket Line Case

By Willard Shelton

The Auto Workers will seek Supreme Court review of an appellate court decision holding, by a 4-3 vote, that a union is guilty of unfair labor practices in fining members who had crossed picket lines in three strikes.

Joseph L. Rauh, general counsel for the UAW, said the union would seek reversal of the appellate court ruling, which in turn was a reversal of a National Labor Relations Board decision and of an original decision by a panel of judges drawn from the same appellate bench.

The unfair practice charge was brought by the Allis-Chalmers Co. of Milwaukee, which was struck by Locals 248 and 401 of the UAW in 1959 and 1962. Of approximately 7,400 members then in the bargaining unit, about 175 went through the picket lines.

**The unions warned the strikebreakers they were subject to discipline, under union rules, of fines up to a maximum of $100 a day for each time they crossed the picket lines and reported for work. The strikes were called after two-thirds votes of the locals by secret ballot and after approval of the UAW international executive board.**

Formal charges were filed against the strikebreakers after the strikes were ended and union trial boards assessed fines ranging from a total of $20 to $100. Some refused to pay and the union in a test case sought to enforce payment by suing in state court.

The NLRB by a 4-1 decision rejected the Allis-Chalmers claim that although under the Taft-Hartley Act the UAW was clearly free to discipline strikebreakers by expulsion from the union, the imposition of fines, with the institution of suit to collect the fines, was illegal restraint or coercion of the strikebreakers under the same law.

This was upheld by a three-judge panel of the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled that only by a "literal reading" could the Taft-Hartley Act be interpreted as providing that a union violated employe rights if its discipline of strikebreakers "takes any form other than expulsion."

**The full seven-member court, on a rehearing granted Allis-Chalmers, reversed its own panel and the NLRB alike in its 4-3 decision, Judge Win G. Knoch holding for the majority that the reasoning of the panel lacked "validity."**

No "recourse to legislative history" to determine the intent of Congress was required, said the Knoch opinion, adding that "a substantial fine" of a strikebreaker might pose "a greater threat" to his protected rights as an individual worker than "simple expulsion from the union."

"We should never forget . . . that in the all-inclusive, authoritarian state represented as the common enemy today," the right of both individual workers and unions "have been completely appropriated," wrote Knoch. He further wrote that under a union security clause in the Allis-Chalmers contract a "substantial minority" of the employes "may have been forced into" union membership.

**The decision brought three sharp dissents. Chief Judge John S. Hastings pointed out that under the Taft-Hartley Act, the only requirement on workers operating with a union security contract is to pay the ordinary initiation fee and dues.**

The strikebreaking Allis-Chalmers employes could merely have paid their dues, thus remaining outside the reach of union discipline, he said, but "they choose to associate themselves in full union membership."

Congress in the Taft-Hartley Act prohibited unions from enforcing their internal rules by forcing discharge of a dissident worker, but "otherwise refrained from exploring the area of internal union affairs," he wrote.

Even the later Landrum-Griffin Act conceded the right of unions to discipline members for "violation of reasonable rules or policies," and specifically recognized the system of fines as one of the means of discipline, he observed, and union fines have been upheld against members engaging in illegal wildcat strikes.

**In another dissenting opinion, Judge Roger W. Kiley said that he rejected the theory that Congress intended the "absurdity" of providing that a union was exposed in internal disciplinary matters to the dilemma "of either permitting anarchy and dissension within its ranks or depleting its strength" by expelling members.**

"Once the union voted to strike, the employes who were union members were bound" by that decision, he said, and members "must take not only the benefits but the burdens."

Kiley also pointed out that the UAW locals had not suspended or expelled any of the strikebreakers and that none of them had resigned during the disciplinary proceedings.

The third dissent, by Judge Luther M. Swygert, rejected the majority opinion comment that "consecutive fines" amounting to "thousands of dollars" might be imposed by unions. In fact, the UAW fines ran in the specific range of $20 to $100, he emphasized, and "this court should not consider hypothetical cases."

"When an employe voluntarily joins a union," Swygert said, "he may not join on his own terms, abiding only by those rules with which he is in personal agreement."

**DELEGATES** from 150 local unions draft coordinated bargaining program for new contracts with General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. Conference in Washington, D. C., approved five-point wage and fringe benefit goals aimed at enabling 180,000 workers to "catch up" with gains won by unions at other major firms.

# *Meany Endorses 8-Union Plan For '66 Contract 'Catchup' Bid*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

of maintaining and increasing employment.

- The full union shop, a full arbitration clause, provisions for dealing with automation problems, and improvement in continuity of service clauses in contracts.
- Substantial increases in the benefit formula of pension and insurance programs and in the minimum pension and early retirement clauses to bring them into line with those of other major industries.

Program goals also include insurance improvements fully financed by the employer; better accident and sickness benefits and health-welfare programs for pensioned employes; a dental care program and increased benefits for workers on permanent layoff.

**In addition to the national goals, each bargaining unit will be free to negotiate on its own local problems, IUE Pres. Paul Jennings reported in the keynote address at the first conference session.**

Jennings said the unions decided to coordinate their bargaining goals for the following reasons:

"During the last six years, at the very time that corporation profits were rising at a fantastic rate, your real income and the income of the workers you represent was almost at a standstill due to increases that were too small, too far apart, and rising living costs."

Total increases for GE and Westinghouse workers during the period were 12 and 11 percent respectively, while living costs rose nearly 8 percent and "we have six more months of rising living costs before the present contract expires," Jennings said.

**Profits Soar**

He put the average increase in real income at less than half of 1 percent a year while GE profits rose 95 percent in six years and those of Westinghouse doubled in three years.

**"In six years," Jennings told the delegates, "you have gained in wages what you should have gained in one year."**

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman opened the final conference session with an announcement that his union fully supports unity in bargaining.

**Years ago, Freeman said, the IBEW "saw the need of coordinating our activities in 56 Westinghouse local unions" and united action of all unions this year "might well foreshadow coordinated bargaining on an international basis" in the future.**

"Let it be clear," Freeman declared, "that our fair share is long overdue—six years too long."

Meany told the conferees "frankly, you who deal with Westinghouse and GE have a lot of catching up to do."

Noting that one General Electric official had congratulated the Council of Economic Advisers for its "brave" stand in keeping the so-called "guidelines" below "what their own figures on productivity had shown," Meany commented:

"We are told that if workers get benefits that are larger than 3.2 percent, that might create inflation. But if these executives get 25 to 50 percent increases on income that already runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, why, that simply adds to our investable funds."

**Some economists, he said, have the "curious idea that wage payments have marked on them 'Danger, inflationary.' But theirs is stamped 'OK. Non-inflationary.' "**

Meany suggested that officials of GE and Westinghouse have a "fine opportunity to show they want to do the right thing by recognizing that bargaining is not simply a legal ceremony they must go through," but means joining together in good faith to work out the best agreement.

# 5-Union Cigar Council Wins Gains for 2,000

Cincinnati, Ohio—A cigar workers council which coordinated bargaining efforts for five unions has won contract improvements for more than 2,000 American Tobacco Co. workers in scattered northern and southern plants.

Contract advances called by the unions the best in several years included wage hikes of 7 to 11 cents this year, 4 cents next year, with inequity adjustments up to 20 cents an hour; improved Blue Cross-Blue Shield hospitalization coverage, with full premium payments by management in the second contract year; two days' funeral leave, and strengthened job protection.

**The council made history in American Tobacco's labor-management relations when workers from five plants sat in on negotiations in December between the Tobacco Workers and management at the Owensboro, Ky., plant. The process was repeated at four other plants until the final settlement was reached.**

Council delegates represent Brewery Workers' Local 135, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 1711, Philadelphia, Pa., and 1803, Trenton, N. J.; Tobacco Workers Local 316, Owensboro, and Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Local 15-A in Charleston.

The council was officially formed at a Wilkes-Barre meeting when delegates agreed to coordinate bargaining goals. Education Dir. James Wolfe of the Brewery Workers was elected council secretary with responsibility for setting up a system for the exchange of information.

The system worked so well that the council will remain a permanent organization, Wolfe said.

Negotiations were coordinated by Intl. Rep. George Ardelean of the Brewery union, Intl. Rep. William Lewis of the Tobacco Workers and Regional Dir. Irving Lebold of Retail-Wholesale.

A byproduct of the coordinated talks was a supplementary one-year agreement providing severance pay for Philadelphia plant employes who prefer not to move to a new company location.

# Shoe Workers Re-elect Georgian

The United Shoe Workers re-elected Sec.-Treas. Angelo Georgian and five national directors without opposition to serve for three years, the union announced. The directors are James Cordova, John Giderian, Fileno De Novellis, Russell J. Taylor and Gene Barile.

The vote was conducted at meetings of 131 local unions. New officers, including the winner of a Canadian director's election scheduled for later, will take office at an executive board meeting in May. Pres. George O. Fecteau was re-elected in 1965 for a three-year term.

# OCAW Parley Sets Chemical Contract Goals

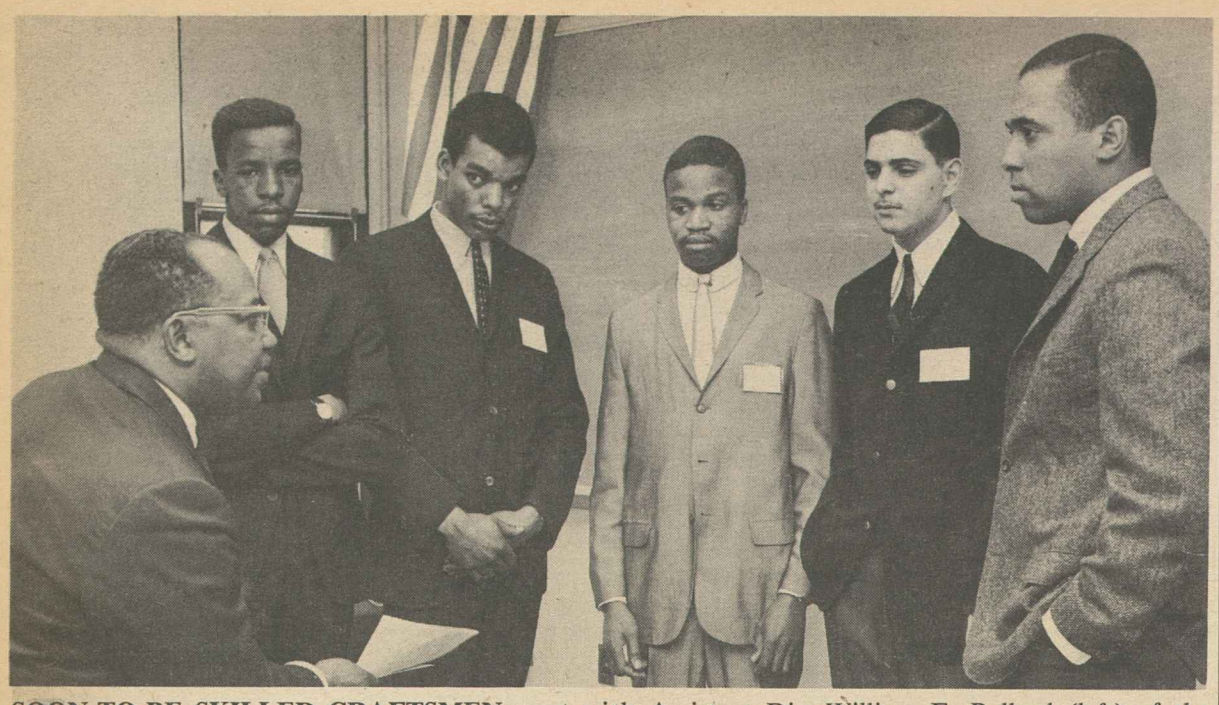
Denver, Colo.—Long-range plans to guarantee job and income security will be demanded of the chemical industry "now, while employment is generally firm," Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers announced.

The employers also will be asked to pay the full cost of group hospitalization insurance providing adequate coverage, Grospiron said. The cost is borne jointly by the workers and the industry.

**The OCAW president's announcements came after a meeting of the union's National Chemical Policy Committee, which seeks to unify collective bargaining under contracts with the chemical industry.**

He said that long-range planning before the job security issue becomes severe "makes more sense than waiting until we have a severe hardship on our hands," as happened in the oil industry. If the employers agree to pay the full cost of hospitalization, he said, the union believes they will work harder to hold down its "skyrocketing costs."

The committee in addition restated the union's intention of striving for four goals set up last fall—better pensions, wage increases, longer vacations and an additional holiday.



**SOON-TO-BE SKILLED CRAFTSMEN** meet with Assistant Dir. William E. Pollard (left) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights after attending a Conference on Apprenticeship Opportunities held for New York City high school students. Already taking part in union training programs are, left to right, Robert Auld, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3; Scott Green, Sheet Metal Workers Local 28; Herbert Hall, Machinists Local 15; Richard Treolia, Sheet Metal Workers Local 28, all apprentices, and David Peterson, classed as a helper in Operating Engineers Local 94.

# Apprenticeship Appeal Given New York Youths

New York—New York City youths were told "you are wanted, you are welcome" as apprentices in the city's building trades unions.

Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council, principal speaker at a conference on Apprenticeship Opportunities for high school students told the youths, "If you have a skill you are needed, and while some crafts may be disappearing from our industry, others will be around for many hundreds of years and will need skilled workers."

Construction unions, Brennan declared, have an obligation to admit apprentices, including those from minority groups, and give them the same opportunities enjoyed many years ago by today's labor leaders. The industry can absorb them in a dozen and a half different crafts, he said, but he added a warning about job opportunities.

"Public works is the key to the whole problem of construction today," he declared. "Private industry can build only so much, and this is why the government must come in and pick up its proper responsibility.

We want the government in Washington, D.C., in Albany and here in New York City to know that we need more job opportunity. We want government officials to know that more public works building can not only fill the need for residential and commercial structures but also help keep employment in this industry at a high level."

He asserted that the present New York City administration has more than $3 billion worth of construction plans pending that should be put into operation.

Hope that the city's Board of Education would cooperate in making high school students aware of existing job opportunities was expressed by Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and conference chairman.

"We trust that the Board of Education will let us go into the schools and see that information about the apprenticeship program is brought to the attention of the thousands of young people who stand to gain," Rustin said.

He held that the Johnson Administration's war against poverty is linked directly with training young people in specific skills and with eliminating illiteracy.

Other speakers included Vice Pres. David Crockett of Local 6, Typographical Union; Thomas Van Arsdale, business agent of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Myron Horwitz, a representative of the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, New York State Labor Dept., who urged the students to "stay in school and get as much training as you can."

# *Steel Union, Kaiser Revise Sharing Plan*

Los Angeles—Changes in the "long range sharing plan" of Kaiser Steel Corp. and the Steelworkers are expected to give workers at Kaiser's Fontana, Calif., plant a larger share in cost savings.

Nine members of the committee which supervises the plan announced changes including the following:

- A major revision to allow employes to draw a larger share of the savings resulting from higher production.
- Use of the Metals and Metals' Products Index of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to measure price fluctuations instead of the BLS Wholesale Price Index for Steel Mill Products. The change will "more realistically comprehend the effects of price fluctuations on the plan's material and supply standards," the committee said.
- A provision that employers working on certain key production units have the opportunity to earn additional income "based on that unit's incentive performance."

**The new provisions, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1966, will be reflected in payrolls Mar. 31, said the committee, headed by Dr. George W. Taylor. Union committee members include USWA Pres. I. W. Abel, Marvin J. Miller and Charles J. Smith.**

Participating employes in the plan have received an average of $1,500 in cash bonuses, in addition to wages and other benefits, since the plan was started 35 months ago, Taylor said.

Nearly 6,000 workers are covered by the joint program, which measures production costs against those of a base period and allots a share of any saving to employes.

# *AFT Local Wins Round In Chicago*

Chicago—American Federation of Teachers Local 1 has scored vital legal victories against the Chicago unit of the National Education Association and the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, but still faces a long struggle before securing a collective bargaining election.

Judge Cornelius J. Harrington dismissed suits filed by the Chicago Education Association and the state Chamber of Commerce seeking an injunction against a union representation election ordered by the Chicago Board of Education. He upheld briefs filed by the Chicago Teachers Union and Chicago AFL-CIO claiming that the school board has the right to bargain with a union.

Judge Harrington also ruled that "memoranda of agreement" the board of education has with four teachers organizations are valid contracts.

**The obstacle to a prompt election is the ruling that these agreements must be honored by the school board until they run out next Nov. 12. Board Pres. Frank Whiston has indicated he will wait until then to call for an election.**

Pres. John M. Fewkes of the Chicago Teachers Union said the local will press for an election before the end of March. He said the local represents 12,500 classroom teachers whereas the Education Association has 4,000 members.

Judge Harrington ruled that a contract reached by the winner of a representation election and the school board must contain a no-strike clause. The union must agree not to picket or disrupt the board's administrative offices, the ruling said.

# NLRB Settlement Wins Back Jobs

Springdale, Ark.—Tyson's Poultry, Inc., has agreed to reinstatement and backpay of $720 to James and Quentin Bowerman, brothers who charged they were fired because their mother is among the employes who struck the firm here last Aug. 27.

The company, in a settlement negotiated by the National Labor Relations Board, agreed also to post notices that it will not discriminate against union members.

Striking Meat Cutters Local 425 says has urged support of a consumer boycott of poultry produced by the firm.

*Needed for Viet Nam:*

# $6 Billion Tax Bill Signed by President

Pres. Johnson signed the $6 billion Viet Nam tax bill less than three hours after it had cleared Congress and termed it "the right measure at the right moment."

The bill temporarily—for two years—increases the excise tax on telephone calls from 3 percent to 10 percent and the automobile excise tax from 6 to 7 percent of the manufacturer's price. It amounts to a rollback of excise tax cuts which went into effect Jan. 1, thus restoring the taxes to 1965 levels.

**Tax Speedup**

Most of the added revenue would come through a speedup in the collection of corportation taxes—a one-shot operation which will help meet the expenses of the Viet Nam war. There will also be a speedup in collection of individual income taxes through a graduated withholding formula designed to bring the amount of tax withheld closer to the actual amount due. Most persons in the middle-to-upper income brackets will have more money deducted from their pay each week, although their total tax bill is not increased.

**Included in the bill is an extension of social security pensions to some 300,000 persons 72 or older who are not receiving any form of public pensions. They will be entitled to $35 a month for a single person, $52.50 for a couple.**

The House voted 288-102 for final passage of the tax bill; the Senate vote was 72-5.

Debate centered largely on whether the Administration planned to seek another tax increase later in the session. The floor managers for the bill—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.)—indicated the question was premature. Mills said the need for additional revenues would depend on the cost of the Viet Nam war.

In what appeared to be a related move, Pres. Johnson asked all government agenices to submit revised budget estimates by Apr. 1, declaring that the need was "imperative" for tight spending curbs.

**Pres. Johnson also signed a $4.8 billion supplemental defense authorization bill, which had passed the House 392-4 and the Senate 93-2. He hailed the overwhelming votes as a sign that Congress stands behind "our fighting men in Viet Nam."**

The House also passed a $13.1 bililon appropriation bill containing funds for both a military build-up and increased economic aid for the current fiscal year.

**Pay Hearings**

As House hearings continued on pay increases for federal employes, the Administration indicated it would be willing to extend its proposed 2.85 percent average salary raise to military personel. Budget Director Charles L. Schultze revealed the change in policy under questioning by the Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

Schultze opposed making the 2.85 percent increase apply across the board to civilian employes. Government employe unions, which had been seeking a 7 percent raise, strongly protested that the "guidelines" pay formula proposed by the Administration gave the lowest percentage raise to the lowest-paid workers—only 1 percent for the bottom pay grades. Higher grade employes would receive as much as 4 percent.

# *Cancer Study Enlists Asbestos Union Aid*

New York — A study aimed at determining if asbestos dust is as common a cause of cancer as it appears to be will be undertaken at Mt. Sinai Hospital with the cooperation of the Asbestos Workers and several of its locals.

It will be financed, the hospital said, with $324,000 in grants from the U.S. Public Health Service and the New York City Health Research Council, and will be under the director of Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, with whom the union has worked closely for some years.

**High Rate**

In previous research Selikoff and his associates, Dr. Jacob Churg and Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, reported finding "an extraordinarily high" rate of cancer among New York City asbestos insulation workers, and finding asbestos fibers in the lungs of 25 percent of the general population.

"The research team has been studying a union group of insulation workers with 20 or more years of exposure to asbestos dust," the hospital announcement said. "They found six to seven times the 'expected' rate of cancer of the lung and three times the normal rate of cancer of the stomach, colon and rectum. Mesothelioma, a form of cancer ordinarily so rare that it is not separately coded among causes of death, was found to have 'extraordinarily high incidence' among asbestos workers."

**Asbestos fibers also have been found in the lungs of persons working or living near where the mineral is used or mined, the earlier research showed—particularly among other building craftsmen and their families. The presence of the fibers in the lungs of the general population, determined by 1,100 autopsies in three cities, indicates a widespread distribution of asbestos dust in the atmosphere, the scientists said.**

It apparently takes about 20 years after initial exposure for cancer symptoms to be detectable, the researchers said, adding that particles have been found in the lungs of affected workers even after a gap of 10 to 20 years in exposure.

If the tie between asbestos and cancer is proved conclusive, the cancer being discovered now is the outcome of exposure as far back as 20 years ago, when world asbestos production was about 500,000 tons a year, they said. It is now 3.5 million tons .

**Widely Used**

The material is used for fireproofing and insulating. It makes up about 50 percent of asphalt tile and in addition to its uses in construction is found in dental cement, brake linings, plastics, beer filters, gas masks and paper. Asbestos dust has been used instead of sand by some schools for children to play in.

**In further studies, the Mt. Sinai team with the addition of Dr. Arthur M. Langer, believed the first mineralogist to join a hospital staff, will study the extent to which asbestos and other mineral dusts contaminate the air.**

Kircher Analyzes Problems:

# Changing Workforce Poses New Organizing Challenges

"Vast changes" in American society and the makeup of the workforce pose "new challenges" to the labor movement, declared William L. Kircher, recently named director of organization for the AFL-CIO.

Kircher uses no rose-colored glasses in his analysis of labor's organizing problems, appearing in the March issue of the American Federationist.

He acknowledges the obstacles to union growth, including a contraction of the blue collar workforce and an expansion of employment in fields where unions have been weak. But he is convinced that these obstacles can be overcome, that the labor movement can and will continue to grow.

**The claim that workers no longer need or want unions, Kircher declares, is "pure hogwash." Employers obviously don't think so, he points out, because they're spending vast sums to keep unions out.**

As a starting point, he asks his fellow trade unionists to take a new look at the men and women they are trying to organize.

They're mostly young, the "baby boom" of postwar years come of working age.

They have no memory of the depression era, of the great labor struggles and triumphs of the late thirties and early forties.

What's more, they're not greatly interested.

The answer, Kircher is convinced, is not to try to give a short course in labor history to the workers you're trying to organize. "Hardly anyone joined unions in the late thirties and early forties just because the Knights of Labor had a difficult time," he points out.

**As far as today's young worker is concerned, "before he accepts unionism, he is going to have to recognize it as a helpful method of getting at the things bothering him today."**

One of the facts unions today must face, Kircher notes, is the changed economic conditions of the typical worker.

"Many, if not most, paychecks are committed before they are received. The worker who is meeting house payments, television payments, car payments, education bills, etc., is in hock so far in advance that he is apprehensive about anything that might rock his personal economic boat. The forces who are not interested in seeing unions grow do a fairly good job of equating unionism with boat-rocking."

Linked to this is the propaganda effort of employers to portray unionism as an institution, rather than as a movement of people, Kircher declares.

**"The greatest thrust of the management resistance campaign," he writes, "is the effort to psychologically separate the worker from the union, to make him think of the union as a third-party entity. It is almost as though the employer would like the worker to sit up in the grandstand while management fights the union."**

To organize successfully, he says, unions must develop "methods of penetrating the network of fear and misunderstanding that has been carefully woven around workers' attitudes toward unions."

There is no general "recipe" for organizing, he points out, because "organizing is a personal business" . . . the two-way communication between a union member and a non-member.

### Help Available

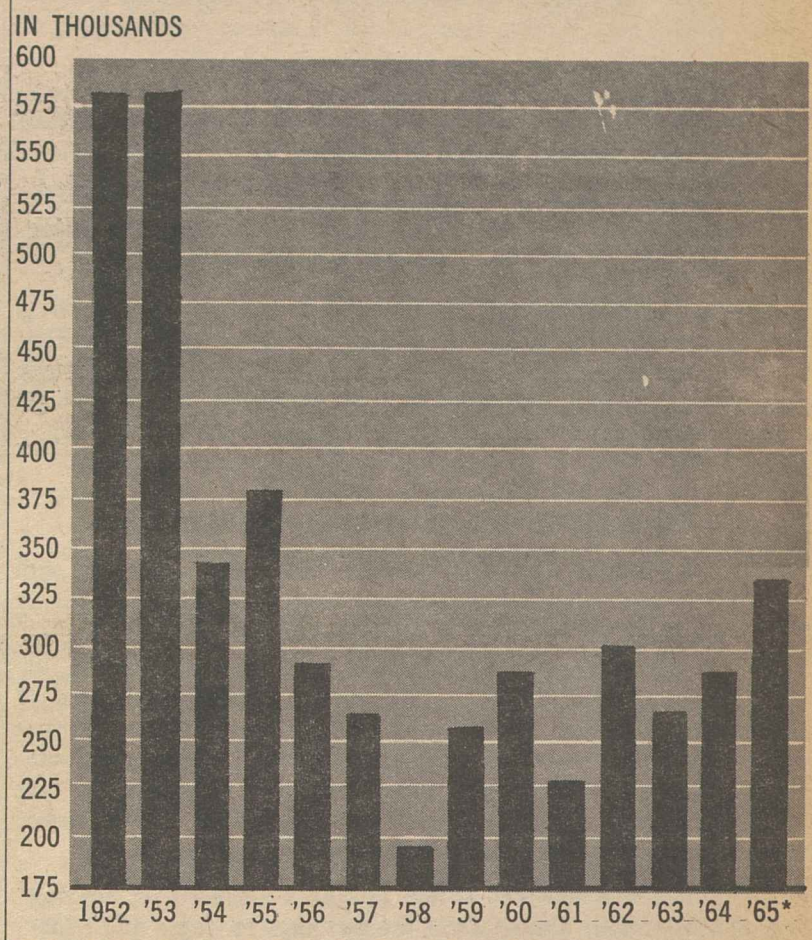
But the resources for organizing successfully are available, Kircher emphasizes. There are the 128 national and international unions in the AFL-CIO which can "beef up" their organizing efforts. There are the 60,000 local unions, many with offices, meeting halls and fulltime personnel. There are some 800 local central bodies and 50 state bodies, six national departments of the AFL-CIO and many subordinate councils.

**"It should be utterly impossible to look at the broad network of union representation spread over this nation and the vast source of talent and energy that it contains and shrink from the union growth challenge as an unattainable task," Kircher declares.**

Added to these factors, he notes, is "the unique effectiveness of collective bargaining itself as a means of meeting the needs of workers." When workers see in unions the embodiment of the collective bargaining process "and at the same time understand their role in directing this process toward their problems, they become very firm in their determination to organize."

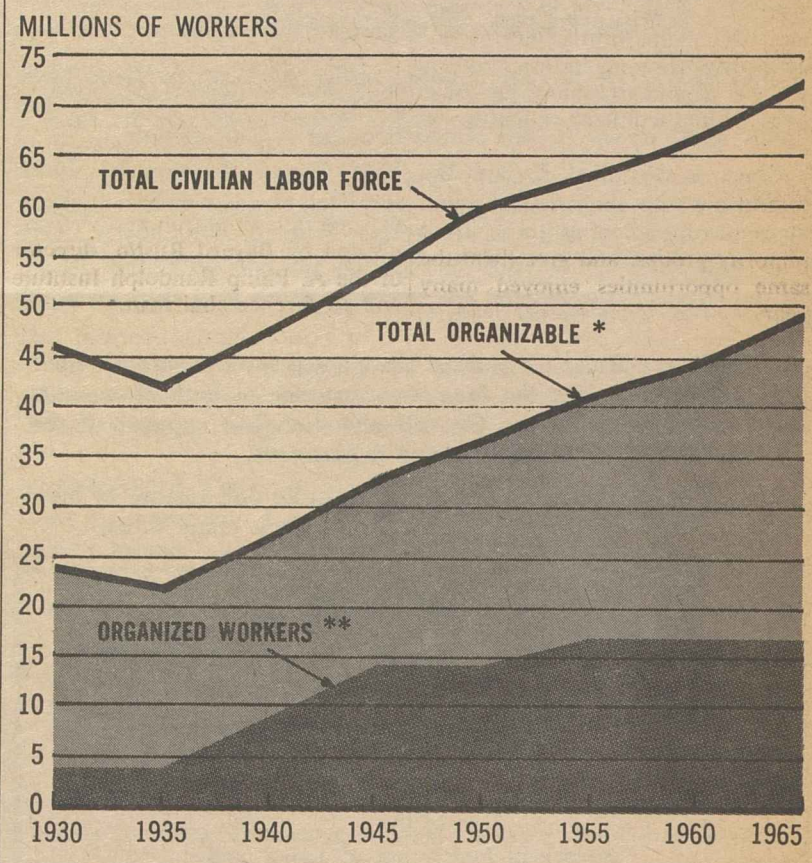
## TRENDS IN UNION GROWTH

Employes in units which voted union in National Labor Relations Board elections.




Source: National Labor Relations Board annual reports.
*1965 total based on NLRB data.

## U.S. UNION MEMBERSHIP COMPARED TO POTENTIAL AND TOTAL LABOR FORCE




* AFL-CIO calculations based on U. S. Department of Labor data on non-supervisory wage and salary workers.

** Excludes Canadian members.

# Domestic Needs Cited At Defense Dept. Parley

There is "no foundation" for "mutterings" that defense requirements may make it necessary to cut back the new economic and social program, Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carman of the Operating Engineers told the first in a series of Planning Briefings for Industry sponsored by the Defense Dept. and the National Security Industrial Association and held in Boston.

At the second meeting in the series, in Atlanta, Ga., Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers attacked as sheer "gimmickry" the abandonment by the Council of Economic Advisers of traditional standards that kept the wage increase "guidelines" from rising to 3.6 percent. He emphasized the need for adequate purchasing power and for prosecution of the war on poverty, and expressed pleasure that trade unions are participating in advanced planning programs.

Leonard suggested that "if our nation can plan and spend billions of dollars to defend our citizens and our institutions," it should also be the country's purpose "to plan and spend billions more to overcome our short-comings, relieve our suffering at home and build a better society."

If because of defense requirements and inflationary pressures "a comprehensive program of restraints is necessary," he said, it should include costs, prices, profits, dividends and corporate executive salaries instead of "a totally unilateral and unfair restraint on one particular segment of our society at a time when we are undertaking federal programs to lessen this inequality."

Carman declared that "any serious consideration of postponing, reducing or eliminating national programs for progress at this time could have harmful effects on our nation's internal stability—and our future national defense potentialities."

He insisted that "there is no issue of 'guns or butter' before our nation."

**He declared that the United States has unused material and human resources vast enough to meet its "commitment to fellow Americans" and its "commitments to emerging nations, to beleaguered nations and to our allies in defense of the free world."**

The foreseen demand for skilled craftsmen and professionals, Carman said, shows the need for maintenance of the expanded federal programs of aid to education. The very size of the programs, he added, indicates the scope of the nation's need.

Additional briefings are scheduled for St. Louis, with Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers as labor speaker; San Francisco, with Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, and Washington, with Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

# Screen Actors Score Network Programming

Hollywood, Calif. — The major television networks have a virtual monopoly of all phases of network broadcasting and its byproducts, the Screen Actors Guild charged in a brief filed with the Federal Communications Commission in support of a proposal to limit network control of programming.

The result, the SAG declared, is that the market available to independent producers has been restricted. As network control has been increasing, the union added, the quality of TV programs has dropped sharply and there has been an increase in "unimaginative stereotyped programs which are little more than 'attention holders' for commercial advertising."

**The SAG pointed out that its more than 16,000 members, actors and actresses in the motion picture and TV industries, are "deeply concerned when conditions arise . . . which impede the free competition essential to healthy economic life."**

"As creative artists," it added, "they are also disturbed when they see their professional talents being dissipated in an abundance of inferior television programming."

# Auto Union's Rolls Set Record at GM

Detroit—Auto Workers' membership in General Motors plants in the United States stood at 401,861 at the end of January—the highest mark since 1937, when the union first won bargaining rights.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock called the total "historic" and said it "emphasizes what movement toward a full employment economy can achieve."

UAW's overall membership total stands at 1.46 million, Woodcock reported. In January 1953, when the total was 1.6 million—an all-time high—its membership at GM numbered 325,000.

# Maritime Trades Score Transportation Message

Pres. Johnson's "deeply disappointing" transportation message contains "glaring errors of omission" and "no shred of a new national maritime policy," the newly-created legislative committee of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. charged following its first meeting. The message, the committee said, "cannot be considered a substitute" for the maritime policy the President promised to submit to Congress when he gave his State of the Union Message 14 months ago and for which "we are still waiting."

The committee statement recalled that on June 17, 1964, Johnson set up a Maritime Advisory Committee to propose long-range solutions "for the increasing ills" of the industry. Instead of acting on the report, which included rebuilding the U.S. flag merchant marine to the point where it could carry 30 percent of the nation's commerce, the President in his new message passed it over, it said.

**"All his transportation message suggests," the committee added, "is further studies of the maritime industry, which already has been studied almost to death."**

The statement called Johnson's comments on safety at sea "totally inadequate" and urged legislation "forbidding any foreign-flag ship which fails to meet American safety standards from picking up passengers at any U.S. port."

## Joint Bargaining's Promise

**MODERN CORPORATIONS,** AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the eight-union conference planning coordinated bargaining with GE and Westinghouse this fall, are expanding into all forms of activity.

"Frequently," he said, "you cannot tell from the name of a company whether it makes paint or airplanes or electronics or underwear. And sometimes, it makes all of them."

**To bargain effectively where multi-plant and multi-product companies exist, or where there has been historically more than one union, unions must be able to work together.**

This is the promise and opportunity of the joint approach to bargaining with the major companies of the electrical industry. Meany noted the action of the recent AFL-CIO convention strongly supporting the eight-union approach, adding, "The delegates of the convention meant it, and we will not be found wanting."

## Wages & Costs (Cont.)

**THE NATIONAL** Industrial Conference Board has come up with some figures indicating that the unit costs of building one-family homes increased very little, if at all, between 1955 and 1964.

The business research organization notes that in housing the cost indexes obscure "gains in construction productivity"; that of the 34 percent price rise for a one-family house in the 10-year period nearly half stems from higher land costs. The average number of rooms rose 12 percent and the number of square feet per home climbed 15 percent. "Thus," says the NICB, "higher prices do not necessarily imply higher unit costs."

**What it comes down to is that increased efficiency in housing construction offset almost all of the increases in wages and benefits and that the higher land costs and bigger homes account for the higher prices.**

The Administration might well do some research of its own before assailing "out-of-line" wage and benefit increases in the construction industry.

## Justice Delayed . . .

**LEGISLATION** to give building trades workers the same basic economic rights enjoyed by workers in other industries has finally made its way to the House floor for a decisive vote.

Since a National Labor Relations Board decision in 1949, building trades unions have been restricted in their right to picket. Four presidents of the United States—Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson—have proposed that this discrimination be removed by adoption of what has become known as a situs picketing bill.

**The House Rules Committee has cleared the measure for floor action. The bill has the long-term support of both Democrats and Republicans. It has the full and complete support of the AFL-CIO and all its affiliates and departments.**

The time has come to correct this inequity and restore to building trades workers the rights denied them these many years.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***Democratic, Responsive:***

# Unions Doing Better Job Today, Survey of Members Reveals

Most members feel their union "is democratically managed and that the leadership is sensitive to their desires," the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations discovered in a survey of union members' attitudes.

The study was conducted among East Bay, Calif., union members at the request of the Alameda County (Oakland) AFL-CIO with the cooperation of the central body, its member locals and the staff of the East Bay Labor Journal. It is reported in the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review. The survey was undertaken because union leaders were concerned about the attitudes and opinions of members who seldom attend meetings of their locals.

**"A large majority of union members feel that unions are responsible for job security, have improved living standards, and are doing a better job now than five years ago," the report said. "Those members who are more active in their unions are more strongly of these opinions than those who are less active, and older workers are also more strongly of these opinions than younger workers. . . .**

"Incidentally, those unions which have been most successful in obtaining economic benefits fell below average in the number of members indicating they felt their union was democratically managed."

Communication from the rank-and-file to the leadership appears to be no problem, the study suggested, but many members "indicated they do not know what is going on in their union." The uncertainty of leaders about the effectiveness of communication downward was one of the factors sparking the survey.

The researchers sent questionnaires to 2,139 members of 16 locals chosen from three groups ranked according to size. The results are based on two mailings. Slightly more than one-third of those in the sample replied, and a third mailing was sent to members of 11 locals who had not replied.

The returns showed:

- Older members attend union meetings most frequently, and the oldest attend twice as regularly as the youngest.
- Members with less education attend more often than those with more schooling, "but the differences between the lowest and highest groups are not very great."
- **Those who go to meetings most often feel the membership is better informed about what is going on in the union than those who attend less frequently. A breakdown of the replies showed that 27.2 percent felt all members are "very well informed," 28.6 percent held that "over half are well informed," 36.8 percent said "only a few are well informed" and only 7.4 percent held that the leadership alone knows what's going on.**
- Despite the concern of the leadership and the added fact that the Oakland area has been designated as "depressed," 48 percent of those who replied felt their jobs were not in any danger from automation, and another 24 percent "never really thought about it." Twenty-one percent felt their jobs were imperiled, and that their union "will probably not be able to protect" them. Seven percent felt the danger was there, but that their unions will protect them "adequately."

**'Other Issues' Secondary**

"The general conclusion might be drawn from the survey that member interest and support on a specific issue declines as the issue gets more abstract or further removed from the place of work," the report said.

"There seems to be a firm relation between what members want and what the leadership does in the 'bread-and-butter' areas, but on other issues—automation, support of candidates friendly to labor, and the like—much of the membership either does not understand or does not sympathize with the positions of the union and its leadership. On the other hand, those members who are more active in their unions—as measured by reported meeting attendance—are generally in accord with the union and its leadership on the broader issues."

On the "other issues," the survey disclosed:

- Most members, despite favorable attitudes toward unions generally and toward accomplishment in specific areas, feel dues are too high; those unhappy over their union's achievements in "bread-and-butter" areas "are in general more willing to have their dues raised."
- Most respondents must be "strongly motivated" before striking, with the more active members generally more willing to walk out under various hypothetical conditions than the less active.
- Half of those who replied felt unions have "just the right amount of power in society"; the rest are evenly divided between those who feel unions have too much power and those who think they haven't enough.
- **Most members support union political activity and vote for endorsed candidates, but the returns "reflect considerable diversity" on political and social issues, and "only a very small fraction" reported participation in COPE.**
- Many members, despite the policies of the AFL-CIO and most international unions, "continue to reflect community prejudices against Negroes."

"Those individuals who are active in their unions and those who have a stronger attachment to unionism," the report said, "are much less prejudiced than those who are not as active and those who are less sympathetic toward unionism."

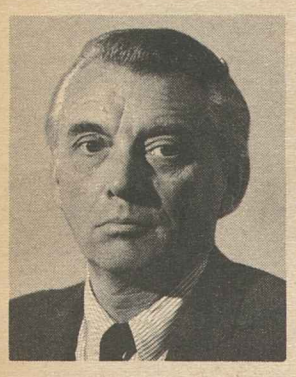
***Morgan Says:***

# Isn't It Time the Auto Industry Made Our Cars a Little Safer?

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**THE FAMILY CAR** is, potentially at least, a murder weapon and the question before the House—and for that matter, the Senate—is: who is the guilty party? Though the testimony is not all in, the automobile manufacturers—by their actions and their neglect to act—have in large measure condemned themselves.



Morgan

As the House Commerce Committee opened hearings on the President's traffic safety legislation, several witnesses underscored the urgency of the problem. Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.) pushed her own bill to require federal standards for tires. Another Democrat, Rep. John Mackay (Ga.), urged a National Traffic Safety Agency.

The Johnson Administration, with astonishing optimism, expects only minor opposition to its package including not only a $700 million, six-year traffic safety program but creation of a new cabinet post for transportation.

**In any case, as far as safety is concerned, it may take far more federal pressure than currently conceived to get the motor car industry to act. For instance, if Detroit doesn't voluntarily adopt satisfactory safety provisions, the secretary of commerce would be authorized to prescribe mandatory standards but all this could take five years or more.**

The industry's attitude toward the issue thus far has been both irresponsible and sinister. It has taken some half-way safety measures, but it argues the buying public isn't interested in safety as a sales point so why bring it up? Instead the answer is advertising which emphasizes power and speed. The industry's answer to the provocative book "Unsafe At Any Speed," detailing the designed-in dangers of the American car, has been harassment of the author, Ralph Nader.

General Motors has admitted inquiring into the "background" of Nader, the Justice Dept. is investigating his alleged intimidation, and GM has been invited by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) to explain itself before his Senate subcommittee. Nader has already been a witness on Capitol Hill and some of his testimony and points in his book are well worth noting.

Safety, he argues, should be a built-in part of the car's quality, not an accessory. He describes the interior of today's car as "a room of knives." It would be cheaper, he insists, in the long run to build a well-padded instrument panel than to retool every model year so that more chrome or sharp edges can be added to the dash for sales appearance.

To Nader a key point is this: three of every four deaths or serious injuries in auto accidents occur at impact speeds under 45 miles per hour; yet it would be economical to build a car that would protect occupants at speeds over 50 miles an hour.

In "Unsafe At Any Speed," Nader severely criticizes manufacturers for not taking the lead in traffic and driving safety. According to figures produced by Mackay, for every person killed in a plane crash last year $100,000 was spent to discover the causes of air accidents. But in highway deaths, less than 5 cents per casualty was spent on traffic accident research.

The automotive giants, Nader charges, have infiltrated and so thoroughly dominate a White House committee on traffic safety that they have pretty well succeeded, up to now, in keeping the federal government out of the field, and in preserving undisturbed "the entrenched views of accidents and injuries as being due to driver behavior."

**FURTHERMORE,** Nader says, although taxpayers' dollars help support a crash injury research project at Cornell, now under the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, the research is available to the automobile industry but not to the public. The Public Health Service is entitled to the findings but, as one official put it, "What would we do with it?"

**Last spring in a letter to the industry, Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther said the automobile excise tax cuts could be invested in anti-smog and other safety equipment and still leave enough margin to reduce the over-all price of cars. The industry was unimpressed and in view of action in Congress restoring the excise tax in stages, it will undoubtedly try to bury Reuther's argument for good.**

In the ghastly arena of daily traffic slaughter, driver competence is admittedly a key element.

One wonders, however, where the manufacturers' responsibility to the public begins. Last year the New York legislature authorized $100,000 for preliminary designs of a "crash proof car." The experiment itself is estimated to cost $4 million. The federal government, apparently, is preparing to pick up the major portion of that tab.

Excuse me, but where does Detroit fit into this picture? If it is too much to expect an industry that is enjoying the highest production and highest profits in history to initiate a safety-car project on its own, must it be allowed to outfumble the taxpayers for even a piece of the check?

***Repeated Offers Made:***

# FEC Rail Strike Prolonged As Company Balks Arbitration

**MANAGEMENT'S** refusal to arbitrate has forced the longest strike in the nation's railroad history into its fourth year, the chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association declared.

Despite the recommendations of four government agencies, the Florida East Coast Railway has rejected repeated offers from striking rail unions to arbitrate the questions that led to the walkout in January 1963, Pres. George E. Leighty of the Transportation-Communication Employes said on the nationwide radio interview, Labor News Conference.

**Leighty said that even though the line continues to operate on a limited basis, "the entire east coast of Florida has been deprived of essential services." He pointed out that the FEC accepts only certain carload shipments, refuses less than carload lots and has dropped mail and express services. He said that the railroad "completely ignores" the fact that as a public utility it has obligations and responsibilities to the public and to its employes.**

Returning the FEC to receivership, as the City of Miami and others have urged, would improve prospects for an early settlement of the strike, Leighty said. "I think that any receiver appointed would take a realistic view of the situation and work out an acceptable settlement of the dispute," he added.

**LEIGHTY SAID** that "realistic" labor-management relations, not changes in the Railway Labor Act, are the best way to avert major rail tie-ups.

**"The emergency board method that has been in operation on the railroads for many years is probably as good a system as we have ever had," he noted, adding that "if the parties want to make it work, it will."**

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO-produced public service program, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network, were Alan Adams of McGraw-Hill publications and Stanley Chapman of Traffic World magazine.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**CALIFORNIA'S GOV.** Edmund G. (Pat) Brown after a pleasant three-day visit in the nation's capital departed hastily for Los Angeles, where some 600 Negro rioters erupted for several hours in the battle-scarred Watts area that was the scene of last August's wreckage. The result: two dead, 26 injured, some arrests.

A Watts-type riot, common sense tells us, might occur in the ghettoes of other cities—as indeed it has done earlier in New York and Philadelphia, although with relatively less raging virulence, death and permanent destruction.

**It is a fact, however, that what happens in Watts at any moment might have some bearing on California's gubernatorial election this year. Los Angeles Mayor Samuel H. Yorty, blaming the state government for failure to intervene promptly enough last August, is running against Brown in the Democratic primary. Brown, who is seeking a third consecutive term, seems untroubled by this challenge.**

The Republicans have a primary contest, too, and the opinion surveys as of now indicate that former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher might beat Brown in November, that the TV entertainer Ronald Reagan would lose, but that Reagan is leading Christopher among Republican voters.

This suggests that everything is normal in California politics—to wit, confused.

* * *

**BEFORE DEPARTING** for Los Angeles and the new Watts crisis, Brown managed in one speech to say something about the value of the states in our federal system that was a refreshing departure from the usual cliches muttered by those who merely oppose federal programs and spending.

The state governments, declared Brown, are not universally lazy, greedy, inefficient and moribund as was charged in a recent magazine article, nor universally afraid to stand up to large private interests to provide adequate public protection.

**Gov. Breathitt of Kentucky put through the "toughest regulations of strip-mining" in the country, Gov. Rockefeller of New York began a "bold program" on water pollution before the federal government moved, California itself challenged telephone rates before the Federal Communications Commission began showing interest, he said.**

California again, he pointed out, required anti-smog devices on automobile exhausts before the federal government, New York challenged the safety standards of automobiles earlier than the federal government, and Wisconsin under then Gov. (now Sen.) Gaylord Nelson started a broad state park program without waiting for federal help.

California, he said, has asked the space industry's system engineers to work out possible solutions to problems in transportation, waste disposal, crime and public information.

* * *

**BROWN'S LIST** of progressive and imaginative governors, it may be observed, is rather brief. But it is a valid point that a state's proper business may be administered with responsibility.

**Indeed, Brown's own record in expanding the college system, the highway system, the state services generally, is the strongest possible argument for his re-election. Presiding over a state with a literally exploding population—"nearly as large as Canada's," growing enough each year "to fill a city the size of New Orleans" —he is nationally recognized as having led it effectively.**

He is shaking up the bureaucratic structure now to set up service centers in a dozen areas, where citizens can obtain information and help in the "full range of state services" instead of having "to apply for a job in one building and then travel across town to apply for training so he can take the job." The concept, Brown said, "grew out of the tragedy of Watts," disclosing that although vast sums were spent on public health, welfare, education and employment services in "tension areas," the state had failed to prevent such a tragedy.

**ARBITRATION** could end the nation's longest rail strike, George E. Leighty (center), chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, said on Labor News Conference, but the Florida East Coast Railway has rejected every such suggestion. He was questioned by Stanley Chapman (left) of Traffic World magazine and Alan Adams of McGraw-Hill publications on the AFL-CIO public affairs program.

***How to Buy:***

# A Budget Can Help Save Money But Shouldn't Be a Straitjacket

By Sidney Margolius

**SOME FAMILIES** which think they have a system of handling money actually don't.

Many others shy away—they think a budget is a kind of financial straitjacket to keep them from spending or make them conform to other people's notions of how they should spend their money. Another fear is that a budget is time-consuming to keep.

None of these fears is fact. The only workable kind of budget is one that you plan with your family according to your own family's needs and goals, not one that follows somebody else's pattern. Nor need budgeting and record keeping be complicated. If it is, it defeats itself.

The real fact is that few moderate-income families can make financial progress without planning how they will spend their money, keeping a record to see how they do spend it, and making needed adjustments in the light of experience.

**One of the most important ways a budget or "spending plan" can help a family, in this writer's opinion, is by setting aside each month money for appliance and car replacements and repairs, and medical care. This method will help save the finance charges that drain family income when you don't have the cash to pay for the inevitable replacements and repairs.**

For example, with this article we show a sample budget for a family of four with income of $500 a month after income taxes.

Notice that this budget sets aside certain amounts for car expenses, furniture and repair, and medical care—the three big debt-makers. The months you don't actually use these allowances—they should go into savings accounts labeled for these specific purposes. If you already owe debts, your own budget would have to provide allowances for repaying these before you establish new allotments for reserves.

This particular budget is offered only as an example—and is not for imitating. We based these figures in part on the "modest but adequate" budget worked out by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. However, we made several adjustments. These consisted mainly of trimming the food allowance down to $120 a month.

**IF YOU HAVE** comprehensive health insurance paid for by an employer, you may be able to trim the allowance for medical care.

First step in making up your own budget is to make a tentative plan of how you expect to spend your money. This is simply a rough estimate of your basic expenses, plus a family discussion of how much of the remainder to allot to special family goals, such as children's education, new appliances, etc.

**While it is vital to keep a spending record at least for a while so you really know where your money is going, continuing to keep that record can be one of the most valuable tools at your command for financial advancement—if you use those records knowledgeably.**

The way to use a spending record is to analyze it to see where you can cut down on unplanned spending. For example, compare this month's spending for food, utilities, etc., with previous months, with the same month a year ago, and so on. You'll discover a lot of leaks that way.

| | Monthly Cost* | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Food and beverages | $120 | 24 |
| Housing, including heat, utilities, operating expenses | 120 | 24 |
| Home furnishings and repairs | 18 | 3.6 |
| Clothing and upkeep | 45 | 9 |
| Medical and health insurance | 34 | 6.8 |
| Transportation, including car | 47 | 9.4 |
| Reading, recreation | 21 | 4.2 |
| Personal care, barber, beauty | 12 | 2.4 |
| Gifts, contributions | 12 | 2.4 |
| **Communications, job expenses, misc. | 35 | 7 |
| Life insurance, savings | 36 | 7.2 |
| | $500 | 100% |

* Two children under 13; non-working wife; does not include income taxes.

** Includes phone, postage, school supplies, other miscellaneous items and such job expenses as union dues and social security deductions.

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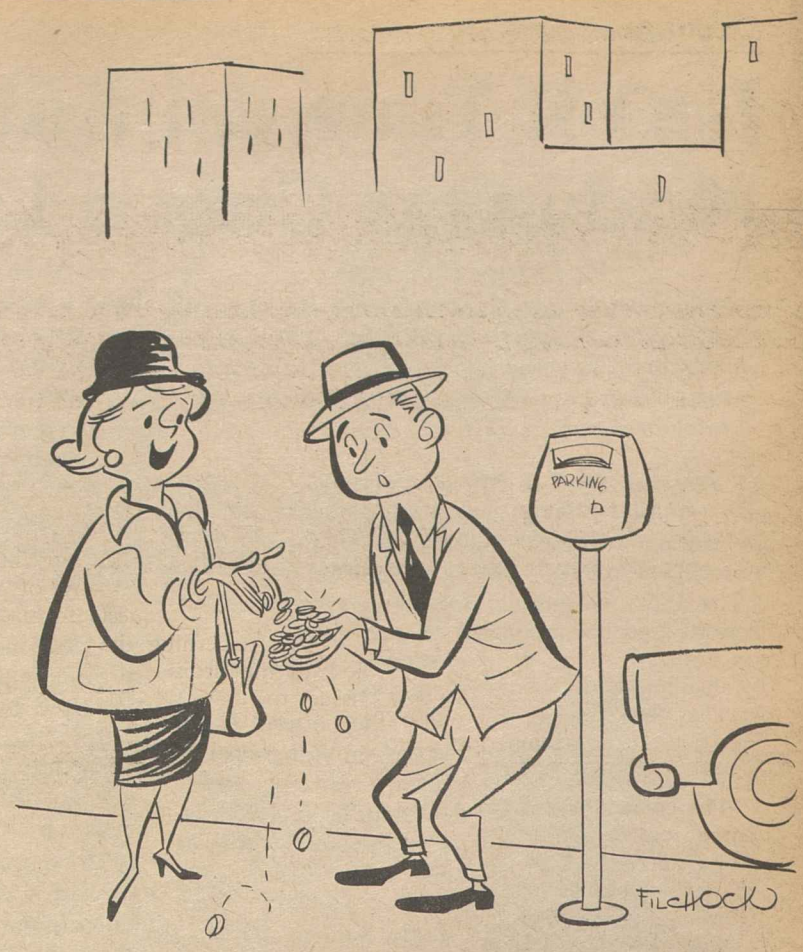



"I'll be right back, but here's some nickels just in case."

***Claims Not Proven:***

# FDA Cracks Down On Ineffective Drugs

**THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT** has taken broad action to remove from commerce a number of preparations that claim to be effective against sore throats—but aren't.

Antibiotic lozenges promoted for the treatment of sore throats and throat pains associated with coughs and colds and sold without prescription are being taken off the market—some immediately, some after a 30-day period in which legal objections can be made.

**The Food & Drug Administration announced that such lozenges and many other antibiotic preparations have not proved effective. The agency based its announcements on the lack of any substantial medical evidence of effectiveness, despite up to 15 years' experience with the antibiotics.**

Before the Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments of 1962, the law required that preparations containing five antibiotics and their derivatives be given premarketing clearance by FDA on a batch-by-batch basis to prove safety and efficacy. (The five antibiotics: penicillin, streptomycin, chloretetracycline, chloramphenicol, and bacitracin.)

Other antibiotics were introduced to the market prior to 1962 through the new drug procedure. This required only that each preparation be shown to be safe before the firm started marketing.

The 1962 amendments, however, provided that all antibiotic products for human use be approved by FDA for both safety and efficacy and be subject thereafter to batch-by-batch certification.

The FDA estimates that its order will have an immediate effect on approximately 70 manufacturers of products in the so-called "me-too" category. In some instances there is only one product per manufacturer involved; others may have up to 10 products affected.

**"Effective immediately, the FDA will no longer release for marketing any of these 'me-too' antibiotic products—prescription or non-prescription—for which we do not have substantial evidence of effectiveness," said FDA Commissioner James L. Goddard.**

The FDA action covers all non-prescription antibiotic lozenges and some other over-the-counter antibiotic preparations. It also covers all pre-1962 antibiotics, both prescription and non-prescription, that came on the market without going through the batch certification or new drug procedures.

The agency also halted clearance of a number of antibiotic lozenges containing bacitracin, which were certified before Congress passed the Kefauver-Harris amendments.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# If It's Silly Question—You Know What the Answer Will Be Like

By Jane Goodsell

*Should auld acquaintance be forgot*
*And never brought to mind?*

**YES, MR. BURNS,** it should. Having recently attended a high school class reunion, I feel particularly qualified to answer this question. Believe me, it's pretty upsetting to find out that Herbie Fenwick, the weebly little kid with the bad case of acne who could not remember his locker combination, is now a member of the New York Stock Exchange, drives an Alfa Romeo, owns five Picassos and recently spent a weekend at the LBJ ranch. It's maybe even worse to discover that the stout lady in the flowered hat who's president of her DAR chapter used to be Ginger Harney, queen of the Rose Festival.

*If winter comes, can spring be far behind?*

**It sure can. If you're thinking of letting the oil supply for your furnace run low, Mr. Shelley, you'd better reconsider.**

*Did the harebell loose her girdle*
*To the lover bee?*

**Why, Miss Dickinson! What a question for a maiden lady to ask! I really haven't the faintest idea and, frankly, I don't think it's any concern of yours and mine. Live and let live is my motto.**

*Ah, why should life all labor be?*

But, Mr. Tennyson, it isn't! Quite the opposite. Now, stop wringing your hands about imaginary problems and concentrate on the real area of concern: What are we all going to do with ourselves during the 30-hour work week when television palls?

*Who is Sylvia, who is she*
*That all our swains commend her?*

Darned if I know. Never heard of her. Are you sure you have the name right, Mr. Shakespeare? I'll admit that I don't know many swains, but I do try to keep up with what's going on. I often glance through Playboy at the corner drugstore, and my dentist subscribes to Esquire. So if Sylvia were the In girl you claim she is, how come I've never heard of her? Now, if you'd mentioned Elke or Romy or Baby Jane Holzer or Elizabeth or—

*What men or gods are these? What maidens loth?*
*What mad pursuit? What struggle to escape?*
*What pipes and timbrels? What wild ecstasy?*

**Don't ask me, Mr. Keats! It's your party. The people I know usually play bridge after dinner.**

*Have you got a brook in your little heart*
*Where bashful flowers grow?*

Oh, it's you again. Look, Miss Dickinson, why don't you just lie down for a while?

*Constitutional Government:*

# ILO Sets Conditions On Aid for Rhodesia

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has pledged all possible aid for the training of Rhodesians "of all races" when the present white-controlled rebel regime in Rhodesia has been replaced by a constitutional government.

At the same time the ILO decided to place before the United Nations as a "matter of urgency" the violations of human rights that have resulted in the arbitrary arrest and execution without trial of labor leaders in Burundi.

The ILO's Governing Body, or executive council, took the action concerning the two African states by unanimous decisions—of its 48 worker, government and employer delegates at a session just completed here.

**The council said it would welcome active participation of Rhodesia in the U.N. specialized agency's work "as soon as a constitutional government pledged to upholding basic human rights and freedoms embodied in ILO standards has been established there." Last November the executive group denounced the government that proclaimed its independence from Britain as an "illegal regime" with which it refused to have any form of contact.**

The aid now promised once a representative government has taken over in Rhodesia would be aimed at assisting Rhodesians irrespective of race to prepare for the "assumption of responsibilities in administration, industry and industrial relations."

Jean Moeri, leader of the workers group in the Governing Body, assailed the "barbarity" that was revealed in Burundi by complaints filed with the ILO's Freedom of Association committee. These detailed the slaying of four labor leaders, the execution of two others without trial and the jailing of additional trade unionists whose lives were similarly threatened.

The failure of the government of Burundi to reply to any of the numerous ILO requests for information concerning the complaints led to the decision to submit the issue to the UN Human Rights Commission.

ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse was instructed at the request of the workers to forward to the UN at the same time a report that would emphasize the Governing Body's "unanimity" in denouncing Burundi's conduct.

**Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, the spokesman for American labor at the ILO, urged the allotment of more funds for the work of the agency's industrial committees. These committees, Faupl said, often do the groundbreaking work that results in the drafting by the ILO's annual conferences of the labor and social standards that "now apply throughout the world."**

"We workers will keep on emphasizing the need for more funds," he said, recalling that American labor had often succeeded in persuading the U.S. government to increase its ILO contributions.

The Governing Body set the 1967 ILO budget at $22,472,398, an increase of $2,134,527 over that of the current year. Final action on the budget will be taken at the annual June conference of the ILO's 115 member states.

# Boston Press Walkout Enters Second Week

Boston, Mass.—The Boston newspaper strike went into its second week with the possibility of a speedy settlement regarded as dim, a mediator said.

The walkout was called by Typographical Local 13 and Mailers Local 1 against the Herald and the Traveler, the Morning and Evening Globe and the Record-American to enforce their position that improvements in a new contract be in the form of wage increases rather than as health and welfare benefits.

**A mediation panel set up a meeting with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Gov. John A. Volpe (R) and Mayor John F. Collins (D) to seek a way out of the impasse. Commissioner William Rose of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service said success was unlikely unless there is a change in the "adamant" position of the publishers and formation of "something like" a unity committee of all affected unions.**

The newspapers have signed contracts with the Pressmen, Plate Handlers, Photoengravers, Drivers and Garage Mechanics on the basis of no pay hikes but $4.10 a week for last year and $4.20 for 1966 in health and welfare benefits. The Newspaper Guild settled for $7 in wage increases plus $1 to improve pensions. Negotiations are under way with the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Stereotypers, Machinists and Teamsters.

The striking unions, whose picket lines are being honored by members of the other unions, want $6 in cash in each year of a two-year agreement. The publishers insist that any money agreed upon for 1965 and 1966 be allocated to health and welfare claiming that to do otherwise would be to upset the actuarial basis of the plan, which was designed to cover all 11 mechanical unions.

# Hotel Union Reaches Pact At Royal York

Toronto, Ont.—The Royal York Hotel, which forced the Hotel & Restaurant Employes into a bitter strike to avoid wage cuts and slashed standards, has signed its first contract with the union since the 11-month walkout was called off in April 1962.

**The three-year agreement gives the union bargaining rights for nearly 1,200 employes, including more than 200 part-time workers, and provides three-stage wage increases of 10 cents an hour to those who get tips and 13 cents for others retroactive to Apr. 8, 1965. Present rates range from $1.15 for chambermaids and waiters to $1.80 for bartenders, with a few tradesmen getting $2.**

The union restored the checkoff of union dues, and also the equivalent of 2 cents an hour this year and 1 cent in 1967 to eliminate wage inequities in some job classifications.

# *State Blue Cross Scored For Attack on Wage Floor*

**Birmingham, Ala.—Hospital care should not be subsidized by employes working for substandard and minimum wages, Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO declared in protesting an Alabama Blue Cross-Blue Shield official's attack on minimum wage coverage for hospital workers.**

**"If there is any group of workers anywhere more sadly in need of minimum wage protection, or more richly deserving of this protection, than the miserably underpaid workers in hospitals, I certainly would like to locate them," Weeks wrote Pres. H. F. Singleton of the state Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans.**

**His protest was based on a speech by Joe Vance, state Blue Cross-Blue Shield vice president, at a hospital and nursing home food service conference at University, Ala. Vance said that a boost in minimum hospital pay to $1.40 an hour, as provided in legislation pending in Congress, would raise the price the average Alabama hospital patient has to pay by about $6 a day, and that "increasing the minimum wage increases inflation."**

**Weeks disputed both claims. Labor Dept. studies, he pointed out, "have found no sign of an inflationary trend due to increases in minimum wages." If a $1.40 per hour minimum wage would hike hospital costs by $6 a day, which he said he seriously doubted, it would be "to admit that these people are practically working for nothing now."**

**"I know of no organization in Alabama which has prospered more than yours because of the tremendous patronage you've received from members of organized labor," he wrote Singleton. "For that reason, I could not comprehend Blue Cross-Blue Shield adopting such a cruel and heartless position toward such a large segment of Alabama workers."**

# *Reuther Asks Higher Social Security Base*

Detroit—Top priority in the war on poverty should be given to complete revision of a social security system that chains millions of older Americans to a life of deprivation, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther said here.

The first step toward giving older Americans "the dignity and security they deserve," said Reuther, "would be to raise the minimum social security benefit from $45 a month to $150.

**"If we can afford to put a man on the moon," he told delegates to the annual meeting of the National Council on the Aging, "we can certainly afford to spend more than 3 percent of our national income on meeting the needs of retired Americans."**

His speech followed the council's presentation to him of its Ollie A. Randall award for outstanding service to older people.

Reuther said the United States, as the richest nation in the world, spends less on supplemental payments to older people than any other democratic country. He said Sweden sets 4.6 percent of its national income aside for benefits to the aged; Switzerland, 4.7 percent; Italy, 5.1 percent; Denmark, 5.3 percent and Germany, 8 percent.

**Gain 'Microscopic'**

"The recent 7 percent increase in social security is microscopic," Reuther declared. "It merely offset the erosion of the cost-of-living."

To abolish the inequities of social security benefits that keep two-fifths of all older Americans in poverty and 30 percent in substandard housing, he recommended:

- A minimum monthly benefit of $150.
- Lifting the $6,600-a-year ceiling on credited earnings.
- Financing through general taxation.
- Reduction of the age level to provide benefits to workers displaced from jobs by automation and unable to compete for new jobs.
- Provisions for cost of living increases.

"We have built-in cost of living protection for the wages of workers," said Reuther. "Wouldn't it make more sense to protect the limited income of retirees?"

He also suggested government reinsurance of benefits for all private pension plans.

**"Automation is putting thousands of small companies out of business," he said, and workers affected by these closings lose the equity they've built over the years."**

Reuther also urged federal legislation requiring vesting of the worker's equity in all private pension plans. This, he said, would allow workers to move from one job to another and still maintain rights to their pensions.

"As it is," he observed, "many workers are chained to their jobs. They can't move to a better job for fear of throwing years of equity down the drain. This is inexcusable in a free society."

# Rigid Use of 'Guidelines' Assailed by Rail Unions

The "wage guidepost" recommendations of the President's Council of Economic Advisers were attacked by a railway labor spokesman as unsound, unclear and out of line with other federal approaches to wage regulation.

Detailed criticism of the Administration's guidelines was made by Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association in a statement filed with the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. The RLEA represents 22 railway labor unions.

**Railroad workers are "particularly hurt" by the guidelines, Leighty declared, because their progress on pay and fringe benefits often is determined by the recommendations of special presidential emergency boards. These boards, he noted, at times seek to apply the guidelines without any consideration of the real equities.**

As a result, he said, off-train workers—about two-thirds of all railroaders—have had "real wage increases from December 1958 to 1965 of 6.8 percent—almost exactly 1 percent a year."

During the same period, Leighty said, the productivity of railroad workers has risen 55 percent—approximately 7.5 percent a year—while rail labor costs per unit of output have dropped more than 20 percent. This has permitted the railroads to cut the price of their freight service an average of 12 percent while boosting their net profits by 33 percent, he declared.

**Wage Inequity**

Reporting that rail unions are now in the process of shaping new pay requests, Leighty said "every factor in the economic condition of the railway industry—its declining labor cost, its extremely high rate of increase in man-hour productivity, its growth, and its reduced price to the shipping public—supports the wisdom" of correcting the "gross inequity" in wage treatment of its employes.

The rail spokesman, who is president of the Transportation-Communication Employes, called it "manifestly unfair that presidential emergency boards, and other agencies and officials, should so interpret the 'wage guideposts' as to deny the just requests of railway workers."

# IAM Reports Deadlock in Airline Talks

The Machinists, charging five airlines with stalling for five months on negotiations, have notified the National Mediation Board that efforts to settle the dispute have failed.

Union negotiators asked the NMB for a "proffer of arbitration." If either side in the dispute refuses arbitration, further action may be taken after a 30-day waiting period required by the Railway Labor Act.

**The IAM represents 34,000 mechanics and other ground personnel employed by Eastern, National, Northwest, Trans World and United airlines. Members previously voted overwhelmingly to strike if necessary to win a fair industrywide settlement.**

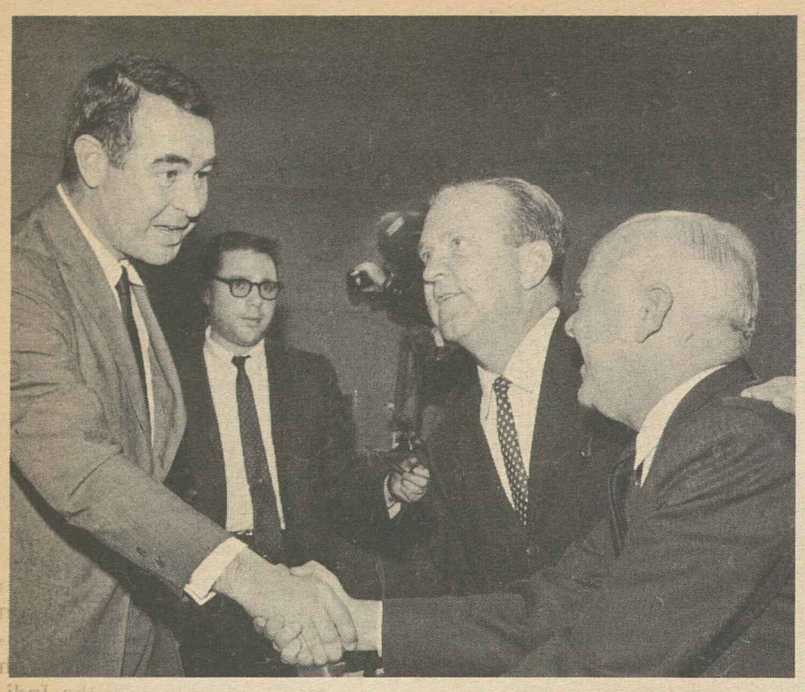
The union and the airlines agreed last August to conduct joint negotiations, the first in airline history. Union negotiators gave eight proposals on wages, pensions and other contract subjects but company spokesmen "consistently refused" to submit a comprehensive counteroffer, according to IAM Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey. Two last-minute offers were "hardly worthy of consideration" as a sincere counterproposal, he said.

Each of the five lines involved broke all profit records in 1965, according to the union—nearly $200 million after taxes, with another record-breaking year predicted for 1966.

# Odell Leaves UAW For Federal Post

Detroit—Charles E. Odell, since 1957 director of the Auto Workers Older & Retired Workers Dept., has resigned to return to the federal service as special assistant to the director of the U.S. Employment Service for services to disadvantaged workers.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, accepting the resignation with regret, praised Odell for contributing "immeasurably to improving the economic and social position of UAW retirees," and said his "personal commitment and dedication were of particular significance" in winning the medicare fight.



**NATIONAL LEGISLATION** to improve the lot of domestic farm workers was urged before the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor at a hearing in Sacramento, Calif., by California AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts (right) and AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William Kircher (second from right), speaking for the national AFL-CIO. They are greeting Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), the subcommittee chairman.

# Stiffer U. S. Drive Set On School, Hospital Bias

The government has stepped up its drive for desegregation of schools, hospitals and nursing homes receiving federal financial aid.

New and stricter antidiscrimination guidelines were announced by the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. Violation of the guidelines means a cutoff of federal aid under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

**Southern school districts which have achieved only token desegregation under "freedom of choice" plans allowing students to transfer to any school were warned that they must make "significant progress in eliminating the dual school pattern." In addition the free choice system will be allowed only where there is assurance "that students and parents can choose in safety and without fear of reprisal."**

For the first time, the government will require desegregation of teaching staffs, with at least some Negroes teaching in previously all-white schools and white teachers at predominantly Negro schools. Discrimination in hiring, firing, promotion and tenure are specifically barred. All school-related programs, including extra-curricular activities, must be non-discriminatory.

In a letter to hospital administrators, U.S. Surgeon Gen. William H. Stewart served notice that federal aid will be given only to institutions which assign patients to all rooms and facilities without regard to race and which do not discriminate in hiring of staff and in granting staff privileges to private physicians. Hospitals will be required to report the racial makeup of their physicians and patients.

**AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman praised the new Health, Education & Welfare guidelines as "welcome moves." He noted that the federation's Executive Council at its recent meeting had urged "more efficient enforcement" of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act "to insure that equality under the law and equal opportunity become fully realized."**

U.S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe 2nd told newsmen he expected the new guidelines to double the amount of school integration in the South. He said his agency would continue to concentrate for at least another year on breaking down the formal pattern of dual school systems in southern and some border states as contrasted to the "de facto" neighborhood segregation pattern in many northern cities.

He came under sharp criticism from Chairman Adam C. Powell of the House Education & Labor Committee who complained that the guidelines are "totally inadequate" to bring racial integration of northern schools.

## *Meany Lauds Dubinsky As 'Warm, Good Friend'*

*AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued the following statement:*

**David Dubinsky has been my warm and good friend throughout nearly all my life in the trade union movement. Those are the words—warm, good, friend—that I think best describe this unusual man.**

**All his life has been devoted to helping people and he has approached every opportunity with an eagerness to do good that has been contagious.**

**No one, I suppose, will ever completely tabulate all the good that David Dubinsky achieved in his lifetime and he would be the first to say no one should try. For it was the deed that always counted with him, not the plaudits.**

**I am positive that David Dubinsky will never retire from the field he chose in his youth—the trade union movement, the brotherhood of workers dedicated to helping themselves by helping each other. David Dubinsky does not need the title of president of the ILGWU to make his impression on the trade union movement and on America. Even without it, there will be a "D.D." stamp on the future of American labor.**

**Social Legislation Coverage Urged:**

# *Unionization Called Answer To Plight of Farm Workers*

Sacramento, Calif.—Union spokesmen joined in an urgent call for federal legislation to bring the farm worker into "the mainstream of American economic life" and relieve his "deplorable economic and social plight."

Dramatic evidence of the urgency was added by leaders of the 6-months-old strike of vineyard workers in the Delano area in California's fertile San Joaquin Valley.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) added his support to five bills now before Congress on which the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor opened three days of hearings in the state.

**The bills would bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, stiffen child labor restrictions, and create a new system of farm labor recruitment and a National Advisory Commission on Migratory Workers.**

Speaking for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Dir. of Organization William F. Kircher endorsed all five measures.

**Collective bargaining, Kircher told the subcommittee, offers the best machinery to deal effectively with the problems of both worker and employer. The whole point, he said, is that the solutions are best developed by the people who have the problems.**

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO argued that farm workers "are likely to remain second-class citizens in an affluent economy unless the social and economic legislation applicable to most of the nation's workers is extended to them."

In endorsing the five bills, Brown declared that "we cannot put off forever what must be done to correct the deplorable economic and social plight of many of our farm workers" and to relieve their "abject poverty."

Kircher told the subcommittee that present government policy makes the strike "an inextricable component" of agricultural workers' efforts to achieve collective bargaining status.

The agricultural worker today is in a somewhat similar position with regard to his organizational and collective bargaining rights as were factory workers 35 years ago," he said. "Agricultural employers likewise are in the same position as were the factory employers of those days prior to passage of the Wagner Act.

**"The use, in those days, of such devices as the 'yellow-dog contract,' 'blacklist' and 'labor spies' is a well-established fact. Similar practices, more subtle but just as diabolical in nature, exist today in the agricultural industry. They exist for the same purposes. They are made possible by the same kind of legislative vacuum."**

What Congress has to decide, Kircher said, is whether two citizens living side by side, paying the same taxes and subject to the same requirements of law, "become different classes of citizens with respect to the application of the national labor policy simply because when they go to work one walks through the door of a winery to process grapes while the other remains outside in the fields to pick them."

He warned that no group of people bound together by common problems "is going to accept exclusion from the greater society," and predicted that farm workers "are going to pursue their right to organize." He said:

**"The only question is — are they going to do it within the framework of a system that provides an orderly, logical, reasonable means of demonstrating their organizing desire, or are they going to have to demonstrate their determination by direct action that of necessity means interruption of the agricultural process? Are we going to encourage agricultural stability . . . or encourage conflict and strife?"**

The subcommittee also got a close-up look—to be amplified in subsequent hearings—at a case history of the need for extending social legislation to the farm worker.

### Delano Report

C. Al Green, director of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, and Larry Itliong, AWOC business representative, gave a first-hand report on the Delano vineyard strike.

**Itliong told how AWOC, representing thousands of workers in the grape harvest, asked for meetings with the growers and how their refusal to negotiate left the workers no alternative but to strike.**

Cesar Chavez, general director of the unofficial Farm Workers Association which also represents many workers involved in the Delano strike, put their demands simply: "What the farm workers in our country are asking for is equality. . . ."

# Dubinsky Announces His Retirement After 34 Years as ILG President

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the 74-year-old labor leader to the ILGWU executive board at its regular semi-annual meeting in the Americana Hotel here.

In the letter dated Mar. 16, Dubinsky said that he had considering retiring shortly before the union's 1959 convention. However, he had felt that a number of problems then developing required his continued attention "irrespective of my personal needs and wishes."

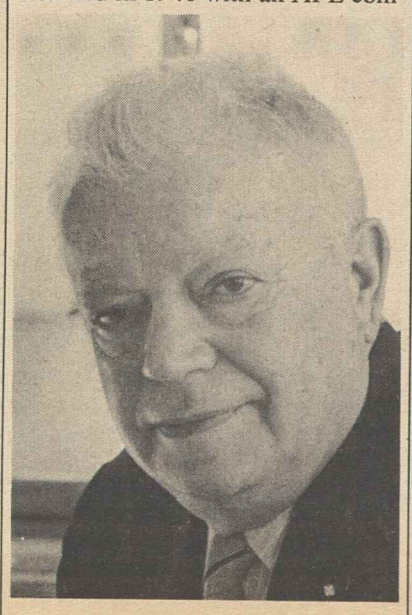
Since then, the letter explained, the ILGWU has dealt successfully with an anti-trust charge, the merging of its retirement funds, the divisive effects of a union-within-the-union and an unfounded charge of discrimination.

"I feel justified in turning again to personal considerations," Dubinsky told the board.

**He was born in Brest-Litovsk, Poland, on Feb. 22, 1892. At 15 he became a master baker and was elected assistant secretary of the bakers' union. At 16 he was arrested for union activity, imprisoned, sent off to Siberia, managed to escape and make his way back to Russian Poland and to set off for the United States, where he landed in New York City on Jan. 2, 1911.**

During the first five months in his new homeland he worked as dishwasher, knee-pants operator, buttonhole maker. Then in June 1911 he joined Cutters' Local 10, ILGWU. By 1918 he was a member of its governing board and had begun his rise up the leadership ladder, becoming in turn, president of the local in 1920, vice president of the ILGWU in 1922, secretary-treasurer of the ILGWU in 1929, president of the ILGWU in 1932, vice president of the former AFL in 1934 and a founder of the AFL-CIO in 1955.

The half century of his union service has been rich in incident and purpose. In the mid-Twenties he led in beating back the Communist attempt to seize control of the ILGWU. In the Thirties he directed the rebirth of the garment union, rebuilding its membership from 25,000 to 200,000 in one year and reestablishing it on a sound financial basis. In the same decade, he championed industrial organization in the AFL, led the Garment Workers out of the federation, then returned in 1940 with an AFL commitment to encourage organization and to fight racketeering.



**DAVID DUBINSKY**

**After World War II, as a representative of the AFL, he helped found the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at meetings in London in 1948 and 1949, in opposition to the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.**

In the Fifties, as a member of the AFL Executive Council, he strove for clean unionism, for the reunification of the organized labor movement and the formulation of a code of ethical practices. He broke tradition by being the first to support legislation involving the government's power to investigate unions and to safeguard their growing welfare funds.

**Under his guidance the ILGWU has made many notable gains. These include the first industry agreement to provide for a 35-hour work week (1933), the first industry agreement to set up an employer-financed pooled fund for workers' vacations (1937), health and welfare funds (starting in 1938), retirement funds (1943), severance pay (1950).**

He launched a fleet of mobile health clinics; was the first to publish a public union financial report which won high praise from Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt; set up the first union engineering department; the first union political department; initiated vast housing and redevelopment programs with fund reserves; and fought tirelessly for higher minimum wages.

*Coverage Broadened:*

# House Panel OK's Higher Wage Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

step measure approved by the Labor Committee last year which would have brought the minimum to $1.40, $1.60 and $1.75, but which was blocked in the House Rules Committee.

As has been the case under previous wage-hour legislation, there will be a time lag before newly-covered workers reach the level of those already covered.

**With the exception of the farm workers, those newly covered will begin with $1 an hour and advance in annual steps of 15 cents to reach the $1.60 level on Feb. 1, 1971. Those covered by the hours ceiling for the first time must be paid overtime rates after 44 hours the first year of the law, after 42 hours the second year, and after 40 hours the third year. Farm, hotel and restaurant workers and transit drivers are not covered by an hours ceiling.**

Here's how some of the major occupational groups would fare under the subcommittee bill:

**Retail Employes:** Coverage is extended to 1.5 million additional workers in two stages. Presently coverage is limited to employes of an enterprise with sales of $1 million a year who work in a store doing at least $250,000 worth of business. (Thus an employe in a branch store of a large chain may be covered even though employes in a similar-size independent store are excluded.) On Feb. 1, 1967, the sales test for a covered enterprise drops to $500,000 and two years later to $250,000.

**Hospital Workers:** All employes of hospitals and nursing homes, including state and local government institutions, would be covered for the first time—more than 1.4 million.

**Construction: All construction workers would be included, adding 580,000 to those now covered. Present law excludes employes of firms doing less than $350,000 a year business.**

**Restaurant, Hotel:** Some 425,000 restaurant workers and 275,000 hotel and motel employes would be covered for the first time, although for wages only. An elaborate formula deals with tipped employes, defined as those who regularly receive more than $20 a month in tips. For the first two years the law is in effect, the employer can pay a worker 65 percent of the minimum wage—if his tips make up the difference. The third and fourth year (as the minimum wage goes up) the amount the employer must pay is 60 percent, and thereafter 55 percent. However a worker who contends that his tips plus pay do not equal the minimum wage may appeal individually or through his union to the secretary of labor.

**Laundry:** All workers, would be covered, adding about 500,000 to the 18,000 now covered.

**Transit and Taxi:** Wage coverage would be extended to all local transit systems, including previously exempt non-profit systems, and for the first time to taxi employes. Drivers remain excluded from overtime requirements, but maintenance and clerical employes are covered for hours.

**Canneries & Agricultural Processing:** An additional 90,000 workers are covered and previous overtime exemptions for seasonal industries are reduced. Previously employes could be worked up to 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week without overtime for 28 weeks out of the year. This is reduced to 14 weeks and the straight-time limit comes down to 10 hours a day and 48 hours a week.

**Logging:** Logging crews of 12 or under had been exempt; the bill would drop this cutoff size to 8.

**Agriculture: The nation's first coverage of farm workers would protect an estimated 485,000 persons on large farm operations. The minimum wage would go from $1 the first year to $1.15 the second year and $1.30 thereafter.**

**Puerto Rico:** Persons already covered by industry wage board rates would have their minimums raised 12 percent the first year and 16 percent the second year. Rates for newly-covered workers would be set by wage boards.

**MACHINISTS' NEW FLAG,** intended for use at meetings and civic functions, is displayed by IAM Pres. P. L. Siemillier (left) and Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore.

# *Strike Right Defended For Public Employes*

Chicago—"Without the right to strike, there can be no true collective bargaining for public employes," Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes told 100 participants at a two-day conference on Public Employment and Collective Bargaining at the University of Chicago's Center for Continuing Education.

Wurf said no-strike clauses are unacceptable to his union because "if you eliminate the freedom of employer and employe, you are tampering with the basic premises of our society."

He criticized the daily press for attacking the rights of the American Federation of Teachers to press for bargaining elections and to strike in disputes with school boards. But, he said, the hostility of the press will not stop unions from seeking "first-class citizenship for public employes."

**Wurf said the United States is behind all other nations of the Free World in unionization of government employes, although the late Pres. Kennedy's executive order supporting collective bargaining for federal workers is helping the U.S. catch up. Bargaining rights also have been won for public employes in a few states where reapportionment has brought a shift in attitudes of the the legislatures, he told the conference.**

Wurf supported fact-finding by a third party in public employe disputes, but he said compulsory arbitration has been one-sided against labor.

Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds argued that public employes should not strike, but said a method should be established to settle their disputes.

"When an impasse is reached in bargaining, and there is no right to strike, fact-finding and referral to higher authority should be used to a greater extent," he said.

Ida Klaus, director of staff relations for the New York City Board of Education, said gains for public employes scored through collective bargaining have made the public service more attractive. She declared that rising expectations among government workers are exerting pressure for affirmative rights for public employe unions, not just tolerance of these organizations.

Mrs. Klaus also took the view that public policy is against strikes by government workers, but that public bodies will have to devise methods of averting them.

Robert G. Howlett, chairman of the Michigan Labor Mediation Board, said that public employers must recognize that government workers have the same desires for better wages, hours and working conditions as workers in private industry. For their part, he said, public employes must recognize their responsibilities as citizens as well as workers.

# Indiana Court Upholds State Rail Crew Law

Indianapolis—Indiana's safe crew law setting minimum train crew sizes was upheld by the State Supreme Court in a 3-0 decision reversing a lower court.

The decision, according to the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, will mean restoration of more than 600 fireman and brakeman jobs on 16 railroads operating in Indiana. The positions were left vacant while the railroads sought a court ruling that the full crew law conflicted with the 1964 award on train crew sizes by an arbitration board set up by Congress. A Superior Court judge agreed with the carriers and enjoined the Indiana Public Service Commission from enforcing the state law.

The full crew law requires the use of five-man crews as well as an extra brakeman on 70-car trains.

**The appeal had been pressed by the BLF&E and the Railway Conductors & Brakemen, unaffiliated. BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the ruling was the fifth victory in a row in his union's fight to preserve the right of states to set safety standards on the rails.**

Previous verdicts upholding similar state laws were won in the U.S. Supreme Court and the Wisconsin courts, and harmful changes were fought off in the New York and Ohio legislatures, Gilbert said.

## Ogar Joins Staff Of UAW Paper

Detroit—Thaddeus (Ted) Ogar has resigned as editor of the Michigan AFL-CIO News to become news editor of Solidarity, the Auto Workers' newspaper. His successor as editor of the State AFL-CIO's weekly paper is Aldo Vagnozzi, previously its managing editor.

Ogar, a former education director and editor for UAW Local 174, edited the Michigan AFL-CIO News and its predecessor paper since 1947.

# 'Little Evidence' Found Of Manpower Shortage

While "there is little evidence of general shortage" of manpower at present, a long-range solution to tightening labor supplies lies in the greater utilization of employed workers, according to a Labor Dept. report.

The report, "The Unemployed in a Tightening Labor Market," was included in the department's detailed job report for February. It said there are indications of developing labor stringencies in a few industries and areas, but no general shortage.

**The report, which described the characteristics of the unemployed in February 1966, emphasized the need for greater eflorts to match the unemployed with available jobs. It pointed to evidence of workers being upgraded from unskilled to semi-skilled jobs and said this was the most practical way of meeting potential labor shortages.**

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in a separate development, declared it was "cockeyed" to worry that the jobless rate was getting too low.

Wirtz said the decline of the rate to 3.7 percent in February contributed to a tighter manpower situation. But, he added, proper training could meet that problem. He expressed the view that full employment would not be reached until the rate fell to "about 2.5 percent."

The Labor Dept. report made these key points:

- The unemployed are not without skills or significant work experience. Some 2.6 million jobless were seeking full-time work in February and all but 200,000 could show previous full-time job experience.
- Very few of the unemployed in the present tightening market are "hard-core" or unemployable. This is indicated by the sharp decline in the proportion of long-term unemployed.
- About a third of the unemployed are adult men seeking full-time work, aside from those on seasonal layoff.
- Additional sources of labor will come from new entrants into the work force. The labor force will rise by 1.6 million over the year, about 300,000 more than expected. These 300,000 will be made up mainly of women and teenagers drawn into the labor force by abundant job opportunities.

## Training Director Named by LPIU

New York—Pres. Kenneth J. Brown of the Lithographers & Photoengravers has announced the appointment of Business Rep. William A. Schroeder of Chicago Local 4L as director of the program of training and retraining the members authorized in a referendum last fall.

Schroeder has been a member of Local 4L since 1936 and while serving as special assistant to Brown in 1964 made a comprehensive study of the growth of web offset. Since last June he has been conducting another study for the international. In his new post he will develop training and retraining courses for each craft, and administer them. The program is financed by a 25-cent monthly per capita payment.

# Congress Urged to Spur Group Medical Practice

The growth of group medical practice in response to technical advances is "so important" in the efficient utilization of medical manpower and the providing high-quality medical care that every effort should be made to stimulate an even faster rate of growth, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty told the House Subcommittee on Housing.

Doherty testified in support of proposed amendments to the National Housing Act to provide mortgage insurance and direct government loans for construction and equipment of group practice medical and dental facilities.

**Enactment of the bill he declared, "will significantly help to lower the cost and to raise the quality of medical care." With the effective date of medicare there will be "tremendous pressure" on medical services, he predicted, as millions of senior citizens for the first time will be able to afford the care they need. He listed some of the advantages of group practice, particularly when it is on a prepaid basis, to show the efficiency with which it operates.**

"Quite literally, the consumer pays so much per month to the medical group to keep him well," Doherty said. "Under this type of arrangement, the medical group has an incentive to practice preventive medicine because the patient who becomes sick becomes the financial as well as the medical responsibility of the prepaid health plan."

In the typical sickness insurance plan, he noted in contrast, early diagnosis and treatment are "effectively deterred" through the use of "deductibles and co-insurance."

In view of the many advantages, Doherty said, the AFL-CIO believes the objective of the bill, to assure the availability of credit for group practice plans, "deserves wholehearted support."

**Should Do More**

"In fact, we believe Congress should do much more to promote the growth of more rational methods of organizing health service," he added.

"Therefore, we ask specifically that Congress soon give consideration to the need for additional support and encouragement for group practice prepayment plans through grants-in-aid for construction of necessary facilities and initial staffing similar to the Community Mental Health Centers Act as amended in the 1965 session."

**American Medical Association opposition to Patman's bill was expressed by Dr. Harvey Renger of Hallettsville, Tex. He called government financing for group practice clinics "discriminatory . . . unnecessary . . . and unwarranted."**

*To Counter Inflation:*

# Investment Tax Aid Suspension Urged

An immediate suspension of the 7 percent investment credit and a stand-by tax program were urged by the Democratic majority of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee to keep the nation's economy on an even keel.

The recommendations came in the committee's report on the President's Economic Report to Congress. They called also for revision of the tax laws including possible increases in personal exemptions to eliminate taxation of low-income families.

**The report was released with a statement from Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the joint committee, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), ranking minority member, that greater reliance should be placed on fiscal policies to meet "inflationary pressures" and that the wage-price guidelines, "while useful," cannot be a substitute for sound fiscal and monetary policies in the maintenance of a stable price level.**

Noting the areas of agreement, the statement added that there are significant "differences in our estimates of the degree and character of the actions that are now needed as, for example, to deal with the inflationary danger."

The investment tax credit, adopted during the Kennedy Administration to spur expansion of new plant and equipment, gives firms a credit of 7 percent if they invest certain sums in this area. The majority said there was an "extraordinary exuberance" in investment programs and that "this is one of the major inflationary threats of this year."

### Tax Credit Action

It urged action to put the tax credit back on the books at a "fixed future date" unless Congress acts to extend the suspension.

**The AFL-CIO has urged similar action coupled with possible increases in the corporate tax rate and/or the adoption of an excess profits tax.**

On the stand-by tax program, the committee majority urged immediate enactment with the provision that the program go into effect with adoption by Congress of a joint resolution and Presidential approval.

The majority views pointed to shortcomings in the handling of government monetary policy and the need for selective credit measures such as restraints on consumer credit. They opposed lifting the long-standing 4.25 percent ceiling on interest rates for long-term government bonds.

The majority said there were good possibilities that the economy will go beyond the $722 billion gross national product projected for 1966 and that there are "signs that price pressures may prove stronger than the Administration expected."

If its recommendations are adopted, the majority said, there should be "ample room to find adequate funds for the new programs for our least fortunate citizens. . . ." The burdens of the Viet Nam war should not be placed "on those least able to bear them. . . . We cannot in good conscience ask the poor, the sick, the aged, the infirm, nor the discriminated against, to carry the major burdens of preventing inflation. . . ."

**On wage-price policies, the majority suggested a continuing review of Administration guidelines, possibly by a congressional committee, and requirements for advance reports of wage and price decisions on a selective basis.**

It recommended that Congress enact at the current session amendments to the wage-hour law extending its coverage "to as much of the labor force as possible and provide for planned raising of the minimum wage toward a level of health and decency over the next several years."

The Republican minority report stressed "speculative excesses" and an emerging "inflationary psychology" that could lead to a recession next year in the absence of anti-inflationary action by the Administration. It urged deferral of "non-essential and low priority" civilian spending and warned a tax increase would be necessary if the Administration did not curtail spending.

They urged the lifting of the interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds and said the "selective, arbitrary and punitive enforcement" of wage-price guidelines would be "inequitable and damaging to our economic system."

**The minority warned also that "careful consideration should be given to the possible inflationary impact of pending legislation to increase the minimum wage."**

Nine Democrats signed the majority report with supplemental views filed by Senators William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.), Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) did not participate. All six Republicans on the committee signed the minority report with Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) filing supplemental views.

## Arnold Mayer Named To Rural Advisory Unit

Legislative Dir. Arnold Mayer of the Meat Cutters has been appointed to the National Advisory Committee on Rural Development by Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

Mayer has worked for farm labor reform, consumer protection, minimum wage, civil rights and other social legislation.

**PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE** should be wholly federalized, AFL-CIO spokesmen told a joint House-Senate hearing. Shown, left to right, are Chairman Elmer J. Holland of House subcommittee engaged in joint hearings, Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, and Raymond Munts, acting director of the Dept. of Social Security.

# *Federalized Employment Service Held Vital to Manpower Program*

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to federalize the public employment service rather than merely "paper over the weak spots" of the present network of 50 state-operated agencies.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a joint House-Senate hearing that an Administration bill to improve the existing program with only minor changes in the federal-state relationship "leaves much to be desired—too much to warrant our support."

He said "it makes little sense to talk about national manpower policies in a highly-integrated, mobile and national economy, and then to turn over to the 50 individual states the major role in the operation of the program."

**Much closer to labor's goal, Biemiller said, is the bill introduced by the chairmen of the two subcommittees conducting the joint hearing—Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.).**

The Clark-Holland bill would make the secretary of labor responsible for operation of manpower service centers throughout the nation. He would be authorized to contract out the operation of the centers to state agencies under specific federal standards, with the right to withhold funds for any portion of the state operation which does not meet such standards.

Biemiller stressed that labor has for many years urged federalization of the employment service as the key to meaningful improvement. The same view has been expressed by many outside the labor movement, he noted, most recently in the recommendations of the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress.

### Contracting Out

The AFL-CIO objects "strenuously" to a provision of the Administration bill which would allow states, with the approval of the secretary of labor, to contract out part of their placement services to private employment agencies, Biemiller declared.

**"The placement activity of the public employment service," he said, "belongs in the public employment service, and no place else. . . . This is an issue we do not take lightly."**

The Clark-Holland bill permits contracting out of some functions at the initiative of the secretary of labor—when states are unable or unwilling to do the necessary job. But even there, Biemiller said, contracting should be limited to non-profit agencies.

He cited the inadequacy of state regulation of private, fee-charging agencies and test surveys which showed that more than 90 percent of private employment agencies in six cities accepted discriminatory job orders—even though each of the states had anti-discrimination statutes on its books.

"We do not think such performance merits consideration as potential government contractors," he said.

**Biemiller welcomed provisions in both bills designed to separate the employment service operations from activities relating to unemployment insurance.**

Combination of the two operations, he said, "has led so often to the public employment office being characterized as 'the unemployment office.' With such an image, it is not at all surprising that the service has had difficulty attracting more clients—from among workers or employers—for the more-skilled positions."

Both programs are "essential," Biemiller stressed, but are "different programs." While the Administration bill would assure that the two offices are physically separate, the Clark-Holland provision to create a separate Bureau of Manpower Services to administer the employment program was deemed superior.

In one area, he said, the Administration bill is better. It more explicitly forbids referral of workers to jobs or training at firms where there is a strike or lockout.

**He urged that any legislation also provide relocation allowances for workers referred to jobs in other areas of the country and asked that broad-based advisory committees be established in every state and labor market area.**

Speaking for relocation allowances—not provided by either bill—Biemiller said a worker's willingness to take a job at a distant place "is to society's advantage, and we believe that society ought to be willing to share some of the financial burdens."

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# Building Trades Parley To Press Picketing Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

B. Long (D-La.); Representatives Carlton R. Sickles (D-Md.), William H. Ayres (R-O.) and Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.); Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Under Sec. John F. Henning and Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and BCTD Counsel Louis Sherman.

### Site Picketing Moves

The jobsite picketing bill moves to the House floor with an impressive array of bipartisan endorsements, including Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson and the secretaries of labor during their Administrations.

**Intent of the legislation is to nullify a 1949 National Labor Relations Board ruling, known as the Denver Building Trades Case, which found picketing of a subcontractor at a common construction site to be a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on secondary boycotts. Sponsors of corrective legislation over the years have included such disparate figures as then-Senators John F. Kennedy and Barry Goldwater.**

The Associated General Contractors and other employer groups have launched an all-out fight to defeat the jobsite picketing bill. In addition, Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R.-N.Y.), who says he supports "the general purpose of the legislation," announced he will seek to substitute a bill which would qualify picketing rights at construction sites.

Among other things, the Goodell substitute would prohibit picketing a contractor whose principal business is not construction. It would also make the National Labor Relations Board a judge of whether unions are in violation of the Civil Rights Act ban on racial discrimination—a function vested by law in the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and the courts.

**The AFL-CIO convention last December declared labor's "complete and undivided support" for the situs picketing bill "to grant the long-delayed relief to which building and construction workers are entitled."**

Delegates to the BCTD conference, representing 3.5 million members of 18 affiliated unions, will also press for congressional action to improve the wage-hour law, strengthen unemployment compensation, extend coverage of the Davis-Bacon Act, strengthen civil rights, expand public works, housing and school programs.

## Rabbi Adler Dies; Headed UAW Panel

Detroit—Rabbi Morris Adler, chairman of the Auto Workers Public Review Board since its establishment in 1957 and one of the country's outstanding Jewish leaders, died in a Detroit hospital a month after being shot during a service in his synagogue.

His assailant was Richard Wishnetsky, 23, a scholar whose writings revealed a brilliant but twisted mind, who then shot himself. Rabbi Adler, 59, underwent two brain operations but never regained consciousness.

"Rabbi Adler was that rare and beloved human being who represented a successful synthesis between the idealist and the realist," said UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a statement mourning his death. "He walked in quiet nobility as a man among men. His good works will live long after him. And we who grieve for him are better for having shared his friendship, his compassion and his affection."

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# Meany Spurs COPE Drive To Aid Bipartisan Liberals

4,000 at Parley:

## *Crafts Push Fight For Site Picketing*

By David L. Perlman

More than 4,000 building trades leaders from all parts of the nation spearheaded a drive for passage this year of the on-site picketing bill and other major legislative goals.

At a four-day legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., they heard their program strongly supported by top Administration officials and by congressmen and senators from both parties.

**The delegates talked as well as listened, calling on members of Congress from their home states to urge support also for such key bills as minimum wage expansion and unemployment compensation improvements.**

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey picked up the theme of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote to the conference—that labor should support its friends in Congress to the hilt regardless of party label, and oppose those who vote against its programs.

"I'll buy that any day," said Humphrey. "That's good doctrine." Later, speaking of the drive to pass the site picketing bill, the Vice President commented:

**"If the word gets around that you're going to remember your friends and not forget your enemies, I have the feeling that there will be a great spiritual revival amongst the brethren."**

**"Support COPE," he said. It's doing a "great job."**

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the delegates "it is long past time" to correct the Taft-Hartley Act "so that it recognizes that the right to picket peacefully applies equally at a construction site, as it does wherever else there is a labor dispute."

The secondary boycott ban in the Taft-Hartley Act has been held to prohibit picketing at a multi-em-

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## Wage Bill Held Vital Rights Aid

Seven prominent civil rights leaders termed the wage-hour bill approved by the House Education & Labor Committee "a significant step toward bettering the economic lot of millions of Americans" and the most "crucial" civil rights issue before Congress.

The committee bill, which picked up bipartisan sponsorship, would raise the minimum wage in steps to a top of $1.60 and extend coverage to seven million additional workers.

The civil rights leaders said they were not speaking only on behalf of Negro workers.

**"A living wage should be the right of all working Americans and this is what we wish to urge upon our congressmen and senators," they declared.**

The proposed rise in the minimum wage and the "just as important" broad extension of coverage "will help make many other civil rights gains meaningful," the statement said.

Signers and their organizations

*(Continued on Page 10)*

**LABOR WILL USE** its political strength to support friendly candidates without regard to party labels, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells legislative conference of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. Seated is Frank Bonadio, the department's secretary-treasurer.

*NLRB Finds Unanimously:*

## Textile Chain Guilty Of Anti-Union Drive

The J. P. Stevens Co., one of the nation's largest textile chains, has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board "to undo the effect of massive and deliberate unfair labor practices" by notifying all workers in its 27 Carolina plants that it will no longer fire, spy on or coerce employes to break down Textile Workers Union of America organizing campaigns.

The NLRB in a unanimous decision ordered the reinstatement with backpay and interest of 71 former employes at three Stevens plants. The board directed the company also to take further steps to assure workers at other plants it will no longer interfere with their rights of self-organization.

These include orders that the company:

- Mail to employes at all Carolina plants—not only the three directly involved—a copy of the labor board order requiring that the company state it would not hereafter "discharge or otherwise discriminate against" workers to discourage union membership.
- Post copies of the NLRB order in all its plants.
- Read the order at meetings of its employes in all plants.
- Make available to the TWUA, for one year, "reasonable access" to company bulletin boards where notices to employes are customarily posted.

About 40,000 workers are employed at the J. P. Stevens plants in North and South Carolina.

**Hailing the NLRB decision as confirmation of union charges of "massive and deliberate violations" of national labor law by J. P. Stevens, TWUA Pres. William Pollock said his union and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. would "continue to service appeals of workers for help in organizing."**

"The NLRB has finally turned to new remedies" to halt the company's "persistent brainwashing and terrorizing" of employes, Pollock added, "as we have long urged."

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## Record Key To Support —Not Party

Labor will shun party labels and work harder than ever to elect Democrats and Republicans who support its programs and principles, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany stressed labor's traditional non-partisan political stance in a major address to 4,000 delegates to the building trades legislative conference.

If a two-thirds vote is needed to pass a labor bill in the Senate, where a Dirksen filibuster blocked 14(b) repeal, "we have to go out and get the two-thirds vote," Meany said. "We are going to concentrate on more and better political action. We are not going to spend a lot of time crying over spilt milk."

**He called for strengthening of COPE—the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education — so that "we can defend ourselves against those who would use the legislative process to hamper or destroy the trade union movement."**

While most liberals in Congress are Democrats, the party label is also worn by some who are "100 percent against everything we stand for," Meany said. And the Democratic Party as a whole has shown it "can't deliver." He added, "I don't buy the idea . . . that labor needs the Democratic Party. I am sure it is the other way around."

There are some progressive Republicans in the House and Senate, Meany noted, but the party line is still set by "financial interests" and the filibuster against 14(b) repeal was led by the GOP leader, Sen.

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## Major School Aid Expansion Urged To Meet Rising City, Rural Needs

The level of federal funds for support of elementary and secondary schools should be raised to "approximately 25 percent of total school expenditures," the AFL-CIO told a House subcommittee.

The present federal expenditure averaging 7.8 percent of the total cost, following passage of the school aid bill last year, represents a "significant improvement over the situation in the recent past, but it is still not enough," Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House unit headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.).

Spokesmen for "large cities" have been seeking additional funds to offset the heavy expenses of urban education, suburban areas ask more money to meet the costs of rapid growth, rural areas ask funds to speed up consolidation of school districts, Biemiller noted.

**"All of these arguments are convincing and the needs they have outlined must be met," he continued. "The only way to meet these needs is by increasing the amount of money available."**

"No organization has given more uncompromising support to the Administration in its Viet Nam policy than the AFL-CIO," he pointed out.

"First, we do not accept for one moment the argument that the war in Viet Nam necessitates lower public expenditures for the health, education and well-being of our people. We do not see any crisis in federal expenditures that justifiies cutting back programs for the welfare of the American people."

Biemiller, testifying on an Administration-backed bill to strengthen the Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965, made these

*(Continued on page 12)*

## *Stulberg Set As Successor To Dubinsky*

New York — Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, a member of the union for some 50 years and an officer and staff member since 1924, has been named to succeed David Dubinsky as ILGWU president.

**Stulberg, elected by unanimous vote of the union executive board, was given the oath of office by Dubinsky, who retires officially on June 15, the 34th anniversary of his installation as ILGWU president. Stulberg has been secretary-treasurer since 1959.**

Dubinsky notified the board in a surprise announcement Mar. 16

*(Continued on Page 2)*

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS** representatives of AFL-CIO affiliates were briefed on the world scene at a meeting in Washington held by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. Speaking is the department director, Jay Lovestone.

# ILGWU Picks Stulberg To Succeed Dubinsky

*(Continued from Page 1)*

that he planned to step down as president Apr. 12 but he later agreed, at the request of a special board committee of which Stulberg was a member, to extend the date.

The board named Dubinsky honorary president and heard him report that he and Mrs. Dubinsky are planning an extended vacation trip this spring.

**Stulberg declared it would be "almost impossible" to fill Dubinsky's shoes but that he would give the job his best efforts. One of his major objectives, he said, will be to continue the drive to organize the unorganized workers in the industry.**

Praising Dubinsky for his devotion to the union and its members, Stulberg noted that the ILGWU had grown under Dubinsky's leadership from a position of "no influence" and "no affluence" to its present membership of nearly 500,000 and some $571 million in operating and reserve funds.

Stulberg thanked Dubinsky for having given him his first union job and said the retiring leader had become a "living legend" to garment workers.

Born in Poland on Apr. 14, 1901, Stulberg moved to Canada at an early age and, after starting work in Toronto, joined the ILGWU. After graduating from Harbord Collegiate Institute, Toronto, he studied at the University of Chicago but quit before graduation to take a job as a garment cutter.

**He became active in the union and served as an organizer in the Midwest from 1924 to 1927. Moving to New York, Stulberg was named a business agent for Cutters Local 10 in 1929 when Dubinsky was manager of the local, and in 1933 became assistant manager.**

As head of the ILGWU cutters' dress department in 1941, Stulberg played a major role, his associates recalled, in an Eastern Seaboard organizing campaign which brought several thousand new members into the union.

He served as assistant executive secretary of the ILGWU from 1945 to 1947. In the latter year he became manager of New York Undergarment Workers' Local 62 and an ILGWU vice president.

**Problem-Solver**

Shortly afterward Dubinsky, impressed with Stulberg's ability to handle "knotty" problems, asked him to function to a large extent from the general offices here. When the executive board created the new post of executive vice president in 1956, Stulberg got the job. He kept it until his election as secretary-treasurer three years later.

He is also a vice president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., a leading figure in the Liberal Party of New York, and is active in numerous other civic organizations. He and his wife, the former Bebe Friedman, who was once Dubinsky's secretary, have one daughter, Mrs. David Crystal.

**LOUIS STULBERG**

# UAW, Deere Integrate Pact With Medicare

Detroit—The Auto Workers have reached agreement with Deere & Co. integrating the hospital-medical benefits of the union's contract with the medicare program, UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, director of the union's Agricultural Implement Dept., announced.

**The pact applies to pensioners and their spouses as well as to all active workers 65 years and older. It provides that the company reimburse those who enroll in Part B of medicare for the $3 monthly fee and that it pay the deductibles or co-insurance features of Parts A and B, effective July 1.**

In a joint letter to retired employes, the union and the company advised them that the revised plan "will maintain combined benefits at least as good as those provided by the present Deere-UAW plan," and that it "will not duplicate any payments an individual is entitled to under Parts A or B."

The UAW represents Deere workers in plants at Des Moines, Dubuque, Ottumwa and Waterloo, Ia., and Moline and East Moline, Ill.

## *Medicare Deadline Warning Sounded*

**Millions of persons over 65 may lose out on medical insurance protection unless they sign up by Mar. 31 for the $3-a-month supplementary medicare coverage.**

**The AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged that the registration deadline set by Congress be extended, but strongly recommended that all eligible persons enroll. Under present law, those who fail to meet the deadline will have to wait two years for their next opportunity and then pay a higher premium.**

# Aid Pledged Office Union In Organizing

Chicago—Help in organizing drives from the AFL-CIO was pledged to some 80 international and local representatives of the Office & Professional Employes at a meeting here by AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher.

Emphasizing that "we are not going to impress workers by repeating the past history of the labor movement," Kircher said organizing efforts must be geared to "the thoughts of young workers" and that organizers "must tailor-make house calls to existent problems" without reliance on a "patent approach."

**"The unemployment and insecurity which existed during the depression years," he said, "are not present after a quarter-century of relatively high economic stability and security in the work force. Young people do not have the economic fears of the past.**

"The challenge of reaching and enthusing workers is greater than ever before. The science of organizing lies in the art of communication."

Kircher urged the union to take advantage of the recent National Labor Relations Board ruling which allows a union a mailing list of employes, and urged OPEIU representatives to become better acquainted with the facilities of AFL-CIO regional offices.

# Machinists Slate Airlines Walkout

The Machinists, rejecting a proffer of arbitration by the National Mediation Board, set 12:01 a.m. Apr. 23 as a strike deadline for nearly 35,000 airline mechanics and other ground personnel employed on five major airlines.

IAM Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey said the lines "refused to make any sincere counter-offer" in negotiations that started last October.

**To Safeguard Jobs:**

# *Newspaper Unions Ask Merger Delay*

New York—Newspaper unions asked the U.S. Dept. of Justice to withhold any decision on a proposed merger of three daily newspapers here until they can take steps to protect the jobs of some 5,600 employes.

Typographical Union Local 6 urged that the publishers planning the merger of the Herald Tribune, the Journal American and the World-Telegram & Sun into one new publishing firm be restricted temporarily from disposing of any equipment or plant.

**Such a restriction would make it possible for other publishers to come into the New York area, said Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Local 6. In a letter to the head of the U.S. antitrust division, Powers noted that in past mergers printing facilities were immediately sold to out-of-town buyers and no prospective publisher could "buy a going concern."**

Representatives of two other unions, the ITU Mailers and the Newspaper Guild, asked the Justice Dept. to give them a hearing before acting on the merger proposal.

Guild contracts with the three papers are the only contracts open. The Guild and the nine other unions involved announced that they consider the merged firm—World Journal Tribune Inc.—a "new entity with which no contracts exist."

**10-Day Notice**

A notice of intent to merge was filed by the three publishers Mar. 22 in line with a promise to give the Justice Dept. 10 days' notice of any such intent. The promise was made last June and the government then abandoned its demand to see company records pertinent to merger talks.

The Justice Dept.'s advance approval is not needed, but the government could take legal action to block the merger if the consolidation appeared to be in violation of antitrust laws.

The publishers asserted the merger was "forced by the economics of the industry" here. They did not give a date when the new combine would go into operation, but speculation ranged from April 1 to 11.

Industry sources estimated that as many as 2,000 jobs might be eliminated.

**The publishers want to combine the Journal American and the World-Telegram into an afternoon paper called the World Journal. The Herald Tribune would continue as a morning newspaper but its Sunday edition would be combined with the Sunday Journal American to become the Sunday World Journal & Tribune.**

The publishers began meeting with the Guild Mar. 23, with ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson sitting in, and said they would also meet with the other newspaper unions involved.

The Guild kept its contracts with the three papers open as a result of the publishers' refusal to provide protection against job losses in the event of merger. Last January the Guild filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board stating the firms refused to bargain on the job-protection issue.

Spokesmen for that union and others said they hope a strike will not be necessary. Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the New York Guild said his union "sees no reason for anybody losing his job." Publishers, he said, will be called on to "justify any contemplated dismissal."

## Merit Scholar Graduates After 3.5 Years Study

Greensboro, N. C.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Robinson Young has been graduated from the University of North Carolina Teachers College here—the third holder of an AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship to receive a degree after 3.5 years of study. She also was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, scholastic honor society.

Mrs. Young was awarded her scholarship in 1962 while a high school student in Hickory, N. C., and led her class from the first year. She expects to continue her studies through a Woodrow Wilson fellowship which provides for study abroad.

# *Dubinsky Still in Harness As ILGWU Negotiator*

**New York—David Dubinsky's duties as president of the Ladies' Garment Workers will get his attention right up to the date of his retirement, June 15, he demonstrated in working out final terms of a new three-year agreement benefiting 5,000 workers in 12 states.**

**A day after his announcement of plans to step down as ILGWU president, Dubinsky held an 8 a.m. meeting in his office here with Pres. Richard Schwartz of Jonathan Logan, Inc., to complete negotiations on a contract covering 27 plants outside the major clothing centers.**

**The union described Logan as the "world's largest outwear firm." The contract renewal contains these terms:**

- **Wage increases totaling 12 percent in three installments beginning Mar. 1, 1966.**
- **Immediate elimination of any limit on make-up for piece workers.**
- **Minimum hourly rates for operators rising from $1.70 to $1.75 as of Mar. 1, $1.80 a year later and $1.85 a year after that, and average hourly piece rate yields for operators increasing from $2 to $2.10, $2.16 and $2.22 on the same dates.**

**Packers' minimums raised from $1.56 to $1.67 as of Mar. 1 and to $1.79 after two years; minimum for all other crafts increased, and inequities corrected.**

**Other contract changes include an increase in number of holidays to six in some plants, seven in others; and revisions in the basic master agreement including cost of living adjustments and maintenance of employment levels at existing plants when new plants are built.**

*To 'Lay Groundwork':*

# Early Talks Sought In GE, Westinghouse

Eight AFL-CIO unions which have adopted a program of coordinated bargaining with General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. have sent requests to the two firms for early meetings to "lay the groundwork" for scheduled contract negotiations.

In similar telegrams to GE Pres. Fred J. Borch and Westinghouse Pres. D. C. Burnham, the presidents of unions noted that delegates representing 120,000 workers at GE and 60,000 at Westinghouse had adopted joint bargaining goals for 1966 at a meeting in Washington Mar. 15.

The contracts of the unions on the major issues considered by the conference are the same, the union officials wrote, "and we naturally have developed a common program to improve our agreements."

**"We believe these goals are realistic and equitable," they continued. "We are confident that our belief will be confirmed by calm, considered examination of all the facts."**

Noting press statements by GE and Westinghouse officials that union "demands" are "excessive and unrealistic" and aimed at "crisis bargaining to force a strike," the telegrams declared:

"To the contrary, we believe that both management and unions have the responsibility to do everything possible to arrive at a peaceful settlement that will serve the best interests" of the parties and the public.

Observing that issues in this year's bargaining are "difficult and complicated," the union leaders said "we need a method by which we can freely explore these issues common to our unions in an unhurried manner, and effectively prepare the way for the kind of collective bargaining that would avoid last-minute crises."

They proposed an early meeting which would be informal, and would involve "no commitments as to future action by either group."

**The message to GE was signed by Presidents Edward F. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers, Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Carl W. Griepentrog of the Allied Industrial Workers, Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; George M. Parker of the Flint Glass Workers; Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists and Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers.**

The letter to Westinghouse was signed by the heads of the five unions which represent that firm's employes—the IBEW, AIW, IUE, IAM and the Flint Glass Workers.

At the Mar. 15 meeting more than 300 delegates from 150 local unions voted to abandon their single-union approach and establish a coordinated program aimed at helping GE-Westinghouse workers to "catch up" with the gains made recently in other industries.

**Included in the goals of talks due to start Aug. 1 at GE and Aug. 15 at Westinghouse are a substantial wage increase, with no geographic differentials; strengthened income and job security; the full union shop; and major improvements in pensions, insurance, and other benefits.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the eight-union committee that "you have a lot of catching-up to do." He repeated the pledge of full support voted by the federation's 1965 convention at San Francisco.

**MERGER POSSIBILITIES** were discussed with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by committees representing the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and the Papermakers & Paperworkers. From left to right are vice Pres. Jesse Whiddon of Pulp-Sulphite; UPP Vice Pres. John Strattan; Treas. Henry Segal and Vice Pres. L. H. Corrain of Pulp-Sulphite; UPP Vice Pres. Harry Sayre and UPP Sec.-Treas. Al E. Brown.

# *New York Action on Kingsport Called Example for All Cities*

The action of the New York City Board of Education in voting against buying textbooks produced by the struck Kingsport, Tenn., Press should encourage union members everywhere in their efforts to dissuade boards of education "from spending public funds to subsidize strikebreakers," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message to all state and local central bodies.

"This victory in the nation's largest school system should encourage you in your own efforts," Meany wrote. "It is our opinion that tax money collected from all segments of the population should not be used to support one party in a strike."

**The New York labor movement's education and information campaign, carried on for more than a year, stressed that substandard Kingsport wages constitute unfair competition for the city's own publishing houses—a point, Meany noted, that may be applicable elsewhere.**

"I hope this good news will inspire you to even greater efforts in support of this strike, which simply must be won," he declared.

The school board held a public hearing in February at which proponents and opponents were heard on the proposal to bar buying books produced at Kingsport Press. On Mar. 16 the members voted 5-4 to ban the purchase where books of equal value are available and also to send word of the board's position to all publishers who have printing and binding performed at the plant. Five unions have been on strike for a contract with Kingsport Press since Mar. 11, 1963.

**Board Enjoined**

Attorneys for the publishers asked the board to delay the effect of its action and, when it refused, obtained a temporary injunction in New York Supreme Court. Justice William C. Hecht, Jr., was to hold a hearing on whether the injunction would become permanent.

School Board Member Morris Iushewitz, who introduced the Kingsport Press resolution, said in urging its adoption:

**"We have a million organized workers in New York City. It is their money and their children that are being taught by these textbooks and they object to this money going to a place . . . where there are no unions and where the standards set by the unions and achieved in New York City cannot be achieved."**

Member Clarence Senior, who seconded Iushewitz's motion, said it should not be dealt with "on a narrow legalistic basis" but in the broader context of history and economic reality.

"We often forget," Senior said, that "it was the labor movement through mass meetings, petitions, letters and other pressures on public bodies" which helped overcome the opposition to public education and that labor "is one of our brightest hopes for a future which will see the Great Society become more than a slogan."

**Member John H. Lotz, who voted yes, said the business of the board would "come to a standstill if we waited for new precedents" and "this is a simple matter of a decision based . . . on social justice."**

Two other members voted for the resolution—Dr. Aaron Brown and Mrs. Rose Shapiro. Four voted against—Pres. Lloyd K. Garrison, Vice Pres. Alfred A. Giardino, Joseph G. Barkan and Thomas C. Burke.

Giardino said the motion if approved would set a dangerous precedent, propel the board into an "administrative quagmire" and "violate the basic principle of the selection of books on the basis of editorial content and excellence."

# Laid-Off Workers Key To NLRB Election Win

An employer who kept laid-off workers on the house organ mailing list and told them to stay on the company bowling team, with all fees paid, was hardly justified in claiming they had "no reasonable prospects of recall," the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Laid-off employes of the Master Vibrator Co. voted in an NLRB election Jan. 27, 1965, at Bowling Green, Ky., but their votes were challenged by management. The board overruled a regional director who had sustained the challenges, and ordered the ballots counted.

**The result was a gain of 24 votes for the Sheet Metal Workers, giving the union enough to force a runoff election. The revised vote tally was Sheet Metal 61, no union 54, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers 9.**

The company had moved its space heater manufacturing operations from Dayton, O., to Kentucky, where the representation election was held.

The employer laid off 36 employes twelve days before the vote and 26 more five days later. The board accepted management's assertion that the layoffs were all for economic reasons, noting that demand for space heaters by dairy farmers and construction contractors slackens at about the same time every year.

The issue was whether 32 laid-off workers, who voted challenged ballots, had a "reasonable expectancy of recall in the foreseeable future and were therefore eligible to vote."

**The board found no merit in the firm's claim that it had decided to stabilize its workforce at 95 employes through the year and said there was "no basis for concluding" that the laid-off employes would not be recalled. The board noted these other factors:**

"The plant manager told laid-off workers they were eligible for recall, in which event they would be reinstated with seniority; that they should keep him informed of any change of address; that the employer would continue to send them news of new products; that they should remain on the company bowling team, with shirts, equipment and fees paid by the employer; and that they were eligible to vote in the coming election."

## *Hawaii House Lauds New Federation*

**Honolulu—The House of Representatives of the Hawaii Legislature has adopted a resolution commending Hawaii unions and their members for establishing the Hawaii Federation of Labor.**

**AFL-CIO unions have made "outstanding contributions" toward the goal of an enriched life for every citizen and have helped create a stable environment in labor-management relations, said the resolution adopted Mar. 15.**

# Board Sets New Rule On Majority Challenge

The National Labor Relations Board, in a change of policy, has ruled that an employer challenging an incumbent union's bargaining rights must have "some reasonable grounds for believing that the union has lost its majority status since its certification."

The new rule was applied to a petition by the United States Gypsum Co. for an election in its Montevallo, Ala., quarry, mine and lime plant to decide whether employes still want to be represented in collective bargaining by the Steelworkers.

**A three-member panel of the board dismissed the petition after concluding that there is "no objective evidence" that could "furnish a reasonable basis for the employer to believe that the union might have lost its majority status."**

The Steelworkers have since 1958 held bargaining rights at Montevallo. The former plant owners, United Cement Co., Inc., sold out to U.S. Gypsum a year ago.

The board noted that the new owner "produced the same products as United, used the same property and machinery, and continued the same terms and conditions of employment." But it refused to check off dues, declined to deal with the union on grievances, and asked for an NLRB vote.

Under the old rule, the employer could go to the NLRB without any showing of a good-faith doubt and had the choice of deciding whether to ask for an election or to fight a refusal-to-bargain charge. Said the board:

**"In either case the rights of the employes to be represented are jeopardized, and the union is put to the choice of utilizing the time-consuming unfair labor practice route" or be compelled to "engage in endless election campaigning" at the end of each contract term or whenever the company changed hands.**

Under these circumstances, it said, "uninterrupted and stable bargaining relationships would be impaired and unions would be tempted to make unreasonable demands . . . to retain the allegiance of the employes."

## Printing Trades Hikes Average 10c in 1965

Union workers in the printing trades in cities of 100,000 or more gained wage increases averaging 10 cents an hour, or 2.8 percent, during the year ended July 1, 1965, the Labor Dept. reported.

The results of the survey, made by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, compared with a rise of 9 cents an hour, or 2.6 percent, in the previous year.

Rates averaged $3.73 for all workers in the industry, the study showed, with July 1 scales of $3.58 in book and job shops and $3.94 in newspaper establishments.

**ANGELS' HELPERS** are these third-year Painters' apprentices in Dallas, Tex., who donated their time and skill to painting the building of Angels, Inc., a school for mentally retarded children. The apprentices chose one of their number as foreman and finished the job in two and a half hours.

# California Bishops Join to Support Bargaining Rights for Farm Labor

Delano, Calif.—Substantial support for organized labor's call for new legislation to help farm workers has come from the top hierarchy of the Catholic Church in California.

It was set forth during a dramatic series of hearings in Sacramento, Visalia and Delano held by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor. The hearings produced these other developments:

● Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.), voicing dismay at the poor condition of one farm labor housing facility the subcommittee visited, promised to help get more federal funds to clear out rural slums "even though I am not known as an advocate of big government spending."

● Leaders of the Tulare-Kern County Independent Farm Workers Association, which labor representatives have called a "company union," were pressed into admitting they are employers, but then surprised the subcommittee by saying they favored a minimum wage and collective bargaining rights for farm workers.

● Testimony from AFL-CIO leaders; Benjamin Aaron, head of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California at Los Angeles; Gov. Edmund G. Brown, and the migrant ministry of the National Council of Churches all joined to emphasize their own strong support of pending legislation.

**The package of bills before the subcommittee would bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, stiffen child labor restrictions, and create a new system of farm labor recruitment and a National Advisory Commission on Migratory Workers.**

The major development of the hearings came when Bishop Hugh Donohoe of Stockton asked to be heard—for himself and on behalf of James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, and six other Catholic bishops of the state.

The state's Catholic leaders had not spoken out as a group on the grape strike in the Delano area called last September by the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the unaffiliated National Farm Workers Association, although some priests acting individually had joined in support of the strikers.

Growers had charged that the strike was the work of "outside agitators," but the joint statement of the Catholic leaders said "those who seek to organize farm laborers are not to be looked upon as outside agitators."

**"It is becoming evident," they said, "that unless farm workers are given the chance to organize, they are going to become wards of the state.**

"This one act (legislation giving collective bargaining rights to farm workers) will not solve the farm labor problem, but it will be a first and giant step toward a solution."

Growers, too, the churchmen said, should organize into their own associations so that then they "can bargain from a position of strength not only with the workers associations for a just contract, but also with the whole economy for a just share of the national wealth."

### Senators Applaud

When the bishops' statement was concluded, the three senators, Williams — Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.), Robert F. Kennedy (D-N. Y.) and Murphy—led the applause in violation of their own rules of procedures.

Williams is author of a number of bills to give farm workers equal protection under federal labor laws, and Kennedy is a strong supporter of the measures. Murphy has not committed himself yet, but did emphasize that he is in favor of collective bargaining for farm labor. He is a former president of the Screen Actors Guild, and said he is familiar with other casual workers in Hollywood, especially extras, who have problems akin to those of migrant farm workers.

"We were able to work out something for them," he said, noting that the film extras are covered by the federal labor laws.

**The key objection from growers to the idea of NLRB elections for farm workers was that the work force is not steady enough to permit creation of a system for such elections. Nevertheless, Martin Zaninovich, chief spokesman for the grape growers, said that "there is no strike in Delano" since "more than 5,000 of the people who regularly, year after year, have picked our crops, stayed on the job."**

Kennedy challenged Zaninovich to explain how there can be 5,000 regular workers and, at the same time, such an unsteady work force that no election system is possible.

Zaninovich said the workers "voted with their feet, so to speak," when they went through the picket lines to work in the vineyards.

### Let Them Vote

Kennedy noted that "in Mississippi, I have heard some people say Negroes don't want to vote and so there was no need for the voting rights bill—all we say is give them an opportunity and let them vote with secret ballots if they want to."

Sheriff's deputies and police denied union complaints that they had harassed pickets, but Kern County Sheriff Leroy Gaylen told the committee his deputies regularly took pictures of all pickets. Once, he said, they arrested 40 pickets on charges of unlawful assembly as they marched peacefully in front of a grape vineyard along a public road. He did it, he explained, because "some workers in the field said they would cut the hearts out of the pickets if we didn't do something, so we just removed the cause of the problem."

**Kennedy suggested that the sheriff "take this opportunity to read the constitution of the United States."**

After the hearings ended, many of the grape strikers joined in a dramatic, 300-mile pilgrimage from Delano to Sacramento to call attention to the strike and protest the wages and working conditions of all farm workers. The pilgrimage is scheduled to end with a high mass on Easter Sunday in Sacramento.

## *New Committee List Issued by AFL-CIO*

**A new roster of AFL-CIO standing committees was issued Mar. 18 with the following officers listed as chairmen:**

**Civil Rights, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Education, Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann; Ethical Practices, Vice Pres. George M. Harrison; Legislative, Pres. George Meany; Economic Policy, Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.**

**Housing, Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates; Political Education, Meany; Organization, Reuther; Intl. Affairs, Harrison; Public Relations, Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin; Veterans Affairs, Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton; Social Security, Vice Pres. M. A. Hutcheson; Safety & Occupational Health, Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh; Research, Schnitzler; Community Services, Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.**

Farewell to Farm Union:

# *Patton Urges Drive For Lasting Peace*

Denver, Colo.—Mankind's first job is to build a lasting peace based on psychological change, not power, James G. Patton declared in his farewell address as president of the National Farmers Unions.

"An empty belly, a diseased body and an ignorant brain know no politics," Patton told the NFU's 64th convention here. "In a road to peace, it must be the job of mankind to close the gap of poverty, a poverty which grew out of colonial materialism.

"We in America can't live as an island of plenty—a big, white house on the hill with all the poor people living around in the malaria-ridden mud huts in the valley—or the poor people will rise and destroy the big white house. And the rich who live in the big, white house will have their heads beaten into the ground."

**Patton stepped down at 63 after 25 years as president during which the NFU tripled in membership while the number of farmers was declining sharply, increased its resources, gained fame as a progressive force, helped shape legislation and served as a link between the nation's farmers and organized workers.**

In his place the convention elected Tony Dechant, who for the past 20 years has been NFU secretary-treasurer.

### Farewell Dinner Set

Organized labor will bid farewell to Patton at a dinner in Washington on Mar. 28. The sponsoring committee includes all members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council with Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists as chairman.

The delegates adopted policy statements urging extension of the minimum wage law to cover "all employes;" improved unemployment compensation legislation; enforcement of immigration laws so as to eliminate illegal entrants, and a migratory farm labor program that includes wage, health, safety and housing guarantees for the workers themselves and education for their children.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey sent a filmed address to the convention in which he said that if South Viet Nam and its neighbors had had the family farm system and farm cooperatives of the United States, "I doubt that the Communist movement would make any progress."

**Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education said that farmers and workers must stick together to enact the "big, unfinished legislative programs that will benefit all the people."**

The people who fight organized labor, he pointed out, are the same ones who fight effective farm programs.

"Farmers and workers have both learned the hard way," he added, "that failure to wage our struggle in the political arena exacts a bitter price in good legislation that fails or bad legislation that passes."

Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) of the House Banking & Currency Committee, another speaker, sharply attacked the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board raising interest rates on short-term Treasury financing.

**The convention adopted a resolution calling for FRB reorganization to include farm, labor and small business representation.**

Other speakers included Sec. of Agriculture Orville Freeman, who discussed domestic farm programs; Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), who predicted that extreme right-wingers will spend $12 million in the November election; and Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, who urged NFU support for enactment of the fair packaging and labeling bill sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

## Walter Schevenels, ICFTU Leader Dies

Walter Schevenels, general secretary of the European Regional Organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, died at his home in Brussels at the age of 71.

Pres. George Meany sent a cable expressing the "deepest sympathy" of the AFL-CIO to his widow.

The son of Jules Schevenels, one of the founders of the Belgian metalworkers' federation, he joined the union when he started work in Antwerp after attending Ghent University. He held union posts while still in his 20s, and in 1929 was elected general secretary of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions.

When the World Federation of Trade Unions was founded in 1945, he was placed in charge of its industrial field operations. He took over the ERO post soon after the ICFTU was organized in 1949 after free world labor bolted the WFTU.

**DISCUSSING SHIPYARD PROBLEMS** during a three-day meeting of the East Coast Metal Trades Council were, left to right: Sen. Donald Russell (D-S.C.); Sec.-Treas. Clayton W. Bilderback of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Page Groton, director of the Boilermakers' Iron Shipbuilders Council; Rep. J. Oliva Huot (D-N.H.), and Pres. Saul Stein, of the East Coast Metal Trades Council.

*NLRB Finds Unanimously:*

# Textile Chain Guilty Of Anti-Union Drive

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The board's refusal to issue an order awarding bargaining rights to the TWUA in the three plants directly involved would be carried to federal court, he said.

A Stevens Co. spokesman, without commenting on the board's finding of "flagrant unlawfulness" in the company's resistance to worker organization, noted that in eight NLRB elections since the TWUA campaign began in 1963 the union had been defeated.

The three-plant case carried to the labor board was a consolidation of numerous unfair labor charges filed by the TWUA involving J. P. Stevens Co. mills in the Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and Greenville and Rock Hill, S. C., areas.

**In a six-month hearing, Trial Examiner Horace A. Ruckel compiled a 12,000-page record involving the testimony of 384 witnesses on scores of incidents. Ruckel in an intermediate order directed the reinstatement with backpay of 69 ousted employes; the NLRB ruled that a 70th worker was illegally discharged and a 71st illegally refused reinstatement.**

The NLRB decision cited these "wholesale" anti-union firings and also found the existence of company spying on union activity, threatened reprisals for union adherence, intimidation of employes because of statements to the labor board, the altering of working conditions to thwart union activity, a pattern in which some employes were barred from pro-union conduct while others were stimulated to anti-union activity.

Noting that the company's tactics had included the posting of the names of union members, then scratching off the names of employes persuaded to withdraw, the NLRB upheld the examiner's ruling that this was clearly "an intimidatory tactic which was deliberately calculated to, and did, coerce and restrain employes" in their exercise of self-organizing rights.

**Protest Denied**

The NLRB also upheld the examiner—over company protests—in ordering the posting of notices in all J. P. Stevens' Carolina plants rather than merely the three plants directly involved in the case.

"We find no merit" in such a protest, the board ruled.

"The unfair labor practices were so extensive and so well publicized that they must inevitably have had a coercive impact" on workers in other plants in the area, it declared. "We find that this posting is necessary in order that such employes may be reasonably secure in the exercise of their . . . rights and to remedy this atmosphere of fear."

# New Tax Law Means Change In Pay Checks

The amount of federal income taxes withheld from each worker's pay will be changed under the new tax law effective May 1.

The new law neither increases nor decreases the amount of tax actually due. Its purpose is to bring the amount withheld from workers' paychecks closer to the tax owed at the end of the year. The effect will be to reduce withholding, and increase take-home pay, for the lowest-paid workers, and to increase the deduction for those in the higher pay brackets.

Below are examples of what the change in weekly withholding rates will mean to typical wage earners, as drawn from information in the Internal Revenue Service's Employer's Tax Guide:

**For a married taxpayer with two children claiming four exemptions:**

| *Weekly Earnings* | *Old Rate* | *New Rate* |
|---|---|---|
| $ 50 | none | none |
| 60 | $ 1.40 | $ 0.50 |
| 70 | 2.80 | 1.90 |
| 80 | 4.20 | 3.30 |
| 90 | 5.60 | 4.80 |
| 100 | 7.20 | 6.50 |
| 150 | 14.50 | 14.70 |
| 200 | 20.80 | 23.20 |
| 250 | 27.80 | 32.70 |

**For a single taxpayer claiming one exemption for himself:**

| *Weekly Earnings* | *Old Rate* | *New Rate* |
|---|---|---|
| $ 50 | $ 5.30 | $ 5.20 |
| 60 | 6.70 | 6.90 |
| 70 | 8.10 | 8.60 |
| 80 | 9.50 | 10.30 |
| 90 | 10.90 | 12.00 |
| 100 | 12.60 | 14.10 |
| 150 | 19.90 | 24.60 |

# Mississippi Vote Won by ACWA

Richton, Miss. — The Clothing Workers climaxed an organizing campaign here by winning a National Labor Relations Board election, 182-47, among employes of the Mid South Mfg. Co.

The union held its meetings—possibly the first ever held in Perry County—in a store with a window open to public view.

AFL-CIO Assistant Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes, who worked with the ACWA on the drive, reported the firm, which makes pants and uniforms, held several "captive audience" meetings in the plant urging "no" votes.

# *Tax Dodge Guide Shows How the Rich Get Richer*

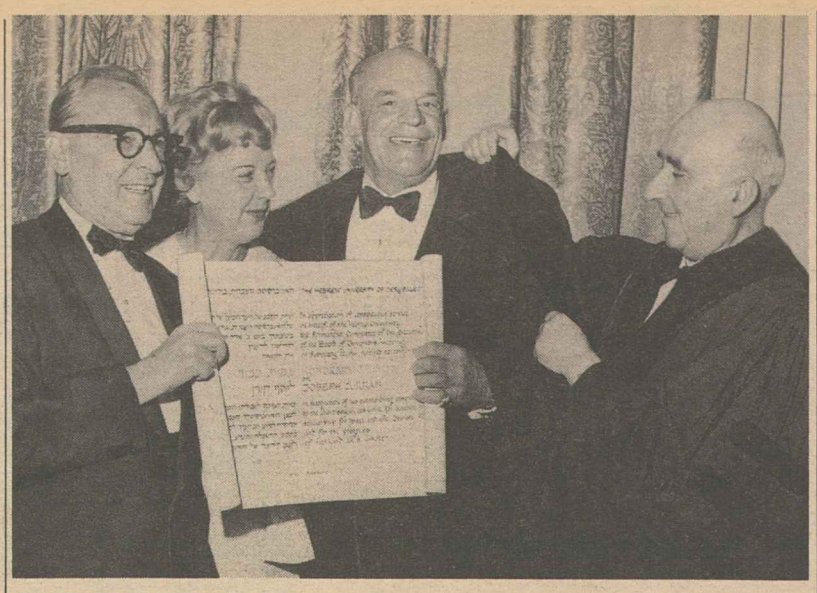
**"Are you getting tax-free dollars from your company?**

**"Have you been combining your pleasure trips with business for maximum tax savings?**

**"If you already have $50,000 insurance coverage paid for by the company, are you aware of a way to bypass the new $50,000 tax-free limit?"**

**Unless you can answer "Yes" to these and similar questions, the Research Institute of America advises, you should get their special report, "Tax Breaks That Lead to Executive Wealth."**

**There's only one rub. You sort of have to have some wealth to start with before you can take advantage of what the firm describes as "100 percent legitimate" methods of avoiding taxes. Chapters such as "The Extra Investment Credit in a Nutshell" aren't likely to be of much help to a wage-earner who pays the full tax rate on his weekly paycheck.**



**HONORARY FELLOWSHIP** was bestowed on Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the National Maritime Union by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem on his 60th birthday. Acting on behalf of the university was Justice Haim Cohn (right) of the Israel Supreme Court. The honor was given at a dinner in New York which raised $100,000 to establish a Joseph Curran Fund for the Humanities at the university. At left are Mrs. Curran and Pres. Nathaniel L. Goldstein of the American Friends of Hebrew University.

# *New Candidates Enter Coast Primary Races*

The uncertainties in California's bubbling political races became more complicated when Lloyd N. Hand, recently protocol chief for the Dept. of State, resigned to enter the Democratic primary as a candidate for lieutenant governor.

Democrats already had two candidates for nomination for the post—Glenn M. Anderson, the two-term incumbent, and Thomas Braden, newspaper publisher and president of the state school board.

A three-candidate race for the Democratic nomination for governor also shaped up as Carlton B. Goodlett, a Negro publisher, announced he would run against incumbent Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown and Los Angeles Mayor Samuel W. Yorty.

**On the Republican Side, Robert Finch, campaign manager for Richard M. Nixon in the 1960 presidential race, is considered certain of the GOP nomination for lieutenant governor. The battle for nomination for governor is strictly between Ronald Reagan, movie and TV actor, and former Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, although Warren Dorn, a Los Angeles County supervisor, is a late entry.**

A sharp fight is shaping up also in Oregon, where Rep. Robert B. Duncan, with a liberal voting record and openly supporting Pres. Johnson's Viet Nam Policy, is challenged for the Senate nomination by former Federal Power Commissioner Howard Morgan, a critic on Viet Nam issues. Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, also a critic, is the certain Republican nominee.

In South Carolina, former Gov. Ernest F. Hollings announced he would run for Democratic nomination for the Senate to fill the last two years of the late Sen. Olin D. Johnston's unexpired term. The incumbent is Sen. Donald S. Russell, who resigned as governor last year.

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, six times elected, said in Little Rock that he would not seek the Democratic nomination and re-election to a seventh term. He qualified his statement by saying he might re-enter the race if his party failed to come up with some other candidate against Republican Winthrop Rockefeller.

# Chicago SIU Local Wins Unit of 600

Chicago — Local 300 of the United Industrial Workers, a Seafarers' affiliate, cracked the Marriott-Hot Shoppes' non-union stronghold by winning bargaining rights among nearly 600 employes of Marriott In-Flite Services here.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was 299 for Local 300 to 203 for no union, with 60 ballots challenged and one void. The union, after certification, will bargain for chefs, dispatchers, food preparation workers, drivers, factory clerical workers and others who help supply food to eight airlines from kitchens at O'Hare Field and nearby Schiller Park, Ill.

**During a campaign that started in January, Local 300 filed a series of unfair labor practice charges against hostile management actions, but waived hearings on them to expedite the election.**

# Postal Union Votes Merger With Clerks

Members of the National Postal Union voted 7-1 approval of a merger agreement with the AFL-CIO-affiliated United Federation of Postal Clerks.

The mail referendum, tallied under supervision of the Honest Ballot Association, brought 29,156 votes for merger, 4,153 opposed, and 192 invalid ballots. Two-thirds of the union's members voted in the referendum.

**A special convention of the Postal Clerks will open in Cleveland Apr. 1 to act on the merger. If approved by convention, as the UFPOC board has recommended, the agreement will be formally signed. The combined union, with nearly 200,000 members, will hold its convention Aug. 8-13 at Louisville, Ky., under the name of the United Federation of Postal Unions.**

Conclusion of the merger would heal an eight-year split in postal clerks' ranks, stemming from a 1958 convention dispute which led to the establishment of a rival union. The Postal Clerks hold nationwide exclusive bargaining rights for the country's 240,000 post office clerks. The NPU has local bargaining rights at a number of big post offices, including New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles and St. Paul.

Both UFPOC Pres. E. C. Hallbeck and NPU Pres. Sidney A. Goodman gave strong support to the merger effort. Conventions of the two unions in 1964 authorized negotiations and a joint merger committee reached an "agreement on principles" last year. Executive boards of the two unions concurred and a special NPU convention in February voted 45,091 to 3,486 approval, subject to referendum ratification.

# Labor Hits Budget Cuts For Key Departments

A House Appropriations subcommittee was urged by the AFL-CIO to restore funds cut from budget proposals for financing the Dept. of Labor, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and several related agencies.

Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller cited specific Budget Bureau slashes in proposed HEW programs:

- A $6.7 million reduction for research and enforcement of existing regulations in the occupational safety field. "This is ridiculously shortsighted economy," Biemiller said, allowing "avoidable industrial diseases to plague and afflict American workers." He was particularly concerned, he said, that no funds were proposed for implementing a five-year program "to eliminate or control job factors harmful to workers' health."

- A group of "substantial cuts" in the education field, including a reduction of $69 million below the amount authorized for vocational training, a $12 million reduction in federal support of teaching programs in land grant colleges, and reductions in student loan funds under the National Defense Education Act.

**Biemiller also sharply criticized proposed Administration reductions in money appropriated for so-called "federally impacted" school districts—districts in which children of federally employed families live.**

"In many communities, the proposed cuts very nearly offset the increased aid provided in the 1965 Elementary & Secondary Education Act," he observed. "To provide new funds and then take away existing funds is no different from failure to provide funds for education in the first place."

On the Dept. of Labor budget, Biemiller gave particular emphasis to the failure of budgetary officials to provide additional field investigators to step up enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Equal Pay Act and the Service Contracts Act.

Some 2,500 investigations are planned for the current wage-hour enforcement arm under the new Service Contracts Act, he observed, but the staff is already undermanned and "at least 40 more investigators" should be added.

Citing a $50,000 reduction item pared from the Labor Dept. budget for listing of foreign trade union organizations, Biemiller said "this is false economy indeed." The AFL-CIO, he remarked, devotes "nearly a quarter of its income to help and strengthen development of free trade unions in other lands" and finds the Dept. of Labor directories a "vitally important basic tool."

## Jewelry Union Chosen At Cincinnati Plant

Cincinnati, O.—The Jewelry Workers won bargaining rights for employes of the I. B. Goodman Co. here, 34-11, in a National Labor Relations Board election. The firm of manufacturing jewelers, one of the largest in the Ohio Valley, had resisted union organizing efforts for many years.

## Weapon Against Poverty

**THE WAGE-HOUR BILL** voted out by the House Labor Committee is probably the single most important new weapon in the war on poverty, in the struggle for social justice.

By extending coverage of the minimum wage law to an additional 7 million persons—bringing the total to 37 million—the bill gives new hope to the working poor for a way out of poverty.

By raising the wage floor for those 30 million now covered to $1.60 in February 1968, it provides the difference between nagging need and a small measure of decency.

**The bill is a beginning, a down payment and a welcome improvement in the law. But while it may smooth some of the raw edges of poverty, the job is not complete. To secure a full measure of social justice for all workers, coverage must in the future be extended to all and the hourly wage set at $2 an hour.**

We urge prompt passage in the House of the committee bill. But the task of overcoming poverty, want and deprivation is not finished. The struggle will go on with labor in the vanguard.

## Labor and the Schools

**THE ACTION** of the New York City Board of Education barring purchase of textbooks from the struck Kingsport Press if books of equal value are available is a milestone in the historic relationship between the labor movement and education.

This point of view was eloquently expressed by Board Member Clarence Senior. He said in voting for the resolution:

"The history of the public school system in the United States would be much shorter if it had not been for the labor movement. We often forget that there was widespread opposition to education.

**"The argument was that our republic would be wrecked if the common man were given an education, and it was the labor movement through mass meetings, petitions, letters and other pressures on public bodies which helped magnificently in supplying the steam without which this opposition would not have been overcome for decades.**

"Second, the same interests who opposed education for the people also opposed unions and for the same reasons; they threatened the establishment. In most of the country this opposition has been overcome but the South still fights the organization of workers.

"Third, the labor movement, with its attempts to build an industrial democracy to complete and strengthen our political democracy, is one of the brightest hopes for a future which will see the great society become more than a slogan.

"Fourth, we are presented in this case with an opportunity to express ourselves on behalf of an expansion of democracy in the region of the country which is most benighted in regard to modern labor relations, has the highest levels of illiteracy in the nation and the most horrendous record of denial of equal opportunity in our democracy.

**"And finally, I do not believe that these are non-educational matters that we are asked to deal with and vote on. On the contrary, a strictly legalistic view would confine us always to the type of education which so often dooms schools to a self-defeating aloofness from the realities of the social struggle.**

"Without an expansion of the participation of people in the improvement of their own lives and their own fortunes, we will never build a real functioning democracy."

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*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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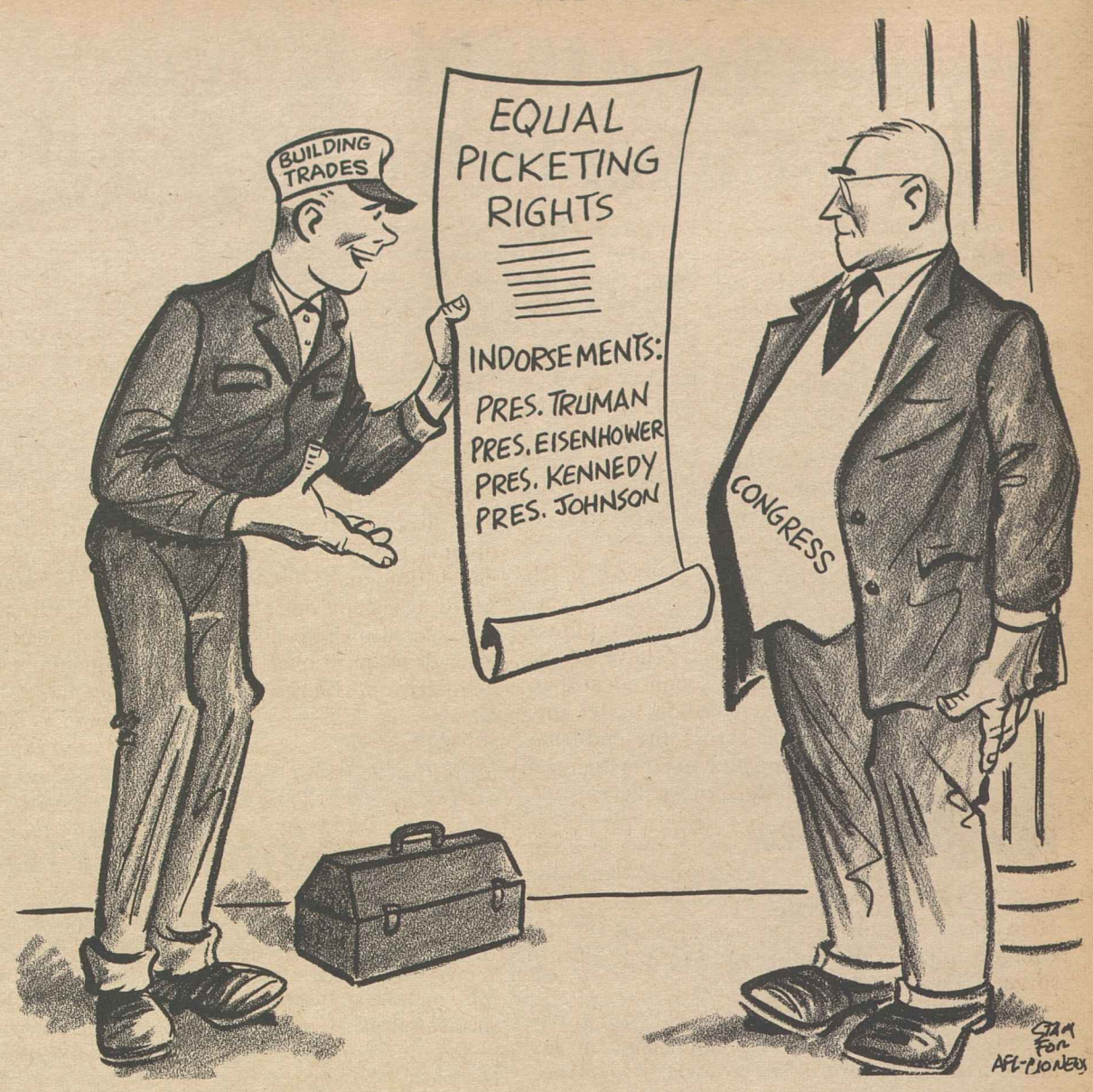
## 'There's Room for Your Name'




***At Building Trades Conference:***

# Meany Cites Labor's 'Power' As Instrument for Nation's Good

*The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Washington.*

**I WOULD LIKE** to review the present picture of American labor in relation to government, in relation to the public as a whole, as it presents itself at the present time.

There is a vicious propaganda campaign going on, spearheaded by the employer organizations. This campaign is directed against the American trade union movement. The public is being told, from editorial pages, from slanted news, from articles in our slick paper magazines, that American labor is too powerful, that it has too much political power, that it is a bad influence on the economy of the country as a whole.

They hold over the heads of the American people the threat of inflation and they tie that to what they call the unrestricted power of unions to exact exorbitant wage demands. In other words, the country is facing a catastrophe, we are told, and the culprit is the organized labor movement.

**Let me say something about power. We know what power is. We meet it across the bargaining tables. We see it in the management structure from one end of this country to another. I have no objection to a powerful trade union movement and I don't see why anyone else should have an objection so long as that power is directed toward the good of the country as a whole.**

I contend that when we improve the standards of life of all of the American people, when we build up the purchasing power that keeps this dynamic economy of ours the envy of the entire world, when we fight to eliminate disease and poverty, when we struggle to bring millions of people under the minimum wage law—people who do not belong to our unions—when we use our dollars and our prestige and our time in order to build up democracy in South America and Africa and Asia on the very simple theory that by building up democracy in those lands we make democracy a little safer here at home—when we do all of these things, when we contribute one-third of the money contributed to the great charitable organizations in this country, through our machinery, yes, when we do all of these things I submit that we are using our power for the good of the country as a whole, not selfishly for ourselves.

**WE ARE THE LARGEST** group of private citizens in this country. Twenty-four percent of the income of the AFL-CIO is spent outside this country, spent to help workers in other parts of the world develop trade unions on the very simple theory that where free trade unions are developed there can be no dictatorship, and also on the very simple theory that the more freedom there is in the world and the less dictatorship there is in the world, the safer we are here in the United States of America in pursuing and preserving our democratic way of life. So we are going to continue to do our job—the simple job of advancing the standards of the American wage earner, improving life for himself and his family. We are going to continue to meet our responsibilities to the nation as a whole.

And we are going to concentrate on more and better political action. We are not going to spend a lot of time crying over spilt milk. If we need a two-thirds vote to pass a labor bill, we have got to go out and get the two-thirds vote and get them over there on Capitol Hill. This is the way to meet the Dirksen challenge.

**I am not the least bit pessimistic about what has happened. After all, in the field of labor legislation, going back over the years, we find that you get a setback now and a setback then. But, in the final analysis, when you look at the picture from the very inception of the American trade union movement, right up to this minute, it has been a picture of constant progress, constant advance, constant improvement in the conditions of life and of work for the American wage earner and his family. And I am sure that it is going to continue to be that way.**

I am sure that in this fight the representatives of the building trades who are present in this room are going to make a significant contribution, a contribution that will result in a better and more representative group on Capitol Hill who understand what poverty means, who understand what we are trying to do when we say we want to drive poverty, disease, degradation from the American scene. And who understand that there is nothing wrong with power when power is used for human good.

***Morgan Says:***

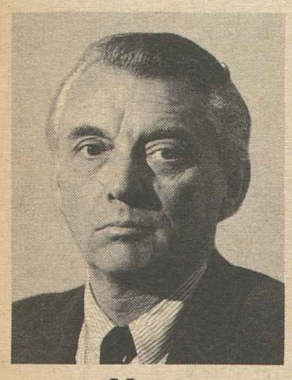
# Justice 'A Little More Equal' With Warren Heading Court

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**SPOKANE, WASH.,**—Color this warmly and call it, if you like, a transcontinental birthday greeting card.

Over the entrance to the glistening white marble Supreme Court building in Washington is carved the legend, "Equal Justice Under Law." Given man's persistent weaknesses in a society which is still a bit short of perfect, maybe that phrase will always have to be more a sought ideal than a realized fact. But justice across this land from Spokane to Savannah is a little more equal than it was a decade ago, so it may not be amiss to add a public salute to one of the men most instrumental in this development, the Chief Justice of the United States. According to unimpeachable sources, Earl Warren is now 75.



**Morgan**

Prof. Fred Rodell of the Yale Law School has already rated Warren as the greatest chief justice in the nation's history. Some historians, of liberal as well as conservative bent, may insist on qualifying that judgment and ask what happened to John Marshall but few historians, if any, are likely to challenge seriously the conclusion that no head of the nation's judicial branch has ever held human values higher than this big, soft-spoken but sometimes quick-tempered native of California who has been Chief Justice for nearly 13 years.

**To the axiom that ours is a "government of laws, not of men", Warren has joined the equal truth that laws are made by men and that infallibility does not invariably attach to either. The thrust of his whole legal philosophy is fairness, which, come to think of it, is not a bad synonym for justice. Warren has exasperated many a literal-minded lawyer by cutting through learned briefs with long citations to demand simply whether justice was actually served in the case. "Were you fair?" he persists.**

Once, a visitor to his chambers raised the question of why we Americans take so little time to think about the law and the value of our judicial system, and why it is we seem to pay so little attention and respect to the Bill of Rights.

(The Chief Justice earlier, at a time when the McCarthyite Communist-in-government scare was still in strident cry, had suggested in a speech that citizens might not ratify the Bill of Rights if it were then put to a popular vote.) Warren mused that it was an odd thing about the Constitution and its amendments, we pay lip service to it, we talk about this structure as the Palladium, safeguarding the nation, yet when it is assaulted we are apt to be looking the other way. Or indeed we may join noisily in the assault in a narrow, selfish reaction obscuring the interests of society as a whole.

This was the kind of outcry which greeted the first landmark decisions of the Chief Justice's tenure, in which he quietly persuaded a dubious and divergent court to converge in a unanimous opinion proclaiming segregation in public schools unconstitutional. This was the kind of outcry heard again and again as the Warren Court, as it was increasingly becoming, fortified in decision after decision (though by no means unanimously) its majestic insistence that equal justice under law means what it says or it means nothing. So came the rulings that there could not be one system of justice for people suspected of being Communists, or Negroes, or Mexicans and another system for the rest of us. This shattered the private worlds of a lot of people who, consciously or unconsciously embraced the theory expounded in George Orwell's "Animal Farm" that all persons are equal but some are more equal than others.

No wonder that many little old ladies (and gentlemen) put on their tennis shoes, donned their sheets, seized their Birch rods of fear and prejudice and hurried off to impeach Earl Warren. He and his high bench had destroyed their values.

**AND THE END** is not yet, either of change or resistance to it. Already the complexion of state legislatures is beginning to change from rural to urban under the force of the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" reapportionment decisions. Chief Justice Warren considers these the most profoundly important opinions handed down since he resigned as three-term governor of California in September 1953 to head the Court. And another spate of decisions impends involving safeguards to the rights of suspects and prisoners.

**The pandemonium of protests ("soft on communism;" "coddling criminals") has not pleased Warren, but perhaps his personal pain has been held to a minimum in part by the hope that out of this turmoil may emerge a national attitude more inclined to accept the wisdom of Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, who said, in effect, if the public will be as outraged over a wrong as the person wronged, it will have a system of justice.**

In a real sense the improvements in American justice are a monument to Earl Warren at 75. But the monument is not finished. The work of a democracy never is.

***The Dirksen Amendment:***

# Bid to Kill 1 Man, 1 Vote Rule Seen Headed for Third Defeat

**DESPITE** a well-financed nationwide publicity drive aimed at overturning the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling, the so-called Dirksen Amendment is headed for its third defeat in as many years, a union spokesman has predicted.

All the evidence points to rejection "by an even larger margin" this year than in the past, Jack Beidler, legislative director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

**All but 11 states have now reapportioned their legislatures on a strict population basis, Beidler noted, and 15 have held legislative sessions without any tendency to neglect the needs and interests of the once-dominant rural areas. "The rural areas have done as well—or better—in the reapportioned legislatures as they did before," he added.**

Beidler cited the case of Virginia, where, he said, the "one man, one vote" principle has brought about a dramatic change in state government and has "considerably boosted the interests" of education, child development and mental health. "I believe the change has all been for the better—for the best interests of Virgina and Virginians," he said.

**HE CHARGED** that the Committee for Government of the People, the organization conducting the campaign in behalf of the Dirksen Amendment, has been circulating "thoroughly misleading" and false claims. One such claim is that the proposed amendment "was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee," Beidler said.

**"This is simply not true," he declared, "it was not approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee," but instead was reported "without recommendation," and then only because its sponsor, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.), threatened otherwise to filibuster the Immigration Reform Bill.**

Reporters questioning Beidler on the AFL-CIO produced public service program, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network, were Julius Duscha of the Washington Post and John Averill, congressional correspondent for the Los Angeles Times.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**THE SYSTEM** of state poll taxes—a subject of intense controversy and an enormous amount of hairsplitting for at least a quarter of a century—fell like a stone when the Supreme Court ruled 6-3 that Virginia's state tax is unconstitutional.

The majority opinion, written by Justice William O. Douglas, relied squarely on the 14th Amendment, declaring that no state can deprive a person of the equal protection of the laws.

**A state violates the equal protection clause, he said, whenever it makes "the affluence of the voter or payment of any fee an election standard."**

"Wealth or fee-paying has no relation to voting qualifications," he declared. "The right to vote is too precious, too fundamental, to be burdened or conditioned."

This is the third significant federal court ruling this year on state poll taxes, and the poll-taxers have lost them all. In a suit brought by the Dept. of Justice, a three-judge court knocked out the Texas tax as a qualification for voting in state elections. In another, also a Justice Dept. action, a three-judge court split 2-1 in voiding the Alabama tax.

In the Alabama decision, the court held that the tax was intended to discriminate against Negro citizens, and did. In Texas, the court held that discrimination was the original purpose but ruled out the tax on other grounds, as comparable to a state's attempt to tax freedom of speech.

**The Virginia case was brought by private persons, residents of the state, although the Dept. of Justice joined in arguing the case in behalf of the plaintiffs. The Supreme Court pointed to its earlier "one man, one vote" decision on the apportionment of state legislatures, in which it had said all voters were entitled to equal protection under state laws, and Douglas said:**

"We decline to qualify that principle by upholding this [Virginia] poll tax."

The poll tax was ended as a requirement for voting in federal elections by the adoption of a constitutional amendment. Texas, Virginia, Alabama and Mississippi, however, held on to the system as a requirement for participating in non-federal elections. Now the system is swept aside in its entirety, for state and local elections as well.

* * *

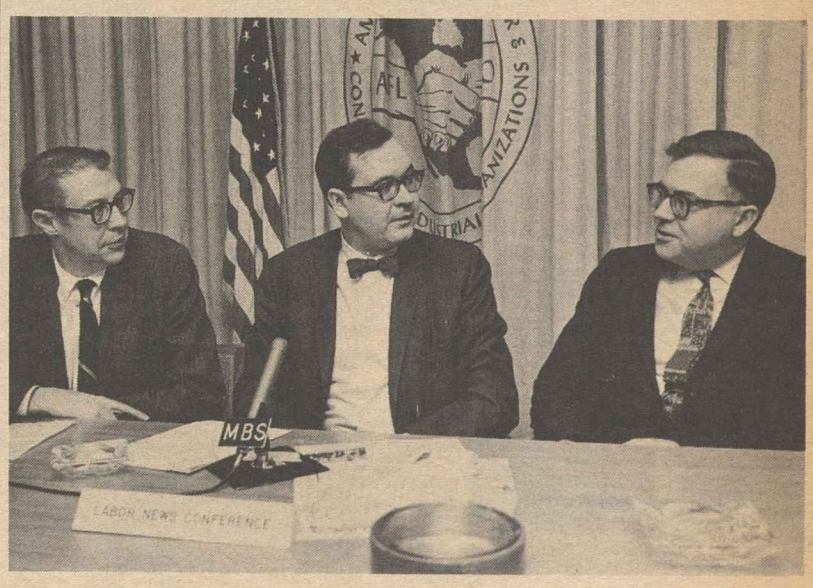
**THE VIRGINIA DECISION** is another of the many events—the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are others—that have cleared the way for an expansion of the electorate among groups that for practical purposes have been disenfranchised.

The court decision in Texas led the way for a special two-week registration period, and more than half a million citizens took advantage of their new freedom from restrictions to qualify as voters. The influx of new voters—among Negroes, those of Mexican descent as in Texas, the low-income groups generally—is bound to have an effect in future elections.

**It may be conceded, as Justice John Marshall Harlan stated in dissenting in the Virginia case, that property qualifications and poll taxes were once a traditional part of the nation's political structure. Alexander Hamilton certainly believed that people with property are "more responsible, more educated, more knowledgeable" than others, and in many states early in our history there were property or tax-payment qualifications on the right to vote.**

The people have gradually got rid of them—by state legislative action, by congressional action, by whatever means have been found available and useful. And city workers for generations played a part in this rejection of the tradition that the franchise may be restricted by improper and irrelevant means.

The Supreme Court action, applying the equal protection clause as a test on state poll taxes, ends another improper restriction.




**THE DIRKSEN AMENDMENT** to kill "one man, one vote" reapportionment of state legislatures is headed for its third defeat, Legislative Dir. Jack Beidler (center) of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. predicted. He was questioned by John Averill (left) of the Los Angeles Times and Julius Duscha of the Washington Post on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO weekly public affairs program on the Mutual Radio Network.

***How to Buy:***

# Food Industry Attacks Plans To Aid Consumers, Farmers

By Sidney Margolius

**AFTER A YEAR** of study, the staff of the National Commission on Food Marketing has made several recommendations that can help you keep down the cost of food.

But it didn't take long for the food industry to launch a bitter attack on these few proposals that would benefit both consumers and farmers. In fact, food-industry spokesmen were slamming back the next day.

Now it remains for the commission itself to decide whether to endorse or ignore its staff's recommendations. These include:

- The development of simple grades, such as A, B and C, to appear on all cans and packages. These would tell you just what quality you can expect.
- Passage of the bill urged by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) which would require clearer labeling of net contents, and in general bar packaging which may tend to deceive.
- Elimination of trading stamps.
- Prohibiting manufacturers from selling the same goods under different brand names at different prices.

The commission started its study because consumers have been paying more for food while farmers have been getting a decreasing share of the food dollar. The "marketing spread"—the difference between what you pay and what the farmer gets—used to be about 50 cents, what the food industry took for processing and selling the food. But in recent years it has expanded to 60 cents, and sometimes more.

**For one reason, families have been buying more of the ready-to-eat foods on which manufacturers and stores usually get a higher mark-up. In fact, processing has got to the point where housewives don't even buy foods by their own name any more. Instead of oat, wheat or corn cereal, they buy "Kix," "Jets," "Puffs" and "Twinkles." Such sugar-sprinkled or cocoa-flavored cereals can cost as much as 96 cents a pound.**

Too, manufacturers have been spending more of your food dollar on packaging and advertising. In just 10 years the amount spent on food advertising almost tripled and by 1964 totaled $2.2 billion, according to Service, the U.S. Agriculture Dept. newsletter.

**NOR ARE** higher wages really to blame for today's higher food prices. Experts testified before the commission that labor costs in food stores remained at the same 7 cents of your dollar from 1954 to 1964. Increases in hourly earnings were exactly matched by increases in output.

Another reason for the higher food prices is that gross margins of supermarkets now average about 20 percent compared to 12 percent when supers first appeared, Pres. Jerry Voorhis of the Cooperative League told the inquiry. Biggest increases in expenses have been in rents (quadrupled), interest payments (tripled) and advertising and promotion, Voorhis pointed out.

**One of the most useful recommendations is that manufacturers be required to show an official grade on cans and packages. Then you would know that a particular brand meets an established standard for that grade, and have an intelligent basis for comparing values.**

We did have such grades during World War II, but canners got this requirement eliminated as soon as they could after the war. The Agriculture Dept. has many such quality designations. Food processors and distributors usually use official grades in their own purchasing, but not often on their retail packages.

Agriculture Dept. grades are shown in a shield and say "U.S."; for example, "U.S. Grade A". Unofficial grades such as just "Grade A" or "Fancy" may be merely the manufacturer's own idea of the quality. Here are official grades sometimes shown on foods, in order of descending quality:

Beef, veal lamb: U.S. Choice, Good, Standard.
Poultry: U.S. A and B.
Eggs: U.S. AA, A and B (or may show state grades such as A, B and C).
Canned and processed fruits and vegetables: U.S. Grade A or U.S. Fancy; U. S. Grade B or U.S. Choice; U.S. Extra Standard; U.S. Grade C or U.S. Standard.
Cheddar cheese: U.S. Grades AA and A.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT.
AFL-CIO


***New Clues Developed:***

# Gains Scored in War On Mental Illnesses

**GOVERNMENT SURVEYS** show that at least one person in 10 has some form of mental or emotional illness that requires psychiatric treatment.

Despite the new advances in therapy, greater numbers of patients were admitted to state hospitals last year than any other year in history. What is even more startling, the number of adolescent patients increased markedly.

What have scientists learned about this problem that affects so much of our population?

Studies of the chemistry of the human body have confirmed certain fundamental facts. Mental and emotional disorders are sicknesses. Some are disturbances of functions in the body, just as are physical illnesses. Like physical illnesses, too, the earlier many of the mental illnesses are treated the better the chances of recovery.

**There are many different types of mental illness and many different degrees of sickness. An emotional or mental disorder may be as mild as a head cold or as severe as a coronary. It can affect anyone of any background, nationality or age.**

Thus, research must span every area of the sciences concerned with man to determine the causes of the different types of disorders, the methods of treatment and the path to possible prevention.

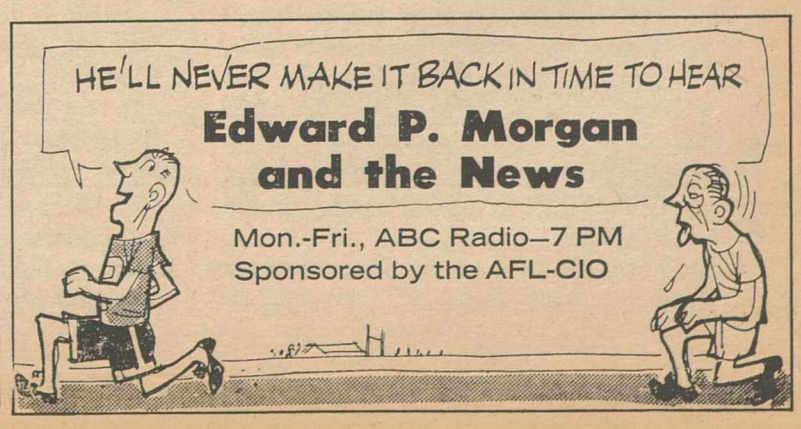
With grants from the Research Foundation of the National Association for Mental Health, scientists are forging ahead probing the many factors and developing new clues. Explorations cover biological, psychological and social science areas.

Many studies of childhood schizophrenia are in process. This tragic psychosis in the young accounts for 23 percent of the new admissions to mental hospitals, with a majority of victims in the 15-30 year age group. Research has now demonstrated that even infants can develop childhood schizophrenia. With proper treatment, however, many can be restored to normal or nearly normal living.

Not so long ago children with schizophrenic symptoms were classified as brain damaged or mentally retarded and were relegated to a lifetime of custodial care. Now, because of earlier and more effective treatment, the rate of total or partial recovery has increased from 20 percent to 60 percent since 1920.

**In the area of behavioral and environmental science, researchers are exploring a wide range of factors in mother-child interactions, in family relationships, in reactions to stress and in adjustment to group or work situations.**

One important study bearing on rehabilitation focussed on work performance of discharged mental patients. The study disclosed that those who returned to their former occupations had work performances that are good and sometimes superior. Only with such evidence, accumulated in an authoritative, scientific study, can avenues be opened for rehabilitation of the mentally ill.



***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Stars May Incline, Not Compel, But How They Can Panic a Girl!

By Jane Goodsell

**BEING AS EAGER** as the next person to make the most of my opportunities, I bought an astrology magazine which promised to show me how to meet life's challenges armed with vital knowledge of my planetary aspects. Thus enlightened, I could—so the magazine assured me—"play a starring role in the magnificent daily theatre."

These were glittering promises, and I was feverish with anticipation when I opened the magazine to the table of contents. Two hours later, when I threw it across the room, I was trembling like a leaf. Far from being prepared to meet the future with assurance and decisiveness, I was ready to jump into bed and pull the covers over my head.

**The first article I read, titled "Safety First," expounded the theory that the configuration of the planets makes certain days susceptible to particular disasters. Safety First depends on knowing which perils to avoid when, say, Scorpio and Taurus are in conjunction or when Pisces is in the ascendant.**

Doubtless the article was meant to be helpful, but it scared me more than anything I've read since "Dracula."

**I'M SORRY** I can't tell you much about the essay called "Here's Power You Can Grasp" because I couldn't grasp it myself. I went under for the third time on the sentence: "The importance of the event is commensurate with the strength of the lunar aspect that precipitates it in the light of the significance of the major progression." Egad!

**And incidentally, you'd better check the lunar chart before you go shopping. If you buy anything except leather goods when the moon is in Scorpio, it won't wear well. Although I can't say for sure, I'll just bet the moon was in you-know-where when I bought a new spring coat last week.**

What really upset me, though, was my horoscopic character analysis. It accused me of being aggressive and temperamental, and cautioned that the Sun in my 12th lunar house showed a need for slowing down my normal activities and playing a behind-the-scenes role. Can you beat it? I'd been assured a starring role in the magnificent daily theatre, and instead I'm told to stay behind the scenes and catch up on my correspondence.

That's when I hurled the magazine across the room.

Federationist Report:

# Benefit Gaps Seen Growing In Workmen's Compensation

Shortcomings of state workmen's compensation laws and vast differences in benefits from one state to another are scrutinized in the March issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, The American Federationist.

Lawrence Smedley, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, details the growing gap between the purpose and the actuality of workmen's compensation.

The purpose of the laws is to compensate employes for loss of earning power because of temporary or permanent disability from an on-the-job accident or occupational disease—and to compensate his family for the loss of a breadwinner if the worker dies.

But as with other state-determined social insurance programs, the adequacy of protection has declined over the years.

**Smedley points out that when workmen's compensation laws were first enacted during the 1910-1916 period, a large majority of workers was eligible to receive two-thirds of wages during disablement.**

While the two-thirds formula is still common, dollar ceilings on maximum benefits make this meaningless for most workers, he asserts.

At present, only three states provide a benefit ceiling equal to two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage. More than half the states have maximum benefits less than 50 percent of the average wage.

In contrast, Smedley ponts out, in 1940 only 10 states had maximum benefit levels for temporary total disability less than two-thirds of the state's average wage and none less than 50 percent.

What is the cost of an eye, an arm—or a life?

It depends, Smedley notes, on what state you happen to live in.

**Under state laws setting varying price tags, a worker who loses an eye in Arizona can receive up to $16,800. But a similar disability in Mississippi carries a dollar ceiling of only $3,000.**

The loss of a hand in Hawaii will bring more compensation than the loss of an arm at the shoulder in every other state but one.

Medical care payments and rehabilitation facilities also vary enormously from one state to another. Some states have no provision at all for rehabilitation of permanently disabled workers even though experience has shown that amazing accomplishments can be achieved with proper training.

### 21 Standards

The Federationist article lists 21 standards which should be met by a good workmen's compensation law. These include such points as compulsory coverage of all employers, with no exemptions, full medical benefits and choice of physician, complete coverage of occupational diseases, a rehabilitation program including maintenance benefits. Ceilings on benefits should be not less than two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage, and benefits should be paid during the entire period of disability. Also recommended is coverage under an exclusive state compensation fund.

**Except for the exclusive state fund, all of the standards listed in the Federationist article have been recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Labor and the Intl. Association of Industrial Accident Boards & Commissions.**

Yet no state meets all these standards and only 18 states meet more than half of them, Smedley notes.

**OLLIE A. RANDALL AWARD** of the National Council of the Aging for distinguished service to older people was presented to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and the union by Edwin F. Shelley (center), vice president of the council, and Charles Odell, board member of the council, who recently resigned as director of the UAW Older & Retired Workers Dept.

# Sanctions Urged to Fight South Africa's Apartheid

The American people do not want to be "defiled by the dirty profits" from a nearly-slave economy in South Africa, Kenneth Robinson, Auto Workers executive board member, testified before the House Subcommittee on Africa in calling for sanctions against that nation.

Robinson appeared for UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. He was a member of a UAW delegation sent to South Africa last November on invitation of the Metal Workers Union and the South African Trade Union Council which was denied admission by the government.

**"It is our view," he told the subcommittee, "that the American people, if they knew what this committee knows . . . would indignantly demand . . . immediate and decisive action to exert every possible pressure to end the vicious system of apartheid."**

Specifically Robinson called for support of UN sanctions. In advance of such action, he urged that the United States refrain from giving any financial support to South Africa, that all U.S. purchases there be stopped, that export controls be utilized to stop all sales by U.S. companies to the Republic of South Africa; that the secretary of the treasury study the possibility of barring from this country South African products made under conditions of forced labor, and U.S. companies that operate under conditions of apartheid be denied tax benefits.

### Lowest Wages

"What attracts business corporations to South Africa is the opportunity to couple the most advanced technology and production processes to the lowest wages paid in any industrial country of the world.

**"This linking in turn is made possible by the totalitarian tyranny of apartheid, the pass laws, the suppression of the right to organize, the suppression of civil liberties and the denial to more than 12 million men and women of their basic humanity."**

He also called apartheid—the rigid separation of races—"intolerable in a civilized world, an abrasion on the consciences of the international community, a threat to world peace, and a monstrous economic growth which concerns every wage-earner."

# Labor Protests Scrapping of Income Survey

The AFL-CIO has strongly protested the failure of the Commerce Dept. to ask for funds in its budget proposals to resume compilation of the statistical series on size distribution of family personal income.

**The series, prepared in the past by the Office of Business Economics, was discontinued last year, and the AFL-CIO was advised then that publication had been dropped temporarily pending a comprehensive revision.**

"No other income series gives so complete an accounting of total personal income received by individual families," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger wrote Sec. of Commerce John T. Connor. "The income picture it delineates cannot be disregarded or attacked on the grounds that it omits any significant source of income. . . . [the] series ranks as a major statistical weapon in the war on poverty, and the development of public and private policies in waging this war. . . .

"We believe that none of the statistical services rendered by the federal government is of greater importance than those developed for the measurement of the economic condition of American families. We are deeply concerned at the erosion which has been permitted to take place in this work."

# Appalachia's Needy Aided by Retirees

Plainfield, N. J.—Members of the Golden Thread Club for Senior Citizens, composed of former needle trades workers retired under the Ladies' Garment Workers pension plan, have sent their first shipment of used clothing to the Appalachian region of West Virginia.

Operation Help the Needy, under way for a month under the direction of Mrs. Rose Scarano, collected used garments from area dress shops, repaired them when necessary and shipped them to destinations chosen with the aid of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities and Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

The club members, who meet regularly in headquarters of ILGWU Local 149 here, sent the clothing to the Clay County Development Corp., Clay, and the West Virginia branch of the Council of the Southern Mountains, Welch.

# 500,000 Find Work In Neighborhood Corps

The nation's disadvantaged young people have been given a half-million jobs during the first year of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, according to a report on the first 12 months of operations.

Hope and pride have been aroused where none existed before; social values and living standards have been aroused, and crime rates have dropped, the Labor Dept. notes in the report, "From a World of Poverty to a Life of Hope."

"The NYC has identified the poor —those most in need of special help —has reached them and is drawing them surely, and in large numbers, into the mainstream of social and economic life," said Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

"The NYC has been remarkably active and effective in its one year of operation. Recognizing that what happens to the enrollee at the termination of his enrollment is the crucial measurement of the success or failure of the program, NYC has taken the initiative in job development. Thousands of NYC-trained youths are now working at permanent jobs with private employers. And those jobs are testimony to the fact that we will win the war on poverty."

**The report shows that about 200,000 youth have been graduated. At least 30 percent of the enrollees, it adds, have gone into full-time jobs and another 27 percent either have returned to school or entered advanced training programs. Many later enter the Job Corps, undertake work-study programs, or go into the military service.**

During the year the NYC opened 1,446 home-town, private non-profit organizational projects which provided the approximately 500,000 jobs, the report says. At the end of the year 699 projects were giving employment to 195,000 young men and women.

The report cites individual and group success stories and observes:

"When a 'failure' succeeds at something for the first time in his life, his world will never be the same again.

"This is particularly true when the person is young and learns, through succeeding, that his future is something he can help to mold to his own liking."

The NYC is open to youth from 16 to 21 years of age from families with gross earnings of $3,000 or less a year.

"Some were in school, on the verge of dropping out," the report says. Others were already dropouts—social rejects, school misfits, jobless, often fatherless, sometimes dabblers in juvenile delinquency, or, in many cases, youths who thought that being poor was their inherited, inescapable role in life."

The NYC is headed by former Vice Pres. Jack Howard of the Newspaper Guild.

# AIFLD School Moved, To Emphasize Teaching

The training school of the American Institute for Free Labor Development has been moved from Washington to Front Royal, Va., and its emphasis shifted to teacher education, Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr., has announced.

The new quarters, called the AIFLD Front Royal Institute, formerly was used as an educational institute by the Communications Workers.

The school will be directed by John P. Caldwell, former vice president of the State, County & Municipal Employes and a one-time international representative of the Woodworkers. He succeeds Sam Haddad, now director of the AIFLD education department.

The facilities are large enough to instruct, house and feed the trainees under one roof in contrast to Washington, where the students attended classes in midcity, were housed in nearby hotels and ate in restaurants. One of the reasons for the relocation, Doherty said, was the rising cost of housing and feeding the trainees in Washington.

**Front Royal is close enough to Washington to permit field trips to visit government installations and union headquarters. The 74-acre estate, sloping down to the Shenandoah River, offers a wide range of recreational facilities that were lacking in Washington, including swimming, fishing and boating.**

The first class, consisting of 20 instructor-trainees—two each from Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, plus four AIFLD employes—is already in residence.

### 12-Week Courses

It is planned to offer three 12-week courses each year aimed at upgrading the skills of Latin American union leaders and AIFLD staff members so as to spread the effect of the education programs.

The courses, in addition to orientation, include advanced teaching techniques; history and structure of national and international labor movements; labor legislation; collective bargaining; labor and politics; the Alliance for Progress, and democratic vs. totalitarian political and economic systems.

# GHAA Elects Dr. Lorin Kerr As President

St. Louis, Mo.—Dr. Lorin D. Kerr of Washington, D. C., was elected president of the Group Health Association of America by the directors following the annual membership meeting here. He succeeds Kenneth McCaffree, Seattle, Wash., professor of economics at the University of Washington, who was chosen chairman of the board.

**Kerr is assistant to the executive medical officer of the Mine Workers' welfare and retirement fund. GHAA officers who were re-elected include Third Vice Pres. Isidor Melamed, executive director of the AFL-CIO Hospital Association of Philadelphia.**

The GHAA restated its opposition to discrimination because of race, creed or color, and discrimination against group practice physicians in the matter of hospital privileges and medical society membership.

# Major Drive Planned for 'Truth' Laws

Representatives of nearly 50 million consumers will gather in Washington next month to push for enactment of a broad program of consumer legislation.

The AFL-CIO and six international unions are among 30 national organizations serving as a steering committee for "Consumer Assembly '66," the largest consumer-oriented gathering ever to be held in the capital.

**In addition to organized labor, representatives of business, cooperatives, credit unions, church and social clubs and senior citizen groups are mapping the three-day conference, Apr. 25-27.**

David Angevine of the Cooperative League of the USA, chairman of the program's steering committee, said delegates from hundreds of organizations in all states would attend and participate. The conference will hear from congressional sponsors of consumer legislation, government experts and nationally known authorities.

Their subjects will be truth-in-packaging, truth-in-lending, automobiles, tires, medical and drug quality and costs, utility rates and air and water pollution.

Among those scheduled to participate are Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), and Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.).

Others will be Esther Peterson, special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs; Ralph Nader, author of "Unsafe at Any Speed," and Sidney Margolius, whose consumer column appears in the AFL-CIO News.

# N.Y. Teachers' Dewey Award Cites Morse

New York—The United Federation of Teachers gave its 1966 John Dewey award to Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) at the union's annual spring conference and also saluted three unexpected guests — Prince Philip of Britain; Earl Mountbatten, his uncle, and Mayor John Lindsay, who "dropped in" while Philip and the Earl were visiting this city.

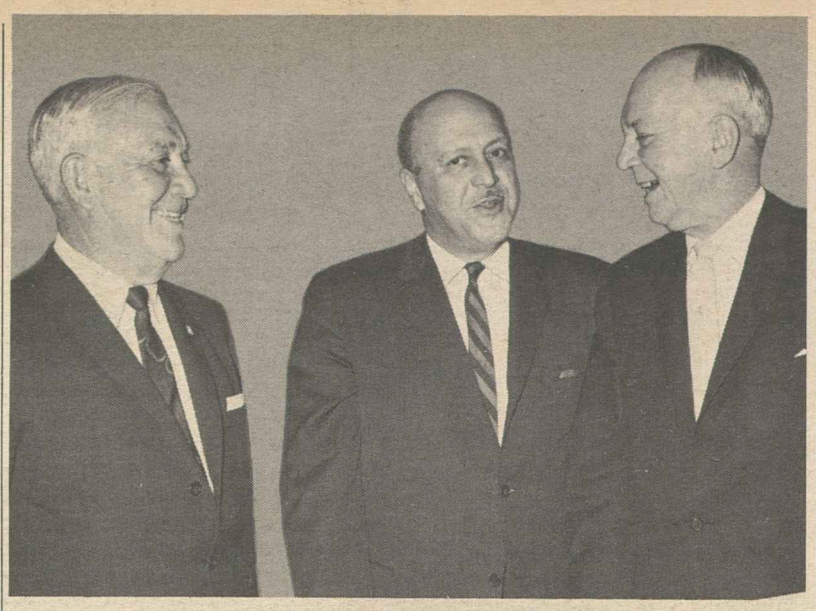
**More than 3,000 teachers attended the conference luncheon and a dozen workshops and panel discussions on educational techniques. The conference, with UFT member Fred Koury as chairman, marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UFT—Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers.**

UFT Pres. Albert Shanker presented the Dewey award to Morse for his lifelong interest in education. Past award winners include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, and the late Adlai Stevenson, who was U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

# Midwest Editors Set June Parley

Iowa City, Ia.—A workshop for unions which want to start publications will be one feature of the Midwest Labor Press Association's annual conference June 2-4 at the University of Iowa here.

The conference agenda includes a talk by Iowa Gov. Harold E. Hughes (D), panel discussions on the role of the press in implementing legislation, letterpress and mimeographing workshops, and a "case study" of recent election successes.



**MASSIVE EXPANSION** of federal aid to housing was urged by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan (left) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, keynote speaker at the 35th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference in Washington. Sec. Robert C. Weaver (center) of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development was the principal speaker at the conference dinner, for which Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) was toastmaster.

# Keenan Urges Boost In Federal Housing Aid

The national goal of a decent home for all Americans can be achieved only through massive expansion in federal aid for construction of housing and "all the other facilities which go to make up a good living environment," Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told the National Housing Conference.

Keenan, chairman of the NHC convention committee, gave the keynote speech at the organization's 35th annual convention in Washington.

The focus of expanded activity in housing, he emphasized, "must be on the needs of low- and moderate-income families, most of whom are poorly served in our present environment."

**He reiterated the NHC contention that in the quest for good housing for low-income families, maximum participation by private enterprise must be encouraged, but warned that the "fast buck" artist has invaded the field of homes for the elderly under Federal Housing Administration programs.**

"He has willfully construed 'low cost' housing to mean 'cheap' housing," Keenan said. "He has been willing to cut corners and produce shoddy, ill-planned, cheaply-constructed housing to be rented or sold at monthly costs beyond the economic reach of those for whom the homes were originally intended.

"Cutting corners and shoddy construction may produce 'low cost' housing, but it is the 'highest cost' housing that can possibly be built from the point of view of maintenance and continued life. When approved, it is licensed larceny. Every safeguard against such continuing practices must be one of our major goals throughout this and every year ahead."

Keenan reviewed the part the NHC has played in the housing field during its lifetime and laid its success to two factors—its total commitment to the public interest, and its service as a clearing house and policy base for national and local leadership in support of enabling legislation.

Harry C. Bates, president-emeritus of the Bricklayers, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers were re-elected NHC vice presidents. Newly elected to the board of directors were William Oliver, co-chairman of the UAW Fair Practices Dept., and Alex Fuller, secretary of the Steelworkers' Civil Rights Committee.

Re-elected directors were Keenan, Administrative Dir. Jack T. Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Ben Fischer of the USWA; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers; Lawrence M. Raftery, retired president of the Painters; Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, and Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

**The conference in a resolution reaffirmed its commitment to equal opportunity in housing for all American families. It recognized the progress of recent years, deplored the continuing deprival of opportunity because of race, color, creed or national origin, and declared that overcoming the denial and dissipating "myths" about inability to pay for and maintain good homes are "great challenges" to the nation.**

The delegates approved Pres. Johnson's messages and bills on demonstration cities and urban development, and called on the real estate and mortgage lending industries "to provide their full support to, and cooperation with, local-federal collaboration for the peace, security and welfare of the nation."

**'Revitalized' FDA Urged:**

# *LBJ Asks Package Of Consumer Bills*

A group of bills designed to protect consumers from excessive credit costs and from deceptive or misleading labeling or packaging of consumer goods was urged by Pres. Johnson in a special message to Congress.

In addition, the President asked for a new Child Safety Act and a Drug Safety Act to prohibit or regulate the sale of hazardous drugs, paints, cosmetics and other substances and a "revitalized" Food & Drug Administration to enforce the standards.

**He reported a program of consumer education, operated by the Office of Economic Opportunity, to promote the use of "cooperative sources of low-cost credit" by 7 million families with poverty-level incomes and said the OEO had already made 56 grants to support consumer credit education programs in local communities.**

Johnson added a declaration that the "wisest consumer laws" will not protect the public "if their hard-earned dollars and savings are eroded by inflation."

The past five years of economic expansion, he said, have been the "most inflation-free" in the nation's history and he urged continued "responsible" action by labor and private business firms so that the country has "the benefits of full employment and price stability—not one at the expense of the other."

**Fair Standards**

Fair packaging and labeling legislation, the President told Congress, should include these provisions:

- A requirement that the "nature and quantity" of the contents of food and other packaged products should be carried on the package in a "simple, direct, accurate and visible" form.
- Packages with "deceptively shaped boxes" and meaningless adjectives, quantity markings and promotional gimmicks should be kept off the shelves of stores.
- "Reasonable and appropriate weight standards" should be adopted so that packages would carry information "to facilitate comparative shopping."

A bill to provide such consumer protections, sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), is pending in the Senate Commerce Committee.

**A "truth-in-lending" statute, long advocated by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), also was urged by Johnson to meet "the right of the consumer to know the actual cost" of money he borrows to finance payment for automobiles, travel costs, education costs or any other article or service he buys.**

The legislation should require lenders "to state the full cost of credit, simply and clearly, before any credit contract is signed," the President said.

**Credit Is Key**

Credit charges are "a key item in the consumer budget," totaling $24 billion last year, he observed, and people have the right to "know the cost of credit in the same clear terms as the price of milk or gasoline."

Three "related items" to reinforce consumer protections, Johnson said, would ban from commerce household substances "so hazardous that warning labels are not adequate safeguards," authorize the FDA to stiffen regulation of the sale and labeling of drugs, and broaden training programs for state safety officials.

The President pointed out that he had recommended truth-in-lending and truth-in-packaging legislation in 1964 and that the late Pres. Kennedy had made a similar recommendation in 1962.

**The consumer protections needed by low-income families, Johnson emphasized, arise from the fact that they most urgently lack the knowledge and capacity to shop effectively for bargains and that they "are often victimized by excessive costs of credit and merchandise."**

Information and regulation programs cannot cure such "basic maladies" arising from low-income levels, he said, but such programs "can lessen their impact."

# Civil Rights Leaders Press Passage Of Expanded Minimum Wage Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

were: A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and AFL-CIO vice president; Dr. Martin Luther King, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Roy Wilkins, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Whitney Young, Jr., National Urban League; Floyd McKissick, Congress of Racial Equality; John Lewis, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Dorothy Height, National Council of Negro Women.

For some 30 million persons already covered by a $1.25 wage floor, the minimum would rise to $1.40 on Feb. 1, 1967, and to $1.60 on Feb. 1, 1968.

Newly covered workers would begin at $1 next February and, except for farm workers, rise in 15-cent annual steps to the $1.60 level. The cutoff wage for agricultural workers—brought under the minimum wage for the first time—would be $1.30.

**The full Labor Committee added some 500,000 workers to the 6.5 million covered by the subcommittee bill. These are federal employes paid under non-appropriated funds, most of whom work at military PX stores, commissaries, officers' clubs and other self-financing operations.**

Other major groups covered include some 1.5 million retail employes, 1.4 million hospital workers, 580,000 construction workers, nearly 700,000 hotel and restaurant employes, 500,000 laundry workers and 485,000 farm workers.

**Under-21 Rate**

The committee softened the bill by voting to permit persons under 21 to be paid at 75 percent of the minimum wage for the first six weeks of their employment career. The bill also gives a limited overtime exemption for management trainees in retail and service establishments. It permits hiring of students without regard to age at 85 percent of the minimum wage for retail, service or farm jobs under certificates issued by the Secretary of Labor.

Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell announced that Rep. Alphonzo Bell (R-Calif.) will join Subcommittee Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.) in sponsoring the bill, giving it a bipartisan flavor.

**The measure is expected to reach the House floor in late April, either with Rules Committee approval or under the "21-day rule" which permits legislation to be brought to the floor without going through the Rules Committee.**

In other congressional action:

- The first consumer bill—a tire safety measure aimed at developing meaningful standards for various grades of tires—was scheduled for Senate action after winning approval in the Commerce Committee.
- Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Interior Committee introduced a bill to carry out presidential recommendations for a National Water Commission. The President on Feb. 23 proposed such a commission to advise on ways of providing "more usable water for our cities, our industries, and our farms." In a subsequent message, Johnson relayed to Congress a report proposing a broad range of water research and a doubling of present appropriations.

*'Get the Two-Thirds Vote':*

# Meany Presses Goal Of Liberal Congress

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Everett McKinley Dirksen, "the new darling of the conservatives."

"This means," he emphasized, "that we work with COPE, that we don't work with any political party, whether it is Republican, Democratic or anything else."

He warned the delegates that employer organizations are spearheading "a vicious propaganda campaign" against the trade union movement.

**"The public is being told, from editorial pages, from slanted news, from articles in our slick paper magazines, that American labor is too powerful, that it has too much political power, that it is a bad influence on the economy of the country as a whole. They hold over the heads of the American people the threat of inflation and they tie that to what they call the unrestricted power of unions to exact exorbitant wage demands."**

To some "jitterbug" economists, Meany said, "there are two kinds of money in this country."

In their view, the money that goes into "astronomical profits" of corporations and "fabulous salaries" of executives is not inflationary; "it is only the money that the fellow in overalls gets in his pay envelope that is inflationary."

The "inflation" scare, Meany noted, is even used as an argument against a substantial increase in the minimum wage because the lowest paid workers would receive increases above the "guidelines."

With indignation, he told the delegates:

**"We have tens of thousands of people in this country who are fully employed . . . but also on relief. Put that little fact in your pipe and smoke it. Fully employed — tens of thousands of them—and still on relief in order to feed their families."**

The labor movement, he said, knows what power is. "We meet it across the bargaining tables. We see it in the management structure from one end of this country to another."

### Power for Good

So far as union power is concerned, Meany said, "I have no objection to a powerful trade union movement and I don't see why anyone else would have an objection so long as that power is directed toward the good of the country as a whole."

Labor is using its power for good, he declared, by raising living standards for all, by building up purchasing power that keeps the economy growing, by struggling to extend the minimum wage law to millions who do not belong to unions, by spending its money to strengthen democracy in Latin America, Africa and Asia, by its support of charitable organizations.

**"When we do all these things, I submit that we are using our power for the good of the country as a whole, not selfishly for ourselves."**

Despite setbacks, despite some anti-labor laws, Meany said, the pattern of the American trade union movement over the years has been "constant improvement in the conditions of life and of work for the American wage earner and his family. And I am sure that it is going to continue to be that way."

## Strike Activity Shows Decline

Strike activity in January was under that of January 1965 by every count, according to the Labor Dept.

Lost time amounted to 1 million man-days compared to 1.8 million a year earlier, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The 205 stoppages that began during the month contrasted with 260 that started in January 1965. Involved were 101,000 workers compared with 107,000 a year earlier. Strikes that continued from December raised the respective totals to 127,000 and 188,000, the report showed.

The percentage of estimated working time lost dropped from 18 one-hundredths of 1 per cent in January 1965 to 9 one-hundredths of 1 percent the past January.

**MORE THAN 4,000** delegates to the 11th legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. meet in general session before going to Capitol Hill to urge their congressmen and senators to support labor's program. Passage of the on-site picketing bill was a major conference goal.

# *4,000 Building Trades Delegates Spur Drive for Picketing Rights*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ployer construction site if a union has a dispute with one of the contractors or subcontractors.

Four Presidents have urged Congress to legalize such picketing and a situs picketing bill has been cleared by the House Labor and Rules Committees.

Frank Bonadio, secretary-treasurer of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., referred to it in a report to the delegates as "the bill we want most." Bonadio presided at the conference in the absence of Pres. C. J. Haggerty, who is recuperating from an operation.

**Wirtz told the delegates they were "rightly" impatient at the delay in eliminating the "unintended, unfair, discriminatory restriction of on-site picketing."**

Their unions, he noted, have supported every legislative proposal to strengthen the nation and have sought nothing for labor "unless it could be fairly identified as being also in the public interest."

The impatience is additionally justified, Wirtz said, "for the way things have started" with failure to repeal the "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"When the issue is as important as repealing Section 14(b)," he added, "we aren't going to do any pretending about being good losers —not when we lost because we were denied even the right to a vote."

**House Speaker John W. McCormack acknowledged that there are problems in getting the situs picketing bill to an early vote in the House but voiced confidence that it will be acted on this session.**

**"John McCormack has not given up the fight for the on-site picketing bill," he pledged.**

He warned the delegates that there will be efforts to cut back coverage of the minimum wage bill when it reaches the floor and urged unity behind the House committee bill.

The ranking Republican member of the House Labor Committee, William H. Ayres of Ohio, told the conference he had assurances that Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen would not filibuster against the on-site picketing bill, as he did against 14(b) repeal.

**Pledges of strong support for labor's program came from House Majority Leader Carl Albert and Sen. Russell B. Long, assistant Democratic leader in the Senate.**

Albert predicted that the House will pass all three top bills—situs picketing, minimum wage and unemployment insurance. Both he and Long identified their party with the aspirations of labor.

Albert and Long stressed that the big majority of Democrats in the House and Senate had supported 14(b) repeal. Ayres argued that 14(b) repeal and other major legislation couldn't have passed the House without the help of some Republican votes:

In other addresses to the conference:

● Under Sec. of Labor John G. Henning termed the failure of the 14(b) repeal drive "a critical reversal" but declared that "the issue is not dead" and "ultimate victory" will be achieved.

### Apprentice Help

He praised the cooperation of building trades unions in expanding apprenticeship opportunities for Negroes and other minority groups and said building trades leaders in New York—under criticism recently by a city official—were "champions of equal opportunity in apprenticeship."

● Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), who will be floor manager of the on-site picketing bill, said there are the votes in the House to pass the bill when it is brought up. Thompson noted that a large number of freshmen congressmen had voted for 14(b) repeal, and told the delegates:

**"I hope that you will not forget them . . . because they are going to need your help, and they deserve all the help you can give them."**

● Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) reported that he has been "well educated" on labor's legislative goals by New Jersey union members and "I will do my share."

● AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said BCTD Pres. Haggerty and Legislative Rep. Walter Mason had worked wholeheartedly for every bill of interest to labor, and the AFL-CIO's legislative staff will give "all-out support" to the on-site picketing bill.

● Louis Sherman, general counsel for the department, briefed delegates on amendments to the situs picketing bill being proposed by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.). Some Goodell amendments merely add language which wouldn't change the effect of the bill, Sherman noted, but others would limit its scope and should be opposed. One such amendment would limit picketing to employers whose principal business is construction. This, he warned, would exclude such firms as a cement company which is also "one of the biggest construction companies in its area."

**Also on the department's 1966 legislative program are expansion of Davis-Bacon Act coverage, public works and health facilities construction, strengthened civil rights laws, bigger housing and education programs, amendment of the Small Business Act, and other Taft-Hartley changes.**

Delegates gave a rising ovation to a spokesman for the Navy's Seabees and voted unanimous endorsement of the current recruitment campaign to enlist skilled workers for construction service in Viet Nam.

# Schoemann Hits Holdup On Site Picketing Bill

Reports that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) is holding up action on the situs picketing bill "until his own terms are met" are an indication that the "Democratic Party can't deliver" on legislation, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann declared.

Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, cited newspaper reports that Powell had conferred with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who had strongly urged passage of the bill earlier in the week, and that Powell had insisted on prior conditions, including passage of the wage-hour bill, improvement in fair employment practices legislation and prior consideration of the jobsite picketing bill by the Senate.

Referring to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's comments to the legislative sessions of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. that the Democratic Party in Congress "can't deliver," Schoemann said:

"That is what we mean when we say the Democratic Party can't deliver or doesn't really want to."

**His comments came at a luncheon honoring retired Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Sec.-Treas. William C. O'Neill attended by 900 persons, including the union's delegates to the legislative meeting. O'Neill was praised for his decades of dedicated service to the union and his record as a general officer.**

Schoemann said that the union had been "bitterly and tragically disappointed" in the past six months with Congress and Administration policies. He said the building trades had been subjected to a "barrage of anti-union propaganda." He singled out the wage-price guideposts as "wage dictatorship."

Assessing the relative roles of the two major parties and their relations with labor, Schoemann said the Republican Party owed little if anything to organized labor but that the Democratic Party "has put itself deeply in debt to the organized labor movement. It has taken much and it has given back very, very little," he commented.

# Higher Pay Hikes Mark Major '65 Settlements

Average (median) wage increases of 3.9 percent during the first contract year were scored in major collective bargaining agreements negotiated in 1965, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept.

Over the full runs of the contracts, the BLS reported, the gains average 3.3 percent per year.

Agreements negotiated in 1964 yielded 3.2 percent the first year and 3 percent per year over the full terms, while those bargained out in 1963 returned 3 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively, the report showed.

One of the factors involved in the higher figure for 1965 was the basic steel contract settlement, which provided what the BLS called a "very large" increase for the first year, but no across-the-board raise in the second. By contrast, 1964 settlements in the auto and related industries yielded either no first-year raise, or a small one. There also in 1965 was an "unusual concentration" of settlements deferred from the previous year, the BLS said, with the result that some groups of workers received two pay hikes in one year.

**The BLS found that about 3.5 million workers were affected by major settlements concluded in 1965, with a comparable number getting wage increases under contracts negotiated in previous years. These included wage raises, cost of living adjustments, or a combination of the two, the report said.**

The 7 million workers who received wage increases in 1965 under major contracts—either new or old —averaged 3.5 percent, the BLS said, compared to 3.2 percent in 1964 and 3.4 percent in 1963.

*Through Tax-Credit Repeal:*

# Labor Urges Check On '1-Sector' Boom

The AFL-CIO told Congress that "an unsustainable capital goods boom" is responsible for what is erroneously described as the threat of general inflation, and should be remedied by repeal of the present 7 percent tax credit for business investment in new plant and equipment.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the federation's Dept. of Research, urged the subcommittee on fiscal policy of the Joint Economic Committee to avoid a "general blunderbuss approach" to what he described as a "special problem."

"At present, flexible restraint of the one-sector capital goods boom is required, rather than tough general restraints on both consumer income and business income," he said.

The AFL-CIO's chief economist stressed his conviction that there is no present danger of inflation.

**"There are no general, widespread inflationary shortages of goods, productive capacity and manpower," he said. "There is no generally excessive demand for goods in short supply. There is no consumer scare-buying or hoarding. Neither is there evidence of a widespread, sharp buildup of business inventories.**

"In addition, the increase of social security taxes . . . is cutting into consumer income by about $2.5 billion this year. And the recent tax measure adopted by Congress will have the effect of withdrawing another $1 billion, or close to it, from consumer buying power in 1966.

"Moreover, the economy is not yet at full employment or at the ceiling of its vast productive ability."

However, Goldfinger went on, the "one-sector boom" in capital investment is "creating distortions and some localized strains in the economy." He recalled that Prof. Arthur Okun, now a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said in 1963 that outlays for new plant and equipment could not be safely maintained at more than 10 percent of total national production; yet the rate in 1965 was 10.3 percent and is expected to reach 11 percent this year, "perhaps $7-8 billion above a sustainable level."

"The capital goods boom has been encouraged and fed by government policy," Goldfinger noted, with these results:

**"From 1960 to 1965 profits rose 50 percent before taxes and 66 percent after taxes—approximately twice as fast as the 27 percent increase in wage and salary payments and much faster than the 33 percent rise in personal income."**

The cash flow to corporations has also risen 56 percent over the same period the AFL-CIO spokesman continued.

"These lopsided flows of income have fed the one-sector boom . . . that is distorting the economy," he said. "This distortion — which threatens some price pressures now and an economic decline in the future—should be curbed by rescinding the 7 percent tax credit and/or increasing corporate tax rates.

"If there are inflationary pressures anywhere in the private economy at present, they are to be found in the one-sector boom of profits and capital goods outlays."

**Goldfinger assailed the "alternative suggestion of some people—to curtail government investments in human resources and needed public services"—as "grossly unfair and, perhaps, socially dangerous."**

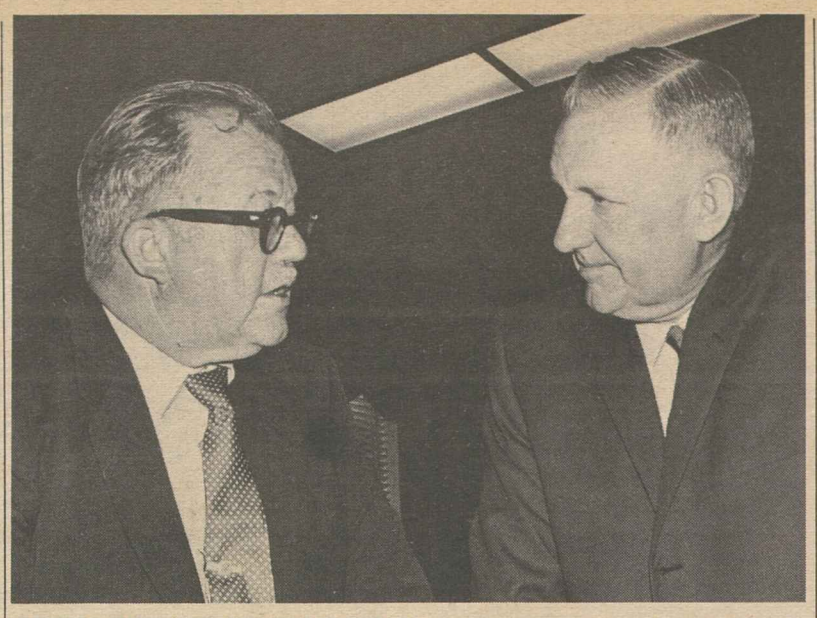
On the contrary, he maintained, the government should sustain these efforts and should be prepared, when military spending levels off or declines, to "increase its investment in the improvement of public services and human resources."

## Barbers' Locals Sign for Pensions

Indianapolis, Ind. — More than 750 Barbers local unions and guilds have contributed to the union's newly established pension fund and some $500,000 in deposits is being invested by the fund's bank, Pres. Joseph N. DePaola said in a first report.

The union's first pension plan for members got under way Jan. 1. About 100 more locals are expected to join, said DePaola, who is also the union's pension chairman. Members contribute $5 a month for pension and death coverage.

### 'I'm Turning In—You Take Care of Things'



**PREPARED TO RECOMMEND** a major increase in federal funds to support elementary and secondary education, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (left) is shown with Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House subcommittee on general education.

# *Pay, Job Measures Pushed to Lift Poor*

The AFL-CIO urged expansion of the anti-poverty program, coupled with vigorous steps to raise wages of the "working poor" and improve the lot of the aged and others unable to work.

Miles C. Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, also called on Congress to inaugurate "a federally supported job-creating program that would put the hard-core unemployed to work providing needed public services in the communities in which they live."

Stanley presented labor's views in a statement filed with the House Education and Labor Committee, making these main points:

- "A good beginning" has been made in the first 18 months of the anti-poverty program despite inevitable problems of a "pioneer experiment."
- To achieve the goals of the Economic Opportunity Act, "far more resources must be committed . . . to projects like the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Community Action Programs like Operation Head Start."
- The biggest part of the poverty problem can be licked only by "the creation of enough job opportunities at decent pay to meet the needs of all Americans willing and able to work, the extension of collective bargaining, and the provision of adequate minimum wages and coverage and improved unemployment compensation."

**Stanley said labor is "deeply disappointed" at the Administration's failure to recommend a bigger budget for the poverty program.**

He pointed out that after five years of "prosperity for most Americans . . . 32 million of our fellow citizens still live in abject poverty and millions more hover at its fringe."

**National Goal**

The attack on poverty, he said, is a national commitment, "yet the resources we are allocating toward this purpose are altogether insufficient in terms of both the need and of our abilities."

Discussing specific anti-poverty programs, Stanley urged that the experience of trade unions in training workers be better utilized in the Job Corps program.

**He termed the proposed budget for the Neighborhood Youth Corps "entirely too low," noting that last month over 50,000 applicants had to be turned away for lack of funds.**

Project Head Start has been "universally acclaimed," Stanley noted, and its proposed expansion to serve an additional 100,000 children "is not enough."

He cautioned that "if, for lack of financing, the forward momentum of the Office for Economic Opportunity is lost and the reasonable expectations of the poor are frustrated, incalculable harm will be done."

Urging the creation of jobs for the hard-core unemployed, Stanley said:

**"Such a program should be tailored to meet the employment requirements of men and women with competitive disadvantages that prevent them from qualifying for jobs in private enterprises.**

"However, no 'make-work' jobs should be contemplated. These people should be employed to help meet a huge backlog of public service needs—in parks and playgrounds, in educational institutions, in hospitals, libraries and nursing homes, in public protection activities and in other public and private nonprofit undertakings."

He noted that the National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress suggested such a program to provide 500,000 jobs.

# Boost Sought In School Aid As Needs Rise

*(Continued from Page 1)*

additional comments on identical bills sponsored by Perkins and by Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) of the full House Education and Labor Committee:

- The AFL-CIO welcomes a proposed change in the basis of distributing federal funds so that children of families with less than $3,000 in annual income—rather than $2,000—would be counted in school districts.
- Since this change cannot take place until fiscal year 1968, federal incentive grants should be retained for school districts which make "significant increases" in local support of the schools.

Acknowledging that some school districts, with relatively few children of low-income families, might thus get incentive grants larger than the basic formula would justify, Biemiller proposed that Congress might limit incentive funds to sums no larger than basic grants or authorize the incentive payments as an addition to the general school-aid program.

In regard to aid to "federally impacted" school districts, where federal employes are concentrated, he said "We will suggest new areas of impact which need to be recognized," such as the impact of desegration in school districts and the impact of rapid population growth.

School construction needs are not adequately met by present programs, he added, although the 89th Congress, with its succession of bills affecting education at all levels, "has justifiably come to be known as the 'Educational Congress.' "

8-26-66

# Rail Firemen Protest 'Stalling' in Negotiations

A railroad union president has accused the major U.S. railroads of stalling in negotiations and asked the Senate Committee on Commerce to "put teeth" into efforts to get a settlement of the rail fireman dispute.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen told the committee he has tried for four months without success to get rail management to the bargaining table, adding: "I ask for legislation which will compel the railroads to bargain with us now."

Gilbert and Winfield M. Homer, of the Labor Bureau of Middle West, were the last witnesses to appear in committee hearings that began last fall on the effects of arbitration ordered by Congress in 1964 to block a threatened rail strike over the size of train crews.

**Homer presented data showing that accident increased "substantially" after railroads removed firemen from diesel freight and yard engines under the compulsory arbitration award. He said that many train accidents—both collisions and derailments—occurred where the absence of a fireman "clearly reduced the safety factor."**

The arbitration award expires Mar. 31. The BLF&E served notice on the roads that it regards the terms of the award as inapplicable after that date and that it wants to negotiate new terms.

Gilbert laid some of the blame for the lack of bargaining progress to what he called "stalling and erecting of impediments" by the National Mediation Board.

**No Mediators**

He said the board assumed jurisdiction last Feb. 16 on three of seven railroads where the BLF&E had asked for its services but that mediators have not been assigned. Gilbert declared he was "mystified" as to why the NMB "has been unable to find even one mediator" to assign to the dispute.

More than 17,000 firemen lost their jobs when management was awarded the right to remove them. Gilbert's union wants at least half of them restored to service after the award expires, but rail managements have refused to agree.

# Expanded Pay Floor Held 'Imperative'


# AFL-CIO News

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## Bipartisan Push Given House Bill

The House Labor Committee has termed its minimum wage bill "imperative" to the nation.

The committee's formal report to the House warned that millions of fully-employed workers are still mired in poverty even though the economy can "easily" absorb the cost of a higher wage floor.

The committee bill to raise the minimum in steps to $1.60 an hour and extend coverage to 7 million additional workers emerged with bipartisan sponsorship. It carries the names of Representatives John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and Alphonzo Bell (R-Calif.).

**Every President, from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Lyndon B. Johnson, has urged expansion of the minimum wage, the committee noted. But despite these urgings, "the law has not been kept in line with the advancing economy and some of its guarantees mean less comparatively than they did 27 years ago."**

The committee declared its intention in the pending bill to extend coverage as much "as is presently practicable and to raise the minimum wage to a level which will prevent the disgraceful and intolerable situation of workers and their families dwelling in poverty."

**Urgency Stressed**

The committee discarded the customary legalistic tone of a legislative report to convey its members' sense of urgency.

It cited as "a shocking fact that demands immediate remedy that 40 percent of all children living in poverty were in families where there was a worker who had a full-time job throughout the year. Full employment and equal employment opportunity are now widely endorsed objectives, but to be employed equally at substandard wages is no social achievement at all."

The bill would raise the $1.25 wage floor for nearly 30 million persons already covered to $1.40 on Feb. 1, 1967, and $1.60 one year later.

Newly-covered workers would start at $1 an hour and advance in annual steps of 15 cents to reach the $1.60 level on Feb. 1, 1971. Farm workers, covered for the first time under the Fair Labor Standards Act, would be brought only to a $1.30 ceiling.

**The committee stressed that the lower cutoff for farm workers "is in no way implying that the**

*(Continued on Page 11)*

# House Beats GOP Attack On 'Great Society' Budget

## *Rent Supplement Survives Key Test*

**By David L. Perlman**

A Republican-led budget-slashing drive was narrowly halted in the House in a major test of strength on whether Great Society programs will be scuttled as "inflationary."

Administration supporters defeated, 198-190, an attempt to delete a token $12 million rent supplement appropriation from a catch-all $2.56 billion money bill. Sixty-five Democrats joined 125 Republicans in voting to deny funds to the program—and thus kill it. Supporting the program were 192 Democrats and six Republicans.

**Both sides approached the issue as a symbol of a battle which may be renewed many times in this session of Congress, recognizing that a victory for the economy bloc would give momentum to a resurgent conservative coalition.**

The GOP picked as its target a program that had already been heavily trimmed back under conservative pressure—and one that the House had only narrowly authorized last year and then refused to finance in an end-of-the-session hassle.

The rent supplement program would relieve the pressure on public housing by allowing some low- income families to live in modest apartments built by non-profit groups. The government would pay the difference between one-fourth of a family's income and the rent. If a family's earnings rose, the federal payment would drop.

**Pres. Johnson earlier this year asked Congress for an "urgently needed" $30 million appropriation to get the rent program rolling.**

The House Appropriation Committee slashed this request to $12 million and added a restriction giving communities a veto power over the location of such housing.

Despite this heavy cut—and earlier concessions to ease conser-

*(Continued on Page 11)*

**MEDICARE ENROLLS** its sponsors as Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), left, and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), right, who introduced the bills that provided the framework for the final legislation, receive their cards from Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball.

## Food Costs Send CPI Up Sharply

**By Gervase N. Love**

A steep climb in food prices sent the Consumer Price Index up by one-half of 1 percent in February to a new high of 111.6 percent of the 1957-9 average, the Labor Dept. reported.

The rise was the greatest for any month since June, when the index also increased by one-half of 1 percent, and was the largest advance for any February since 1951, when the boost was seven-tenths of 1 percent. The index was 2.5 percent higher than in February 1965.

**Three-fourths of the jump was attributed to higher food prices, which advanced 1.5 percent. The supply of fresh vegetables was cut by unusually wet and cool weather in California and Arizona, rains in Texas and a freeze in Florida, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said.**

Fresh fruit went up because of seasonal factors and was then pushed a bit higher by the Florida freeze, it added. Meat prices went up nearly 2 percent because of a "continuing strong demand" on re-

*(Continued on Page 10)*

*1870 Statute Applied:*

## High Court Invites Updated Rights Law

**By Willard Shelton**

The Supreme Court overruled two U.S. District Court judges in Mississippi and Georgia and held that the federal government could prosecute, under an ancient civil rights law, two cases involving racial murders.

In addition, six of the nine justices in concurring opinions invited Congress to update and broaden the rights statutes dating from the post-Civil War era.

The White House, which had been ready to send Congress an Administration request for specific new rights legislation, held back its proposals so that Dept. of Justice officials could study the exact language of the court in regard to racial acts of terrorism and violence by private citizens.

**The two cases involve the deaths of four people. Three of them—one Mississippi Negro and two white civil rights co-workers from New York—were killed near Philadelphia, Miss., in the summer of 1964, and their bodies hidden in a newly created earthen dam. The fourth, Col. Lemuel A. Penn, a Negro educator, was shot dead on a Georgia highway while driving his car back from a period of active military reserve training to return to his normal position in the Washington, D. C. school system.**

Federal grand juries indicted 18 persons in the Mississippi murders, including three law officers, on charges of depriving the slain men of their rights, and six persons in the Georgia case on charges of conspiracy to deprive Col. Penn of his right to travel freely on highways to and from the state.

In the Georgia case, three persons were indicted on state murder charges, two were brought to trial and were acquitted. In the Mississippi case, no state charges have been brought against the defendants

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## Mediation Plan Outlined For N.Y.C. Employes

A proposal for new mediation and collective bargaining procedures for New York City employes has been drafted by a panel of union, city and public members, accepted by Mayor John V. Lindsay and praised by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The panel proposed a new independent agency made up of two union representatives, two members appointed by the mayor and three impartial members selected by both sides.

**It would decide on bargaining units and certification, make binding decisions on interpretations of contracts—and play a major mediation role in bargaining.**

If the board found collective bargaining "exhausted" after 30 days of negotiations, it could set up a panel to mediate, hold hearings and —if it wished—publish recommendations for settlement. For 30 days after the board reports, the city could not unilaterally change conditions and the union could not strike.

Meany praised the agreement, declaring:

"These are sound and sensible procedures. The panel deserves congratulations on facing up to a difficult problem and recommending constructive proposals.

**"These recommendations constitute what should be an effective structure for avoiding the causes of conflict."**

He noted that the agreement was

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Real Factory Earnings Show No Gain for Year*

**The factory worker's real spendable earnings have shown virtually no change over the year ending in February because wage increases haven't been large enough to counteract rises in consumer prices and social security taxes, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.**

**Further, the report showed, real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index—have dropped sharply from January and December levels.**

**The married worker with three dependents had $87.63 in real spendable earnings in the Februarys of both 1966 and 1965, the BLS said, compared with $87.91 in January and $89.75 in December. His unmarried counterpart had $80.65 in February, 3 cents a week more than in February 1965, compared with $80.89 in January and $82.07 in December.**

# Hotel Union, Automat Chain Sign 1st Pact

New York—Pay hikes and overtime rates are among the benefits that 2,600 workers in 40 Horn & Hardart restaurants, cafeterias and "automats" will get under a first contract negotiated by Cafeteria Employes Local 302 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

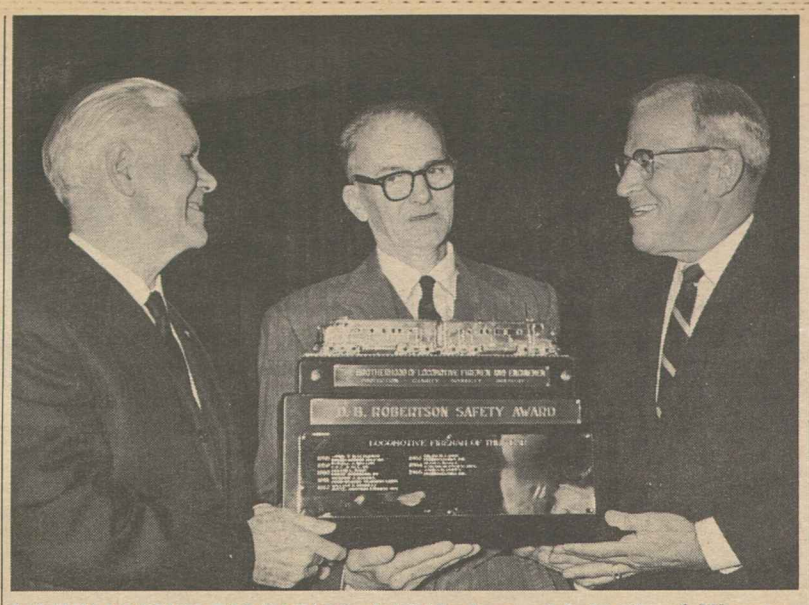
**The agreement followed a successful organizing drive, started last June, and recognition by the previously non-union firm after a card-check conducted by the American Arbitration Association.**

Members elected a negotiating committee Jan. 24 and six weeks later ratified a three-year contract providing wage increases of $3.60 a week for waitresses, $5.60 for other employes; an additional $3 a week for those whose workweek is reduced from 45 hours to 40; time and a half for all hours over eight per day and 40 per week.

The pact also provides vacations up to three weeks after 10 years of service; up to three days funeral leave; health and pension benefits; grievance procedure including a permanent arbitrator; a promotion clause and other benefits. Joseph Fox is Local 302 president.

## Henry Kirsch Named To UNESCO Panel

Henry Kirsch of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs has been appointed by Sec. of State Dean Rusk to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. The commission advises the government on matters involving UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization, and serves as a link between UNESCO and institutions and individuals in the U.S.




**LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN** of 1965, James M. Duffy of Wooster, O., receives eighth annual safety award of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen from (left) Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), chairman of House Commerce Committee, and BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert (right). Duffy gave warning that saved four boys from possible death on tracks near Braddock, Pa.

# Award Winner Stresses Fireman's Safety Role

The public needs two men in the cab of every locomotive, and so does the railroad industry, veteran railroader James M. Duffy told an audience that saw him receive the top safety award of his union, the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

"I've been a railroad man 24 years and I know how it feels," said Duffy of his feat in saving four boys from possible death. "Thank God I was in the right place at the right time."

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert, who was on the committee that picked Duffy from the field of a dozen monthly safety award winners, gave the fireman from Wooster, O., a check for $500 as the "Locomotive Fireman of 1965."

**Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) of the House Commerce Committee presented the union's D. B. Robertson plaque to Duffy, who is 60, for his "alert attention to duty, quick action at the moment of danger and skill as a railroad fireman" while on duty on the left side of a Pennsylvania Railroad engine last Oct. 30 near Braddock, Pa.**

Duffy's locomotive was rounding a curve at 40 miles an hour when he spotted four boys walking the track with their backs to the train on the side not visible to Engineer Donald P. Faulds.

The boys could not hear the approach of the 61-car freight train because another train was moving alongside them on the adjoining track. Duffy pulled the whistle cord and shouted to the engineer to put on the emergency brakes.

Three of the boys jumped to safety but the youngest, James Berkavich, 5, hesitated for a few seconds and was caught by the engine and knocked away from the impact.

"God, we got him," cried the engineer. "Isn't that hell?"

**Boy Recovered**

By the time Faulds stopped the train several thousand feet away, the badly injured boy had been carried to a hospital. He has since recovered.

**Faulds, too, was saluted at the safety banquet for his part in the 1965 feat. In 1960, before becoming an engineer, he won a "fireman of the month" award for stopping a speeding passenger train by signaling it to halt a few feet short of a wrecked gondola car blocking three Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Conway, Pa.**

The banquet audience included more than 100 congressmen and senators, members of the Railroad Retirement Board, the National Mediation Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and BLF&E legislative chairmen from 48 states.

Duffy's wife and four children were flown to Washington for the presentation—three from Wooster and a son, James, from his college in Florida.

Gilbert reported that the number of union members laid off under a 1964 compulsory arbitration award has risen to 20,000. His union, in a special section of the Washington Post Mar. 20, said train accidents are up 22 percent over 1963 and the rate of collision per 1 million train miles is at an all-time high. Both increases were blamed by the BLF&E on the removal of firemen from freight and yard engines.

**Order Extended to Firemen:**

# *Court Bars Strike Over Train Crews*

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have been barred by federal courts from striking for restoration of firemen's jobs.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff of the U.S. District Court in Washington issued a ten-day restraining order sought by railroad managements against any strike to restore jobs eliminated by the compulsory arbitration award of 1964. The order, originally issued against the Railroad Trainmen, the Switchmen, and the Conductors & Brakemen, was extended to the BLF&E.

**The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia dismissed the BLF&E motion for a stay of the lower court order.**

**The union said 20,000 firemen lost jobs because of the compulsory arbitration award and it wants to bargain with major U.S. railroads on restoring at least half the jobs after the award expiration March 31.**

The Trainmen, Switchmen and the Conductors & Brakemen said the award cost more than 5,000 additional jobs among their members.

The restraining order runs through Apr. 5. Judge Holtzoff set Apr. 4 for hearing arguments on the railroads' petition for a permanent order and on the BLF&E's petition that the carriers be enjoined from violating terms of the 1950 agreement requiring a fireman on diesel locomotives. The union has taken the position that the 1950 agreement again takes effect with the expiration of the compulsory arbitration award.

Holtzoff ruled that none of the unions is legally entitled to strike for restoration of the old job rules, and that they must continue to observe arbitration awards and agreements unless changed.

The five operating unions have served notices asking employers to bargain but talks have been stalled.

**The BLF&E had filed suit in U.S. District Court in Chicago asking a finding that the 1964 award has no force or effect after Mar. 31, but the suit was transferred to Holtzoff's court at the request of the railroads.**

Later Holtzoff ruled that three of some 80 agreements on the size of crews had terminated since they were not part of the arbitration award and that the companies involved must restore crews to their original size. Also, he upheld union claims that five special boards on crew consists had no authority to act after Jan. 25 though their hearings were not completed.

### *Training Issue Leads to Walkout*

**The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen struck eight railroads shortly before the AFL-CIO News went to press. Judge Alexander Holtzoff of U.S. District Court in Washington issued an injunction ordering an end to the strike.**

**The strike was called over failure of the carriers to negotiate a training program for firemen, one of three issues listed by the BLF&E in notices served on the roads last Nov. 15.**

**Holtzoff earlier had barred the union from striking over demands to restore firemen's jobs. (See adjacent story.)**

**Taking part in the walkout were BLF&E members on the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Harrisburg, Pa., the Boston & Maine, Central of Georgia, Seaboard Airline, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Grand Trunk Western and the Illinois Central.**

# AEC Panel Bars Use Of Unproved Job Tests

Amarillo, Tex.—The Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel has told an AEC contractor here to stop using aptitude tests until it can prove that test scores accurately predict job performance. Under no conditions, the panel said, should the test be the "sole criterion" for promotion or job bidding.

The panel's recommedation was a victory for the Amarillo Metal Trades Council, which bargains for employes of the Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co. Union members at the plant had twice voted to strike over the company's insistence that employes must pass a battery of aptitude tests before being permitted to bid for better jobs.

**The AEC panel's decision expanded on an earlier recommendation, made last spring, that the parties negotiate a job bidding procedure in which the test score would not be the only factor in deciding whether a worker could bid on a job.**

In the process of negotiations, the Metal Trades Council uncovered the fact that neither the employer nor the psychological testing firm which furnished the tests were able to show a consistent, meaningful relationship between test scores and the jobs to be filled.

An impasse was reached. The workers again voted to strike. The AEC panel stepped back into the case.

It said its earlier decision reflected a belief that the effectiveness of the tests had not been adequately demonstrated and that the employer had set an "unrealistically high" passing grade.

On rehearing, the panel declared, "this persuasion became deepened: the tests had not been properly validated for the purpose for which they were being used."

**Its recommendation this time was clear-cut: "that the company cease making the Differential Aptitude Tests or any similar tests criteria, in whole or in part, for transfers or promotions until such tests have been properly validated."**

It explained validation as "the demonstration of a reasonably strong and stable factual correlation between scores obtained from the tests and objective estimates of performance," through the use of professionally-accepted scientific procedures.

At the same time, the panel said the company should be permitted to continue using manual dexterity tests as it has done for many years.

If the aptitude tests should be properly validated, the panel said, they should be only one of a number of factors to be considered. "At best," the panel said, such tests can measure only one-fourth to one-third of the factors involved in determining on-the-job performance.

## Meany Undergoes Surgery on Hip

AFL-CIO President George Meany successfully underwent arthroplasty surgery of the right hip joint in New York City last week.

The operation, designed to relieve arthritic pain in his right hip, was performed in Harkness Pavilion. He will be out of his office for several weeks.

Meany's doctor reported that the operation was a success and that his condition was excellent.

# Mediation Plan Outlined For N.Y.C. Employes

*(Continued from Page 1)*

in line with policies urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and expressed the hope that it "will receive the acceptance and support it so clearly merits."

The council statement said that "repressive" statutes, such as New York State's Condon-Wadlin Act, are a "barrier" to the settlement of issues between public employes and government. It emphasized as "realistic" the collective bargaining process supplemented by "effective mediation and fact-finding procedures," and recommendations by impartial panels.

**A labor panel headed by Victor Gotbaum, executive director of Dist. 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, played a major role in shaping the plan. Participants included top officers of the Fire Fighters, Plumbers and Building Service Employes. Unions represented on the panel bargain for 113,000 of the 175,000 city employes.**

Lindsay said he will ask the City Council to approve the plan—a necessary step before it can go into effect.

As drafted, the machinery would apply only to city employes under the mayor's jurisdiction — not including transit workers, teachers and housing authority employes.

Lindsay told a news conference, however, that he considered the plan "an open-ended document which is there as an invitation" to other agencies and unions.

The panel which drew up the plan was established last July by former Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

# Job, Pay Gains Won in IUOE Dredging Pact

New York—A contract package called the best in many years has been negotiated with the dredging industry by Local 25 of the Operating Engineers' marine division, representing 3,000 dredgemen in states of the Northeast.

**The new pact, announced by Local 25 Pres. Stephen J. Leslie, calls for a union hiring hall, protection of jobs, improved working conditions, a wage increase of 18 cents this year, and an additional 14 cents in each of the two following years. In addition, a hike of $5 a week in the subsistence rate was won for all classifications of workers covered by the contract.**

Preliminary meetings have been held and secret ballot votes are scheduled for Philadelphia on Apr. 4 and Brooklyn Apr. 5.

Local 25 has been negotiating with employers in the Great Lakes area, where contracts expired Mar. 31, and in the South, where the expiration date is Apr. 30. Leslie said he hopes similar terms can be won for 2,000 workers in those areas without any work interruption.

*'Business as Usual':*

# GE, Westinghouse Balk at Early Talks

Officers of the General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. have rejected an offer by eight AFL-CIO unions to hold informal, no-commitment meetings to lay the groundwork for contract talks due to start this fall.

A union spokesman said management was taking a "business as usual" attitude. The unions in the GE-Westinghouse Committee on Collective Bargaining will meet Apr. 5 to review the situation, he said.

**The offer to hold non-binding talks in advance of bargaining was made by the presidents of eight unions that bargain with the two giant firms. At a Mar. 15 meeting in Washington, the unions set coordinated goals for negotiations due to start Aug. 1 at GE, Aug. 15 at Westinghouse.**

Participating in the coordinated bargaining effort are the Allied Industrial Workers, Auto Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Machinists, Flint Glass Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, and Technical Engineers.

**Management Inflexible**

GE Pres. F. J. Borch wrote the committee that "correspondence on such matters should be addressed to those directly responsible for negotiations with your respective unions"—Manager of Employe Relations Philip Moore on national issues and local plant management on local issues. He said also:

"It would be inappropriate to hold the kind of central meeting you suggest, since we believe strongly that union discussions should be conducted" with those having the assigned authority.

The Westinghouse reply, by Labor Relations Dir. C. C. Frame, noted that two of the AFL-CIO unions have national agreements and others negotiate at the plant level.

Each agreement, Frame declared, "clearly defines the procedures and specified times for bargaining" on changes desired by either party and the company would not agree to depart from them.

These procedures, he said, have "resulted in stability of employment, improved pay, better benefits and good working conditions."

**The unions charged, however, that increases since 1960 of 12 percent for GE workers and 11 percent for those at Westinghouse were nearly wiped out by an 8 percent rise in living costs. In contrast, they noted, GE profits rose 95 percent in six years and those of Westinghouse doubled in three years.**

Included in the union goals are a substantial "catch-up" wage increase, with no geographic differentials; strengthened income and job security; the full union shop; and major improvements in pensions, insurance, and other benefits.

**ATOMIC ENERGY POLICIES** were discussed by Atomic Energy Commissioner James T. Ramey (right, at head of table) at a seminar for the AFL-CIO staff subcommittee on atomic energy and natural resources which also heard from Dir. H. T. Herrick (left, with back to camera) of the AEC Division of Labor Relations. The seminar started in Washington and included visits to the AEC Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y., and the Consolidated Edison Co.'s Indian Point Station, in Westchester County, N.Y.

# *Union's Suit to Enforce Contract Ruled Subject to State Time Limit*

The Supreme Court ruled in a 6-3 decision that under the Taft-Hartley Act a union has the right to sue to recover contract benefits for its members, but that a suit filed by the Auto Workers in Indiana was barred by a state statute of limitations.

The ruling involved a landmark action in which the union filed suit not for itself but for its members under Section 301 of the act, the section governing lawsuits over collective bargaining agreements.

The UAW sought to recover accrued vacation benefits for about 100 workers terminated by the Hoosier Cardinal Corp. of Evansville on June 1, 1957. The union's contract was still in effect and included a clause providing for such vacation payments. Three suits in state courts were dismissed as impermissible under Indiana law and the dismissal was affirmed on appeal in June 1960. The federal action was initiated nearly four years later.

**The majority opinion by Justice Potter Stewart, in upholding the UAW's right to bring the suit, said "the union's standing to vindicate employe rights" under Section 301 "implements no more than the established doctrine that the union's role in the collective bargaining process does not end with the making of a contract."**

However, the majority also held that the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals was correct in finding that the suit was barred by Indiana's six-year statute of limitations governing unwritten contracts.

The UAW had argued that Section 301 suits should not be barred by any state law and that the court should fashion a uniform time limit on all such suits to fill the gap created by the section's failure to specify any limit. The union contended further that if any state law did apply it was Indiana's 20-year limit governing written contracts, not the shorter period governing unwritten agreements.

**'Innovation' Barred**

Stewart's majority opinion cited long precedent that "state statutes of limitations govern the timeliness of federal causes of action unless Congress specifically provides otherwise." The majority saw no need for "so bald a form of judicial innovation" as a uniform standard of timeliness in suits over union contracts.

On the question of which state law should apply, Stewart listed two reasons for adopting the six-year limit.

- The claim is not exclusively based on a written contract but involves each worker's individual oral contract of employment made at the time he was hired.
- "Relatively rapid disposition" of labor disputes is a goal of federal labor law, as illustrated by the six-month limitation on unfair practice evidence under the Taft-Hartley Act.

**The union, Stewart noted, sought damages "based upon an alleged breach of the vacation clause in a written . . . agreement." But, he said, proof of this breach and of the extent of damages "both depend upon proof of the existence and duration of separate employment contracts between the employer and each of the aggrieved employes. Hence this suit may fairly be characterized as one not exclusively based upon a written contract."**

The decision noted, further, that the union waited more than three years to bring the federal court action after the state suits were dismissed.

Justice Byron R. White, joined by Justices William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan, dissented from the decision, observing that it "creates 50 or more different statutes of limitations rather than fashioning a uniform rule. . . ."

The dissent saw "no sense or justice in referring to 50 or more different statutes of limitations so that one employe may be barred after one year while another employe may sue any time within six years. Nor is there any reason why an employer operating under the contract in one state should be bothered with stale claims already barred as against other employers in other states."

White said he had "difficulty in fathoming" the argument that to fashion such a rule "would involve too bald an exercise of judicial innovation" and suggested that courts had not been so reluctant to "create" uniform limits in other areas.

# Parent Union Absolved In Local Picketing Case

The Supreme Court reversed a $75,000 damage suit award against the unaffiliated Mine Workers on the ground that the trial revealed no "clear proof" that the parent union authorized or ratified picket line violence by members of one local in southern Tennessee.

The plaintiff, Paul Gibbs, was hired by a Tennessee Consolidated Coal Co. subsidiary to open a new mine after an older mine had been closed and 100 members of the Mine Workers local were laid off. Gibbs also got a contract for haulage of coal from the new mine to a rail loading point. He attempted to operate with members of the Southern Labor Union, not the laid-off UMW members.

Armed members of the UMW local "forcibly prevented" the new-mine opening for two days, the court agreed, and peaceful picketing continued thereafter.

Gibbs sued in U.S. District Court, asking damages under the Taft-Hartley Act for an alleged illegal secondary boycott and damages under state law for alleged conspiracy.

**The jury decided for the plaintiff on both issues. The trial judge set aside the secondary boycott verdict as unsubstantiated and reduced the damage judgment under the state claim from a total of $174,500 to $75,000. The trial court was upheld by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.**

In an opinion written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., the Supreme Court reversed both the trial and appellate courts on the ground that the parent Mine Workers had not been shown to have participated in, authorized or ratified the two days of local incidents.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act, Brennan noted, required clear proof of such complicity, whereas the international union was not even aware of the opening of the new mine until after the local incidents had occurred.

George Gilbert, the regional representative, was out of the state, and when he returned gave "explicit instructions" that the picket line should be limited in numbers, that no violence should occur, and that the strike should not be spread to neighboring mines, the court observed. Other representatives of the Mine Workers were sent with similar instructions.

In a concurring opinion, Justice John M. Harlan, joined by Justice Tom Clark, differed with sections of Brennan's reasoning but agreed on reversing the judgment. Chief Justice Earl Warren did not participate in the case.

## Sheet Metal Union Wins Runoff Vote

Bowling Green, Ky.—The Sheet Metal Workers won bargaining rights in a second election here at the plant of the Master Vibrator Co. The vote, ordered by the National Labor Relations Board, was 77 for Sheet Metal, 10 opposed.

The union fell short of a majority in an election 14 months ago, but won the right to a runoff vote when the NLRB ordered a recount of 32 challenged ballots which gave it 24 more votes and a plurality. The board's decision hinged on the status of laid-off workers who, it held, had a reasonable expectation of recall.

Master Vibrator workers will appoint a bargaining committee and draft contract proposals. They comprise a unit of Local 433, chartered last year to represent workers at the Detrex Co. plant where the Sheet Metal union won a long strike and a first contract.

# Stewardesses Backed In Battle on Age Limits

New York—Airline stewardesses who contend they're not "too old to work" at age 32 were upheld by a member of the New York State Human Rights Commission.

Commissioner J. Edward Conway recommended on the basis of a year-long study that airlines be barred from grounding stewardesses long before they reach the normal retirement age. The full commission has before it several complaints filed by stewardesses under New York's fair employment law, which includes a ban on age discrimination.

**Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers and James B. Horst, director of the union's air transport division, praised the report as breaking "the barriers of discrimination practiced by some airlines which have seen fit to discharge perfectly competent stewardesses because they are over the age of 32."**

The union said it is notifying three airlines where it holds bargaining rights—American, Northwest and Trans World Airlines—that it expects "immediate reinstatement with back pay" of all stewardesses fired because of age.

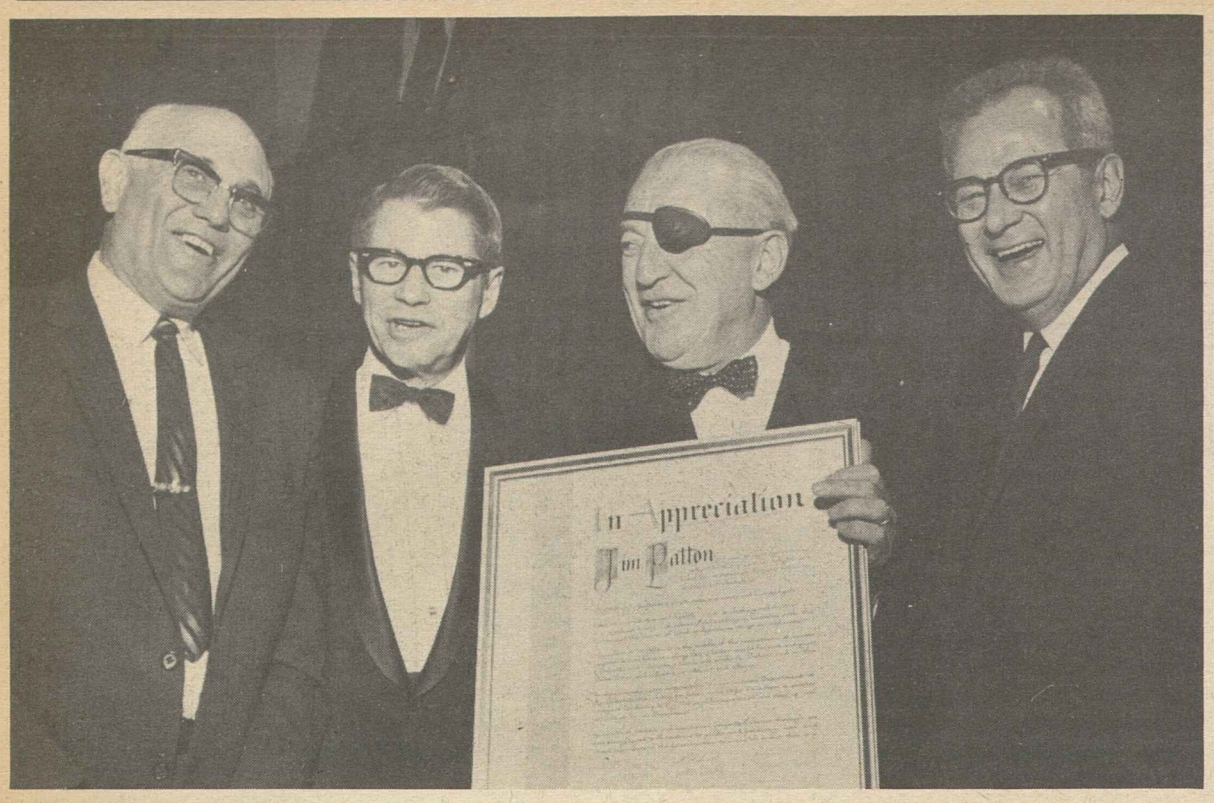
A spokesman for the airlines said the industry will fight in court any attempt by the New York commission to force a change in the age limits.

The TWU has also pressed for federal action against arbitrary age limits imposed by airlines and last fall received a friendly hearing before a House Labor subcommittee. One committee member, Rep. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.), said at the time that airlines "need to be educated to the fact that they're not running flying Bunny Clubs but just another means of transportation."

Another airline requirement—that stewardesses resign when they marry—went by the board recently when the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission found the policy to be illegal discrimination.

**Conway's report noted that 24 of the 38 U.S. airlines set no maximum age for stewardesses—and no airline sets an age limit on male stewards. The average length of service of airline stewardesses is only two years, he noted.**

Summarizing his findings, Conway said that no evidence has been uncovered to warrant an "arbitrary" age for continued employment of airline stewardesses.




**PLAQUE** memorializing James G. Patton for quarter-century of service to family farmers, labor and consumers is presented to retiring Farmers Union president at appreciation dinner. From left, Pres. P. L. Siemiller, Machinists; Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman; Patton and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. Freeman made presentation for Agriculture Dept. personnel.

*400 Join Tribute:*

# Farm Union's Patton Honored by Labor

Labor voiced a warm tribute to James G. Patton, who stepped down Mar. 16 after 25 years as president of the National Farmers Union, at an appreciation dinner sponsored by a committee of AFL-CIO vice presidents and Machinists union officials.

More than 400 farmer, labor and government representatives joined in the tribute and cheered Patton during the presentation of two symbols of his career—a framed "citation of appreciation" by Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and a "genuine, union-made, silverplated pitchfork" presented by IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller, who was master of ceremonies and with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, co-chairman of the dinner.

**Federation Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, who spoke for Meany, hailed Patton as "an eloquent spokesman for the common interests of farmers and workers" and urged in his honor a rededication to the ultimate achievement of true farmer-labor cooperation.**

NFU Pres. Tony T. Dechant, who took Patton's former post, urged labor's "continued and most capable support" of Farmers Union efforts to "increase the income of our nation's family farmers to bring them at least equal" to the income of other citizens.

The Farmers Union, he said, will not slacken in its efforts to revitalize rural America through advanced programs of housing, rural electrification, credit, conservation and cooperative development, and legislation geared to "the complete elimination of poverty."

Siemiller declared that despite efforts of others to split labor and the farmer, Patton's career proves their interests are identical. In Patton, he said, "the family farmers have had a matchless champion, the workers a friend, the people a spokesman."

**Patton said he is not retiring from all his interests but will remain active in the NFU and in the Council for Industrial Peace and the National Council on Agricultural Life & Labor, whose presidency he has just assumed.**

Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, praised Patton as a symbol of the "independent" and "progressive" character of the American farmer in the spirit of the late Sen. Robert LaFollette and other great liberals of the past.

**Different Image**

The National Farm Bureau Federation and the Grange, Keenan observed, by "thundering" against much social legislation have created an image of the American farmer as a "dyed-in-the-wool reactionary" but the NFU, he said, has consistently spoken out for the continuing progress of wage earners as well as farmers.

**The truth, he continued, is that there is no conflict of interest between farmers and workers. What the farmer gets has little relation to the price of food in the supermarket, and what the worker earns an hour has "almost nothing to do with the price of a harrow," said Keenan, adding:**

"We look forward to the day when there will be a bigger, stronger and even more influential National Farmers Union at our side."

# *FCC Ordered to Hold Hearings On Bias Charges Against Station*

The Federal Communications Commission has been ordered by a U.S. court to hold public hearings on charges by civil rights and church spokesmen that a Jackson, Miss., television station violated its responsibilities by program discrimination against minority groups.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia unanimously told the FCC that the public had a right to be heard on such charges before the commission issued a license renewal to the station.

The TV outlet, WLBT, owned by the Lamar Life Broadcasting Co., was given a one-year license renewal by the FCC and, in effect, told to mend its ways. The standard renewal for TV and radio stations is for a three-year period.

**Civil rights leader had accused the Lamar Life company of allowing segregationist sentiments freedom of expression on the television station and a companion radio station, WJDC, and refused equal time for individuals and organizations to answer despite the long-existing FCC "fairness doctrine."**

The United Church of Christ, a Protestant group, also accused the TV and radio stations of discriminatory practices in reporting racial news and added that Negro churches were refused a part in a revolving series among area religious organizations.

The three-judge appellate court decision laid down for the first time a rule that the FCC must hold hearings on public complaints against a TV station's programming practices as well as allowing "standing" to competitors who might be economically involved.

The court's opinion, written by Judge Warren E. Burger, remarked that the FCC had only a "pious hope," in granting a probationary one-year license renewal, that the station would reform.

The FCC might have knocked the station off the air, the court suggested, and opened the TV channel to other applicants for a license.

**In the original attack on FCC renewal of the WLBT license, the Mississippi AFL-CIO accused the station of unlawful attempts to influence workers in a National Labor Relations Board election and of falsely intimating that the state federation's president, Claude Ramsey, was a Communist sympathizer.**

The state AFL-CIO also branded the television outlet a "semi-official organ of the John Birch Society, the White Citizens Council and other right-wing organizations," stating that the station manager had used the facilities to urge Mississippi residents to resist federal laws and court decrees.

# U. S. Urged to Protect Jobs of Negro Teachers

Atlanta, Ga.—The federal government should take the initiative in protecting the jobs of Negro teachers in the South, the American Federation of Teachers urged here.

AFT Pres. Charles Cogen, in a letter to U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II made public at a conference here, charged that Office of Education "guidelines" on school desegregation may result in the firing of "many hundreds" of Negro teachers by school superintendents and boards within the next year.

The Office of Education sent letters to school officials urging that "small, inadequate schools for Negro students" be closed. Also it declared that it intends to prevent firings based on racial discrimination.

**Cogen said he was pleased by the reminder that race discrimination is prohibited but said a notice to close schools without suggesting that the teachers be reemployed elsewhere within the school district "is an invitation for any school district so inclined to . . . evade the anti-discrimination guideline."**

Declaring that testing programs such as some reported in Florida schools, and various forms of merit pay schedules, "are often a shield for racial discrimination," he added:

"We think it grossly unfair and destructive of teacher morale to fire teachers who are deemed fit to teach until the school systems find" they must integrate.

Experienced instructors could be used in some other constructive capacity — for tutoring, remedial teaching, or even small group study sessions—if held incapable of handling the usual teaching load, he wrote.

Cogen recommended that the Office of Education require local school districts to "justify any diminution of staff or dismissal of experienced teachers" only on the basis of a reduction in student enrollment.

"We hope that something can be done about this now," he wrote Howe. "Employment of teachers for the 1966-67 school year is now in process. Action should be taken now to prevent further discriminatory firings."

## *Short Shorts Held Right—And Risk*

**Owosso, Mich. — Women employes at the Mitchell-Bentley Corp. plant here may wear "short shorts" at work, an arbitrator ruled.**

**A foreman sent two women home for wearing shorts which did not reach to their knees. Their union, Auto Workers Local 743, took their claim for lost pay to arbitration—and won.**

**The arbitrator noted that "past practice" had allowed women to wear shorts at work and that the "short shorts," while exposing various degrees of thigh, were admittedly "not indecent." Therefore "it would appear to be the personal right of a female employe to wear short shorts for her better or her worse."**

## *Meany, Molony On Rights Unit*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph Molony of the Steelworkers have been named by Pres. Johnson to the special leadership council which will plan the White House Conference on Civil Rights.**

**AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, is honorary chairman of the conference, which will be held in Washington June 1-2. Ben W. Heineman, board chairman of the Chicago & North Western Railway, is conference chairman.**

# Court Majority Invites Wider U. S. Rights Law

*(Continued from Page 1)*

in the federal indictments.

The 1870 civil rights statute under which federal indictments were brought includes two applicable provisions:

- A section prohibiting interference with a citizen's rights by anyone acting "under color of state law."
- Another section prohibiting conspiracy to injure any person's exercise of any federal right or privilege.

**Charge Dismissed**

Federal District Judge Harold Cox dismissed the conspiracy charge against all defendants in the Mississippi case, ruling that homicide is a state crime only and that "federally created" rights cover only such areas as the right to use a post office or to vote. He also dismissed the "interference" charge against 15 private citizens, letting it stand only against three police officials charged with acting "under color of state law."

District Judge W. A. Bootle dismissed the Georgia federal indictments on similar grounds.

**The Supreme Court overruled Cox unanimously, reinstating both charges of the Mississippi indictment. Justice Abe Fortas in his opinion said that "federally created" rights include the right not to be denied life or liberty without due process of law and that private citizens acting illegally in consort with police officials were equally guilty with the officials of operating under the "color of state law."**

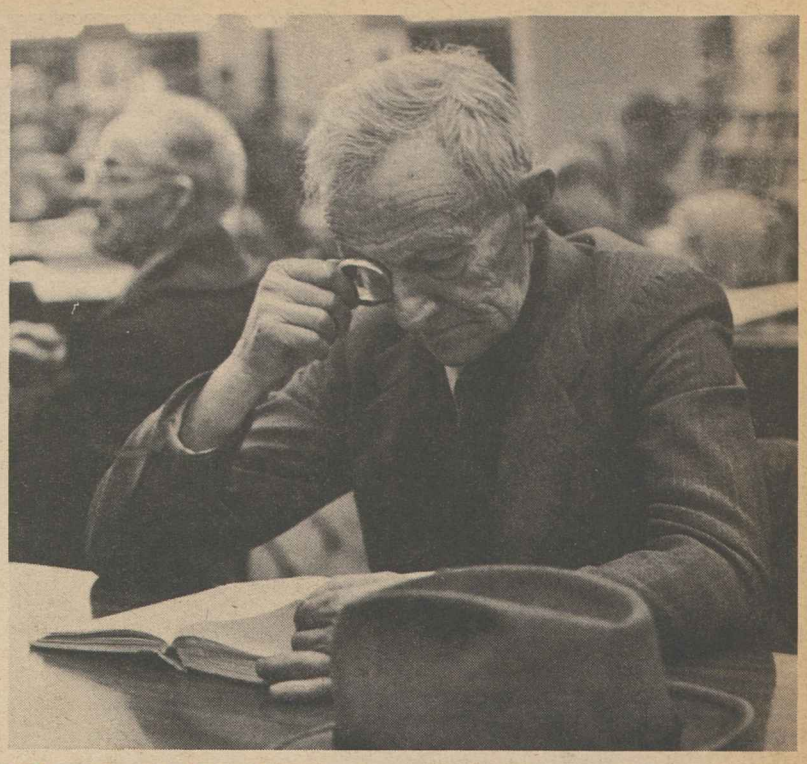
The major opinion in the Georgia case, written by Justice Potter Stewart, was more narrow. It held that the indictment alleged some degree of state involvement, such as the arrest of Negroes on false reports of criminal acts, and that this might be sufficient for a finding that the private persons accused in the killing were acting "under color of law."

Stewart also said that conspiracy even by private citizens to deprive another of his right to travel freely to and from Georgia might be a federal offense, but added that the prosecution must prove a "specific intent" by the conspirators to interfere with federally guaranteed rights.

Two concurring opinions were filed in the Georgia case. One, written by Justice Tom C. Clark in which Justice Hugo L. Black and Fortas joined, suggested that the Stewart opinion was too cautious and declared: "There can be no doubt" that Congress has power "to enact laws punishing all conspiracies —with or without [the element of] state action—that interfere" with the rights of all persons under the 14th Amendment.

**The second concurring opinion observed that although the 1870 federal civil rights law does not specifically cover illegal interference by private individuals of another person's rights, "the remedy is for Congress to write a law without this defect." The opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., in which Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice William O. Douglas joined, noted that six members of the court had now said that such a statute would be constitutionally valid.**

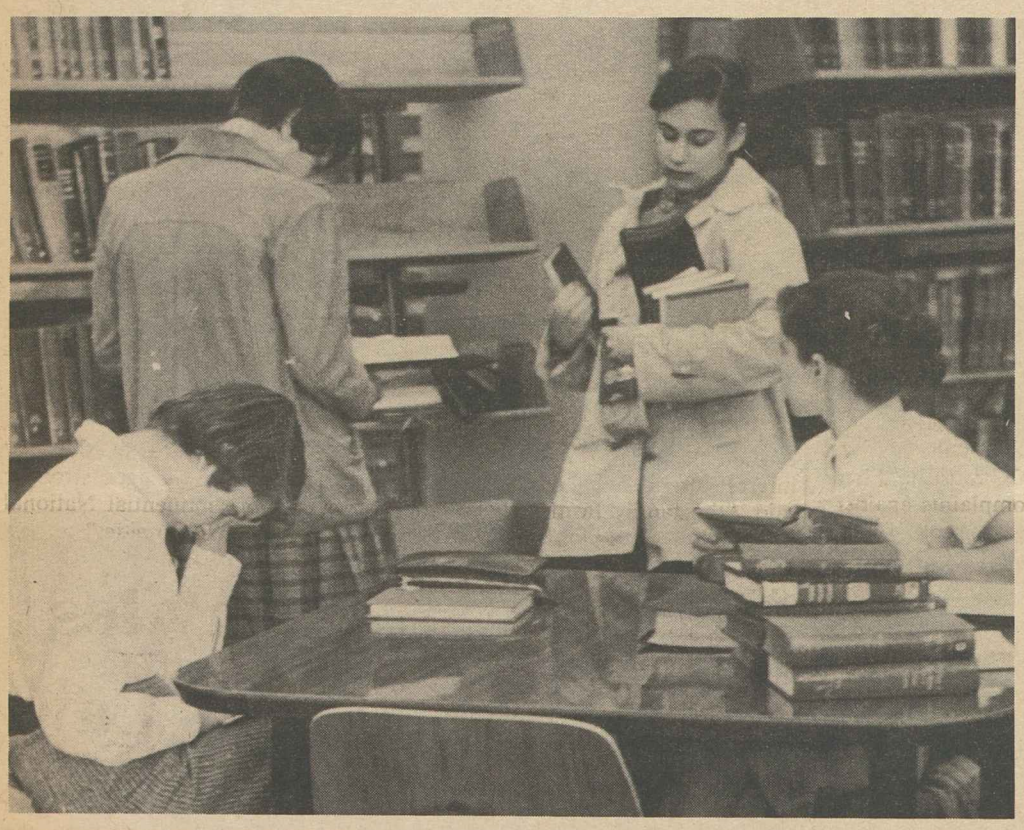
**THE AVERAGE HOME** finds it hard to support a real, up-to-date globe, maps change so rapidly, so if you're young and have dreams of faraway places, you go to the public library and find your own road to the romance and adventure that come alive in the books on the rows of shelves.



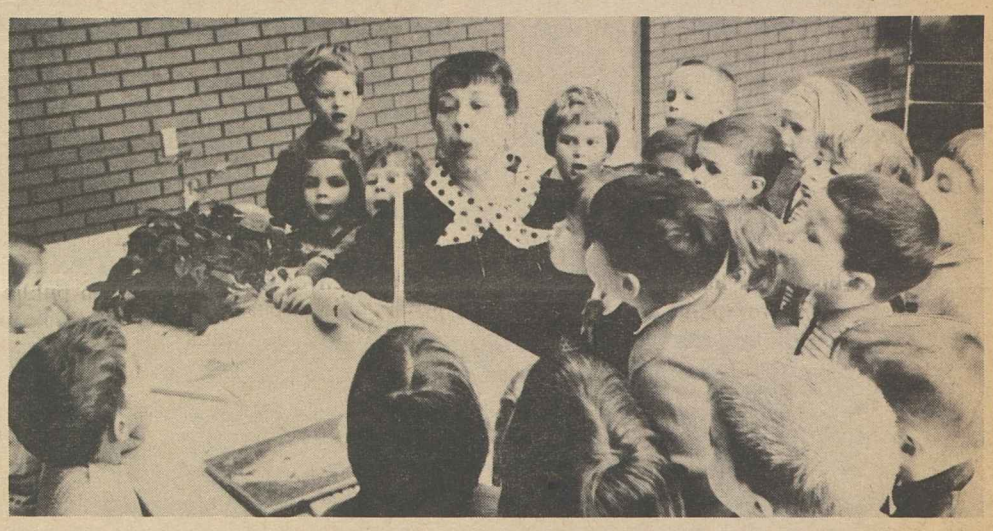
**YOU CAN HAVE** dreams when you're older, too. And you can study, perhaps to make up for missed schooling—or just to satisfy the curiosity that seems to follow some folks right into the grave.

# Libraries Open New World to All Ages

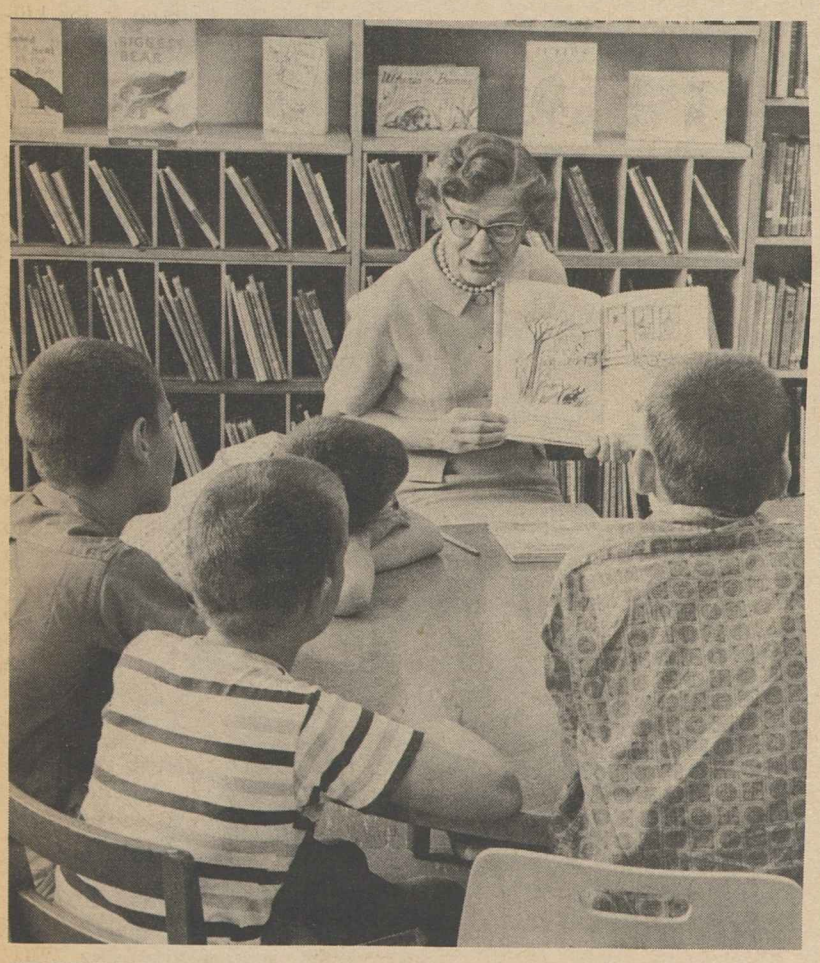
**National Library Week, in which the AFL-CIO has long participated, will be observed Apr. 17-23 and serves again as a reminder that publicly-supported libraries at all levels are still suffering from lack of funds. But they're staying in business and they still open the wonders of enjoyment, inspiration and knowledge to the eager and the curious of every generation. These photos show some of the work the Cincinnati Public Library system is doing for its readers.**



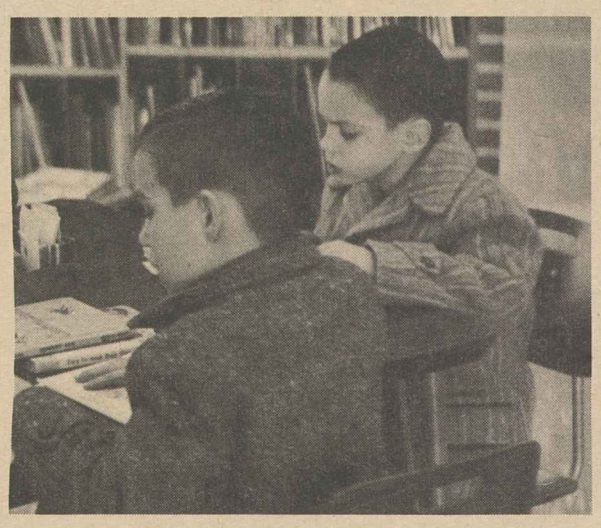
**HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS** find public libraries pretty handy. The explosion in learning has opened up a whole new world of essential reading material—and a library is the logical place to look for it.



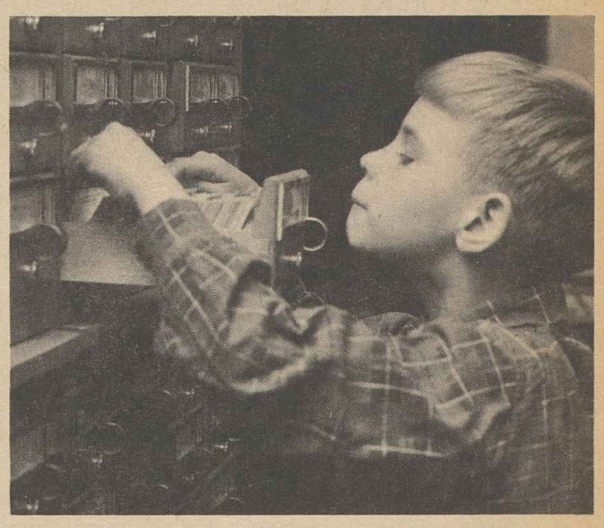
**THERE'S NOTHING** like a good story to hold the interest of the younger generation, especially if it can be sort of acted out. Thousands of libraries, like Cincinnati's, provide special services for tots who are just beginning to read.



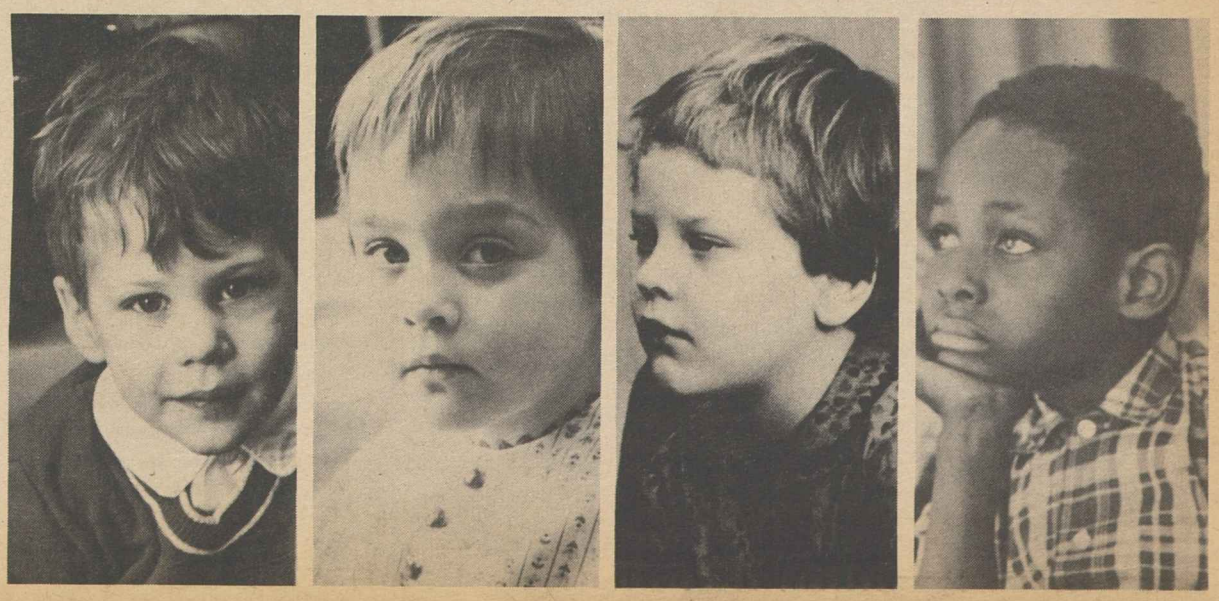
**STORY-TELLING TIME** in the Cincinnati public library system is a time for rapt attention, even of doubters like the little girl in second photo at right. Library Week aims to stir citizens to greater use of library services, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has noted, and surely, he added, "this purpose is in keeping with the spirit and aspirations of the labor movement." Cooperation between libraries and unions, he said, helps both.



**THE WORLD** is different if you can read, even if some of the words are pretty hard. A public library has books for all sizes of readers as well as all sizes of books for readers.



**YOU'RE A BIG BOY** when you can go to the catalogue and find the book you want. The U.S. pays $2.05 per capita per year for its public libraries. Recommended standard is $3.85.



# Guarding The Wage Dollar

**THE WAGE-EARNING** family can ill-afford the waste of hard-earned dollars on products that do not give full value, are unsafe to use, are deceptively presented or are exorbitantly priced.

The consumer's right to safety, to be informed, to choose among a variety of products at fair prices and to be heard are the goals of both the AFL-CIO and the Johnson Administration.

**Much legislation enacted in the first session of the 89th Congress has been beneficial to consumers. But to date little has been accomplished in terms of specific consumer legislation. Measures to require disclosure of true interest rates on consumer instalment credit date back to 1960; proposals to cure the chaos in consumer product packaging date from 1962.**

The President's message on consumer problems and legislation, excerpts of which appear on this page, and the announcement of a three-day "Consumer Assembly '66" to be held this month by representatives of nearly 50 million consumers highlight the new emphasis and concern that this session of Congress enact legislation to safeguard consumers.

* * *

**THE AFL-CIO** has been in the forefront of the battle for consumer legislation. It has testified on every possible occasion for pro-consumer bills, has discussed consumer problems intensively in its publications, has conducted a wide range of consumer education programs within the trade union movement and in cooperation with other consumer groups.

At its 1965 convention the AFL-CIO restated its historic position. It called for:

- Prompt congressional action to enact a "truth-in-lending" bill which will require lenders to make a full disclosure of financing charges on consumer credit both in terms of dollars and cents and in terms of true percentage annual rates.

- **Passage of a "truth-in-packaging" bill to stop deceptive labeling and packaging of consumer products and establish ground rules for reasonable standards for weights and measures.**

- Closing the loopholes in the Food, Drug & Cosmetics Act, especially the pre-testing of cosmetics and medical devices before sale.

- Legislation to require federal inspection of all meat for safety and wholesomeness.

- Establishment of federal safety standards and a grading system for automobile tires.

- Increased authority for the Federal Trade Commission to move quickly against misleading advertising.

- Stronger machinery for consumer representation in the government.

- A congressional study of "trading stamps" to ascertain their actual worth to the consumer and their impact on consumer prices.

The two key measures—"truth-in-lending" and "truth-in-packaging"—have been thoroughly studied and debated in committee. The time has come for congressional action so that the consumer "bill of rights" first voiced by Pres. Kennedy in 1962 is written into the law of the land.


**AFL-CIO News**

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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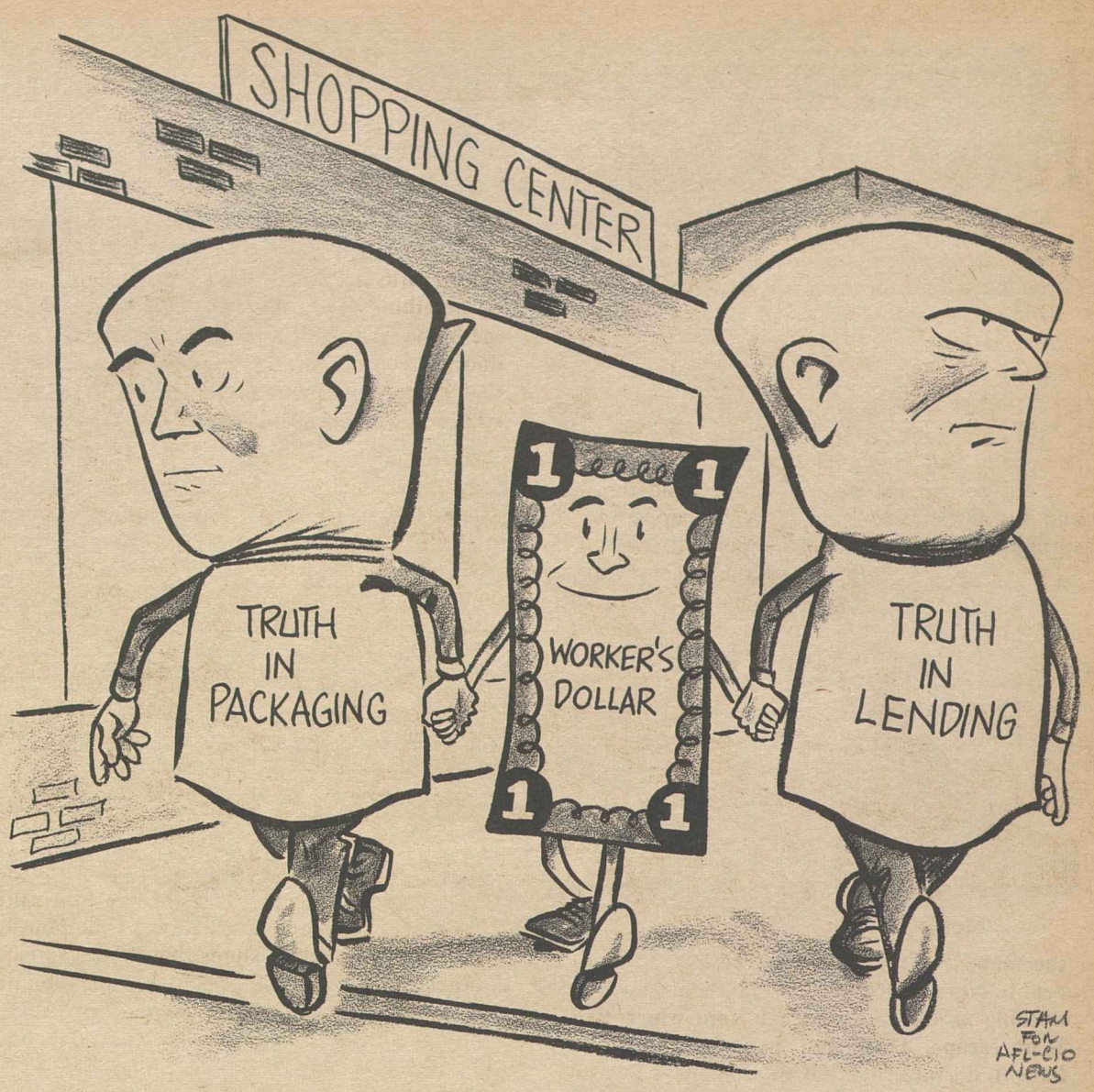



***In President's Message:***

# Consumer Protection, Guidance Given Key Role in Poverty War

*The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's message to Congress on consumer affairs.*

**THE CONSUMER'S INTEREST** is the American interest.

In guarding it, in promoting it, we improve the lives of every man, woman and child in our nation.

Every domestic program of the federal government in a very real sense is directed toward the consumer. When we work to stem pollution, improve transportation, or rebuild our cities, we promote the welfare of the American consumer.

The consumer has a right to a dollar of stable purchasing power.

I pledge to defend that right with all the ability and determination at my command.

**A NEW** and progressive program is needed if we are to protect the American consumer's rights in the marketplace—his rights to be informed, to choose, to be protected from unsafe products and to be heard in the councils of government.

I recommend that the Congress enact comprehensive measures to secure these rights.

The consumer buys what he wants. He cannot and should not be told what to buy. But he must be told what is available for purchase.

**If the consumer is to be a wise sovereign in our progressive market economy, he must be fully informed. Free consumer choice—indeed, our free enterprise system—must rest on a firm foundation of reliable information on the costs and contents of the products we buy.**

I renew my request that the Congress enact legislation to strengthen this foundation in two critical areas—lending and packaging.

I proposed legislation in these areas two years ago. Pres. Kennedy made a similar recommendation four years ago. We have learned much from careful study of these proposals by the Congress and the public. Everything we have learned reaffirms my conviction that:

- We can have equitable and effective laws on lending and packaging.

- We can protect both the consumer and the overwhelming majority of honest businessmen from the minority of producers who would compete unfairly and infringe the rights of the consumer and their fellow businessmen.

- We need to reform in the credit area and we should encourage states to enact legislation to correct abuses.

- We need such legislation urgently. We can now act wisely without further delay.

I have instructed the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to give particular attention to the consumer needs of our poverty-stricken families. Studies have shown that they suffer most cruelly from lack of consumer protection and lack of buyer "know-how."

**We must deal with the fact that today 34 million Americans—7 million families—must try to stretch poverty-level incomes to meet living costs. Studies show that these people are plagued by consumer problems unknown to the affluent majority.**

They are unable to shop effectively for bargains or to buy in economical quantities.

They are often victimized by excessive costs of credit and merchandise.

They are subjected to countless fraudulent and deceptive marketing and financing practices.

Most of these problems are symptoms of the basic maladies which we are attacking in the war on poverty. Programs of consumer information and protection cannot cure them—but such programs can lessen their impact.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has already made 56 grants, totaling almost $3 million, to support consumer education and related programs throughout the country. In the future, this office will become a clearing-house for distribution of educational materials to the poor. It will be a powerful source of incentive and support to the poor in their efforts to achieve fair play in the marketplace.

**I PLEDGE** the all-out effort of the federal government to help our poorest citizens to spend their limited funds more efficiently as we work to enhance their incomes.

Credit is a particular problem for the poor. Often it is available only at high interest rates, and its overextension can lead to the garnishment of wages and the loss of jobs. The situation is particularly severe because the poor are susceptible to emergencies that eliminate any limited financial reserves they may have.

**Cooperative sources of low-cost credit, such as credit unions, combined with sound and impartial debt and financial counseling, and with legal services, can be of great benefit to the poor.**

I am directing the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and my Committee on Consumer Interests to intensify their efforts to encourage the development of such services in community action programs.

***Morgan Says:***

# New Housing Laws With Teeth Needed to Destroy Racial Slums

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

SOONER rather than later, the American people are going to be forced to come to grips personally and individually with the facts of life.

I am not talking about the birds and the bees and the flowers, though this does happen to be spring. The facts at issue are pointed up by this question: how long do we think a democratic society can endure when it is not? How long do we think we can get away with paying mere lip service to the principles of individual liberty on which this country was founded without facing a major challenge to our hypocrisy?

Morgan

**The answer is, of course, not long, but the majority of us don't seem disposed to accept it. Nevertheless, laws and circumstances are backing us all into a corner from which there is no escape. There and then we are going to have to demonstrate that we do believe in equal rights, or see our system destroyed. For an open society cannot exist half closed. The lack of ventilation will stifle it.**

There are some surface signs of hope, but it would be dangerous to read them as indicating that everything is pointed in the right direction. Once more the Supreme Court has come to the rescue of American citizenship by ruling that its rights are indivisible, by again reminding the country that, under the law and the constitution, citizenship cannot be broken up into first, second and third class categories.

It did so by striking down Virginia's poll tax and adding, significantly that such levies anywhere are an unconstitutional burden on the right to vote. This decision surely dooms the poll tax as a voting condition in the only states where it remains, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas. Indeed, lower courts have already ruled the Alabama and Texas poll taxes unconstitutional.

In the past the poll tax had been just one of many devices used to keep Negroes from voting. Last year's voting rights act moved against some of the others. In a practical sense the new decision does not mean a great deal. Only four states were involved and even in them, especially in Texas and Virginia, as our society has become more affluent, many Negroes paid the tax in order to vote. But the court ruled this was a form of economic discrimination.

**A much larger and far more explosive form of economic and social discrimination remains. This is in housing. A voting right is hard for even the professional segregationists to deny, though the diehards are still trying to. But a living right is something else again. That hits you right in the home where you live, and in the house next door, if a Negro is trying to move in. Herein lies the great unspoken prejudice of American whites and attached to it is a time bomb.**

North and South, East and West, the country is segregated in its living quarters and something has got to give. The irony of it is that governments from the federal level down to the grass roots have conspired with the power structure of every community to make it and keep it that way, almost as formally as if everything were drawn to scale on a blueprint.

The Watts area of Los Angeles, where there have been already two explosions, was, in a very real sense, officially created to absorb the immigration of Negroes from other states, a movement quickened by job opportunities in World War II.

**BUT THE PRESSURES** generated within the Negro ghettos have not been siphoned off by the fancy plans for urban renewal and public housing. As often as not new slums have been created as others were razed. So serious has the situation become that a veteran of 25 years experience in civil rights, Edward Rutledge, now executive director of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, said he had never seen tensions so high between Negro and white communities at every level in major cities, across the land. He predicted not only still another Watts in Los Angeles but similar riots elsewhere, including Rochester, N.Y., unless integrated housing developments for the poor are speeded up and racial slums are destroyed by housing laws with teeth in them.

**The Great Society legislation on housing now in Congress is already so emasculated that Rutledge thinks Pres. Johnson may have to expand Pres. Kennedy's executive order on desegregated housing to deal with the crisis.**

The nation's capital has a dramatic test case in its own front yard. A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee is holding hearings on legislation to authorize development of an "embassy enclave" in an area near the State Dept. This would permit foreign governments to construct new chanceries in the neighborhood without being picketed by the neighbors.

Trouble is, little if any thought has been given to the fate of the people already living there, many of them Negroes. But a lively and integrated little lobby has sprung up called the Lincoln Civic Association to defend the residents' rights. Its members are all for the enclave, they will tell the committee, if it is made part of a balanced complex. The association has the theory that peoples' rights are as important as property rights, and that of course, is revolutionary.

***The Only Inflationary Pressure:***

# End to Investment Credit Urged To Curb Capital Goods Boom

**ORGANIZED LABOR'S** top economist has called for an end to special tax credits on investment in new industrial equipment to curb the only inflationary pressure in the economy.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, warned that heavy outlays for plant expansion, encouraged by present tax advantages, have produced a "capital goods boom" that "cannot be sustained."

**This, he said, poses "a two-fold problem—pressure on resources in some capital goods industries in some parts of the country" and "a potential economic decline when the capital goods boom begins to level off or drop off, as it undoubtedly will." His statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.**

Turning aside a contention that excess consumer purchasing power is causing inflationary pressures, he declared "there is no evidence of any sharp increases in consumer spending . . . no consumer scare-buying . . . no shortages of consumer goods."

"The real problems" in the economy at this time are "booming profits and the boom of capital goods," he said.

**GOLDFINGER** charged that the special investment tax credit "is really a subsidy, a handout, a bonanza to business," but, he said, "business doesn't need a subsidy to encourage investment." He suggested that "high sales levels and good business conditions . . . would provide a more sustainable" rise of productive capacity.

**"When business investment moves up sharply, as it has in the past several years and as it did in the mid-50s, it does create localized pressures in the economy—price pressures," Goldfinger said. But, "when it declines, it creates unemployment—layoffs," he said.**

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network, were Joseph R. Slevin of the New York Herald Tribune and Lee Cohn of the Washington Star.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**REPUBLICAN SPOKESMEN,** both in Congress and in the party's national committee, think they have a persuasive issue in a charge that federal spending on non-defense programs is forcing up living costs and threatening a runaway inflation. What this means is they are against any appropriations to put into effect Johnson Administration domestic programs the congressmen voted against in the first place.

The economic viewpoint embodied in this attack is as naive as the doom-wailing against Franklin D. Roosevelt's anti-depression measures of the Thirties.

**It presupposes that government expenditures somehow induce inflation and that expenditures by private industry—the soaring expenditures for new equipment, for example, which are stimulated by a special 7 percent tax credit—have nothing to do with creating inflationary pressures. Yet, as the Washington Post remarks, a dollar spent—sent into the nation's economic stream—is a dollar spent, no matter who spends it.**

The great bulk of government expenditures is for defense purposes—and knocking out a few hundred million or even $2 billion for non-defense programs would do nothing to curb the boom in business spending for capital goods, which places buying pressure on supplies of materials and skilled labor.

* * *

**IN THE HOUSE,** on Mar. 29, Republicans split 125 to 6 in favor of knocking out a $12 million appropriation to get the rent supplement program for low-income families into operation. It was nothing new; the House GOP split 130-4 in trying to kill the rent supplement program from the 1965 omnibus housing bill in the original authorization measure.

Republicans also led a House battle to kill a $10 million appropriation to finance the Teacher Corps program, also authorized by Congress last year. Again, this was nothing new. They tried to knock the Teacher Corps provisions out the Administration's higher education bill in 1965. They filed a motion to recommit the bill to a House-Senate conference committee with instructions that the Teacher Corps be eliminated, and in a rollcall voted 111 to 7 in favor of that proposition.

The pattern is likely to continue throughout the current session of Congress as appropriations bills come up.

**It was only an illusion—not a reality—that everything the Administration obtained from Congress last year was the product of consensus. A relatively small group of Republicans sometimes helped build the majority.**

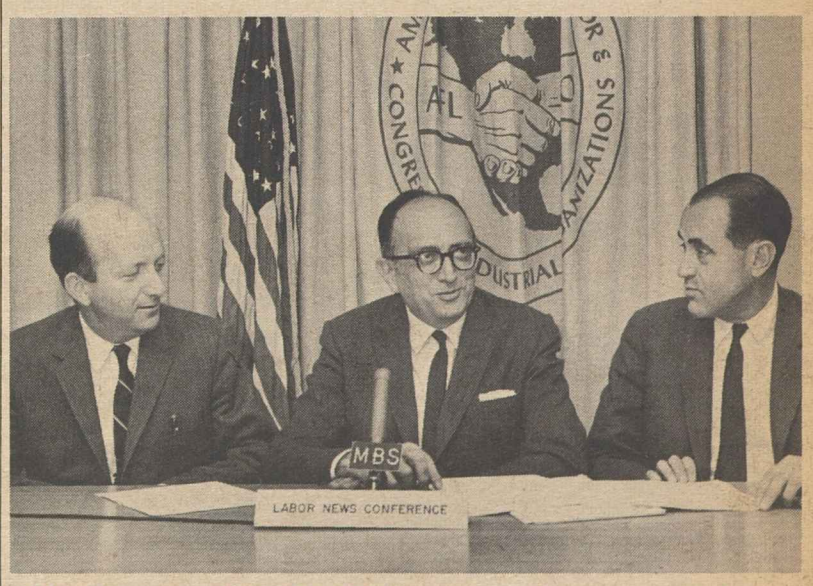
House Republicans voted 109-25 against the Appalachia bill on Mar. 3, 1965. They voted 93-31 against the regional development and public works program, and previously had voted 115-10 for an amendment to eliminate federal loans and guarantees for land purchase and development.

House Republicans even attempted to knock the basic social security provisions from the medicare bill, showing a party division of 128-10 on the rollcall, although these basic provisions are financed by payroll taxes, not the Treasury.

The Senate rollcalls show a somewhat less heavy majority of Republicans voting for amendments to weaken, limit or defeat Administration programs, but the pattern is about the same.

**The Mar. 29 victory on funds for rent supplements was exceedingly narrow; the six Republicans favoring the appropriation actually furnished the balance of power, because 65 Democrats deserted the Administration and the rollcall tally was only 198-190.**

The fact remains that the GOP leaders in Congress are not spurred solely by sudden fears of inflation when they try to kill or reduce funds for educational, anti-poverty, housing and similar programs. They were against these programs in 1965 and 1964 and 1963—just as they were against federal school aid and area redevelopment programs when Gen. Eisenhower was President in the Fifties.




**THE ONLY INFLATIONARY** pressure in the economy today can be curbed by ending the special tax break to industry for investing in new equipment, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) told Reporters Lee Cohn (left) of the Washington Evening Star and Joseph R. Slevin of the New York Herald Tribune on the weekly AFL-CIO public affairs program, Labor News Conference.

***How to Buy:***

# Food Prices Due to Keep High Until Fall Rise in Pork Supply

By Sidney Margolius

**FOOD IS** the big price problem in this year of high living costs and will remain so until fall. Then an increase in present scarce pork supplies will ease the pressure which also has been pushing up beef, poultry and other protein foods.

Last month peanuts were one of the few "plentiful foods" the Agriculture Dept. was able to suggest. This month it has added raisins to the list. The real prospect for the months ahead is told by the Dun & Bradstreet Wholesale Food Price Index, which is 14 percent higher than a year ago. Meat prices are going to be very high this summer.

Farmers themselves are protesting the present level of food prices, charging that pork prices have gone up more in the supermarkets than justified by the increase in farmers' prices.

The other cost-boosting news is that the Veterans Administration has joined the interest-raising parade by raising the rate on GI mortgages to 5.5 percent from the previous 5.25 percent. This, however, is still the lowest rate usually available with a small down payment, if you are still eligible and can find a lender willing to grant a VA mortgage.

Recently FHA raised its mortgage rate to 6 percent (including the premium for insuring the lender against loss). This makes the FHA rate higher now than conventional (non-FHA) mortgages in many areas (major exception is California).

**The item most in demand among America's housewives at this time is refrigerators. Many lower-price models now incorporate such desirable modern specifications as the frostless and thin-wall features. These now often are available for less than $250 compared to the more-usual $300 two or three years ago.**

Thin-wall models provide more interior capacity in the same exterior space because the foamed insulation used enables the thinner walls.

A genuinely "frost free" or "frostless" refrigerator provides automatic defrosting in both the refrigerator and freezer sections. Make sure of this point. Less-expensive models provide automatic defrost only in the refrigerator compartment. However, defrosting the freezer section is not a difficult chore, especially in a top-mounted freezer.

**Keep in mind that the frost-free feature and the size both affect operating cost. For example, if a single-door refrigerator costs $1 a month to operate, the equivalent model frost-free in the refrigerator only will cost $1.88, and the completely frostless $3.51. A refrigerator over 15 cubic feet usually will cost about $1 more a month to operate than one under 15 cubic feet.**

The capacity of the freezer is the real value to compare among different brands and models when you shop refrigerators, not whether one model has swing-out shelves and another glide-out, or ice water tap, automatic ice maker, special egg rack, etc.

**YOU MAY NOT EAT WELL** this spring, but you can dress well. If you avoid the fleeting "ugly" fashions like the garish, geometric "op art" patterns, there also are classic styles available at relatively reasonable prices in modern easy-care fabrics. You will find more blends of polyester fiber (Dacron, etc.) with cotton or rayon; acrylic fibers (Orlon, Creslan, etc.) and other relatively easy-care fabrics such as Arnel triacetate (a second cousin to acetate).

We nominate as the apparel buy of the season two-piece suits of polyester-cotton or polyester-rayon in linen-like texture, for $20-$25. These are easy to care for, and versatile. They can be worn with blouse as a costume; without, more casually, and as separates. Another moderate-price buy is two-piece knit suits of blends of acrylic fiber and mohair.

**This is the flush season for eggs, and they are a best buy now even though prices are higher than last year. Eggs have complete protein. This means they are usable as an alternate for meat.**

Broilers are more expensive than last year even though supplies are larger, because of the increased demand as an alternate for costly red meats. Canned salmon is more reasonable, and tuna is another low-priced substitute for meat.

Copyright 1966 by Sidney Margolius

***Buyer, Be Wary:***

# New Guide Explains Labels, Standards

**BUYER, BE WARY!** is the advice offered by a leading expert on consumer problems to today's shopper. In the face of complex products, a multitude of brands, inadequate labels, deterioration of weights and measures, the shopper who is not aware of facts and standards will end up dribbling money away.

In a new Public Affairs Pamphlet, Buyer, Be Wary!, Sidney Margolius not only points out the problems and confusions but offers a guide to basic facts the shopper needs.

**Government standards, where they do exist, are helpful, Margolius finds—if the consumer understands what to look for. "Most shoppers," for example, "seem unaware of the fact that the list of ingredients is arranged in order of predominance . . . on one widely sold brand of frozen ready-to-serve macaroni and cheese . . . the ingredients, in this order, are water, macaroni, and cheese. Knowing that they are set down in order of predominance [the shopper] can then make her own decision as to whether a product in which the leading ingredient is water is worth the price asked."**

Some progress, Margolius finds, has been made toward clearer labeling and simplified if not standardized sizes of packaging as a result of legislative and administrative effort. Until the situation improves everywhere, he urges shoppers to "select suitable items and compare values" by checking against standards that are available. Here is some of the specific information he suggests as guides:

● Buy food by grade, not by brand, and you will save money without sacrificing quality. Remember that "grade has nothing to do with food value. . . . The higher grades merely have better appearance and more uniform size, and in the case of meat, may be juicier, and sometimes—not always—more tender. . . . In general, a helpful policy is to use the higher grades for the table and lower grades for the pot."

● "For clothing, carpeting, and other textile products, the fiber identification laws can be helpful when shopping, if you know what to look for, especially in these days of new fibers which are either used alone or blended with the traditional cotton, wool, and rayon . . . [but] you yourself still have to judge the actual quality. A good-quality rayon will give better service than a poorly constructed rayon-and-nylon. Or a tightly woven wool-and-cotton may wear better than a loosely woven, low-grade all-wool."

● As for shoe labels, "since 1963, the Federal Trade Commission has required that shoes be labeled accordingly if they contain synthetic materials or such lower grades of leather as split cowhide or pulverized leather. Unfortunately, the permitted wording is not always clear to everyday shoppers."

● "The American Standards Association has been instrumental in helping to develop standards for photographic supplies, power lawn mowers, and many other goods."

● **"Two different brands of aspirin both labeled USP meet the same standard, although one bottle with a highly advertised brand name may cost five times as much as the other. If two brands of vitamins are both labeled USP, and the potencies listed are similar, there is no reason to pay $9.50 for one if the other costs only $3.50."**

● "In regard to prescription medicines . . . the savings are large if your doctor—on whose judgment you finally must rely—prescribes a generic drug."

Two helpful charts in Buyer, Be Wary! summarize "Quality Standards to Look For" and "Leading United States Department of Agriculture Food Grades."

The grades and standards Margolius summarizes are important because, as he puts it, "a family unable to make purchases knowledgeably suffers a constant and unnecessary drain of income away from such important family goals as education, health needs, improvement of living standards, and saving for retirement."

Buyer, Be Wary! is available for 25 cents from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# The Fine Art of Letter-Writing Is More or Less Modernized

By Jane Goodsell

**LETTER-WRITING** is still being conducted by rules of etiquette that must have been established by the Medes and Persians.

Or maybe it all dates back to the Age of Chivalry, when people were very polite to each other until they got their dander up; and then, instead of writing irate letters, they let off steam by knocking each other's blocks off in jousts and tourneys.

Actually, I've no idea who laid down the rules, but I do know that they're long overdue for revision. They have no relevance to modern life and therefore I propose the following changes:

The salutation "Dear" should be eliminated when it is totally out of keeping with the body of the letter, and does not express the true feelings of the correspondent. For example, it makes no sense to write: "Dear Mr. Follansbee, if you don't keep that dog of yours out of my yard and away from my rose bushes, I am going to call the police. . . ." A more fitting salutation would be, "Now see, here, Follansbee!" or "Follansbee, beware!"

**Don't you feel silly addressing your congressman as "Dear" and declaring yourself very truly his? Such sentiments might be appropriate in a Valentine, but not in a letter denouncing the recipient as a scoundrel and a nincompoop.**

When you sit down to write a letter to a book club declaring that this is the third time you have informed them you wish to discontinue your membership, that you have no intention of paying the bills they keep sending you for books you did not order, and that you intend to initiate legal proceedings if they do not cease and desist . . . is it befitting to start your letter by addressing them as "Gentlemen"? Wouldn't "You idiots, you!" be more suited to the occasion?

**IN CASE** my suggestions strike you as too bizarre, you might prefer to model your correspondence on a letter I came across the other night while browsing through a book of great letters. Written by Benjamin Franklin to William Strahan, an old friend and a member of the British House of Commons, it accomplishes the seemingly impossible task of expressing fury with grace and style:

"Mr. Strahan:

**"You are a member of Parliament, and of that Majority which has doomed my Country to Destruction. You have begun to burn our Towns and murder our People. Look upon your hands! They are stained with the Blood of your Relations! You and I were long friends. You are now my Enemy, and**

"I am
"Yours,
"B. Franklin."

To Clean Up, Increase Supply:

# Broad Effort Urged to Meet Growing U. S. Water Needs

If the United States hopes ever to accomplish anything worthwhile in cleaning up and increasing its water supply, it will have to dig a lot deeper into its bankroll than the annual $3 billion or so it's coming up with now, George Taylor writes in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

Taylor, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, presents figures showing that "to clean up and develop and store our waters on a scale commensurate with forecast needs of our society can well exceed $50 billion over the next decade and at least another $50 billion between 1980 and 2000."

In an article titled "America's Water Crisis," he cites a few of the items that make up the $100 billion estimated total—$1.7 billion in New York State alone in the next five years and $20 billion "to bring life once again" to incredibly polluted Lake Erie.

**"As a beginning," Taylor writes, "labor has urged that the federal resource agencies be reorganized and streamlined to eliminate waste, duplication and jurisdictional infighting. Special interests have too long pursued narrow goals in agencies like the Bureau of Reclamation, Army Engineers, Fish & Wildlife, National Parks, Public Health, Soil Conservation and Forest Services."**

At the federal level, he continues, there is need for "sound, business-like management control" over investments for resources development. He urges that planning to meet not only water but other resource needs "should be coordinated along the general lines of the short-lived national and regional economic planning boards pioneered during the New Deal days."

"If the eastern drought continues," he writes, "millions of people will have their water rationed this time next year. If there is drought in the Southwest and Plains states, farmers and townspeople will see their pumps sucking sand and mud instead of water and they will be importing it from a more fortunate area in tank cars.

"Along the streams that are lined with factories, steam electric plants, packinghouses and communities, small and large waters will run with waste and silt, turn their uglified surfaces to the sky and fill the air with stench.

### May Get Worse

"This is the way it will be, and worse, just as long as the nation allows it and is unwilling to pay the full price to put its water resources in order.

**"A TVA booklet calls water 'nature's constant gift.' This gift is deserved only if it is cherished, preserved and wisely used. The time for Americans to be worthy of it is now."**

Taylor estimates that the country as a whole enjoys about 30 inches of precipitation annually—not, of course, evenly divided. This amounts to a runoff of about 4.4 trillion gallons a day, of which about 1.1 trillion gallons can be considered "potentially usable" by man. But this is reduced to about 515 million gallons, he says, because of regional variations in rain and snowfall, natural and man-made pollution, and failure to provide development and conservation facilities.

By 1900, he continues in his analysis, the country used about 8 percent of the 515 million gallons. By 1960 it was using 60 percent—with the rate going up at twice the rate of population growth. By the next decade, he goes on, estimates are that use will aggregate "well over 600 million gallons per day," and that by 2000 the figure will go up to nearly 900 million gallons.

The problem has three main facets, Taylor writes—irregular or scanty rainfall such as that which has brought drought to the Northeast over the past few years; pollution, both manmade and natural, and failure to control streamflow.

**"Plenty of water flowing in a stream means nothing if human and industrial waste and silt befoul the artery's function to carrying filth and contamination downstream to the next community," he declares. "Pollution threatens all other uses. Every major river basin and now even the Great Lakes are heavily polluted. Not one supply has been cleaned up. . . ."**

To control streamflow, he explains, involves both surface and ground water. He continues:

"A controlled stream is one in which the annual runoff has been equalized by means of catching water in systems of large main stem and smaller head-water reservoirs when rainfall and snow melt are heaviest. This kind of system aids in reduction of flood damage downstream.

"The same principle of refilling and drawing down underground reservoirs should prevail as that governing operation of surface storage. Programs are needed to achieve their artificial recharging in order to prevent the depletion of underground water tables that has taken place in the Plains states, in Arizona and in California."

## AFL-CIO Bakers Win Nabisco Vote

Buena Park, Calif.—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers turned back an attack by the combined forces of two unions expelled from the AFL-CIO because of corruption in the leadership and won bargaining rights at a new plant of the National Biscuit Co. here.

The election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board gave the ABC a 66-6 win over the Teamsters and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, scored with the aid of the AFL-CIO Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee.

**GRADUATES** of a four-year State AFL-CIO summer school program at the West Virginia State University were presented their certificates at a meeting of the Union Leadership Academy. From the left are Mrs. Vivian Sansom, Denver Dean, Marvin Galford, Charles Taylor, Mrs. Anne K. Fowler, Miles Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and state federation president; Assistant Dir. George Guernsey, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Jack McKenzie of the University. Graduates are from locals of Glass Bottle Blowers and Glass & Ceramic Workers. Nine others who could not attend the ceremony received certificates by mail.

**RESEARCH ADVANCES** in the fight against arthritis and its allied cripplers were described by Dr. William S. Clark (second from left), president of the Arthritis Foundation, at a diner meeting of the Arthritis & Rheumatism Association of Metropolitan Washington. His audience included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William J. Schnitzler (right), a director of the national foundation; Pres. Edward J. Leonard (left) of the Plasterers and Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks.

# Union Support Spurred For Arthritis Research

A hope for additional support from the labor movement for the fight on one of mankind's greatest cripplers was expressed by Dr. William S. Clark, president of the Arthritis Foundation, at a meeting of the Arthritis & Rheumatism Association of Metropolitan Washington.

He hailed organized labor as representative of "a very vast and probably the most important segment of American society" which has helped in the long battle against the major forms of arthritis and rheumatism. These bring suffering—and in some cases crippling deformities—to more than 12 million men, women and children, according to a study by the National Health Survey, and cost the country some $2.5 billion a year.

AFL-CIO Ssec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is a director of the national foundation and a member of the board of governors.

**Clark noted that considering the rheumatic diseases as a whole, modern classifications "list more than 80 disease entities within the group." When cases have been verified by medical examination, the estimated frequency ranges up to 218 cases per 1,000 people who are 15 years or older, he said.**

The worst crippler, rheumatoid arthritis, he said, is estimated to strike seven of every 1,000 people with "definite" cases and "at least another 20 per 1,000" with "probable" cases.

### Hope in Research

What is going on in the "very dramatic field" of arthritis research, Clark predicted, will produce soon a "great medical breakthrough" the "fallout" from which will have a major "impact" on all medicine.

For rheumatoid arthritis, "our Number One challenge," the Arthritis Foundation is gearing up to attack the same way polio was attacked and solved, he said, adding that "within a few months we may hear some highly interesting news" about its success.

Clark said the foundation has just completed a revision of its principal piece of literature, a pamphlet titled "The Facts About Arthritis," which will be ready for distribution by May 1. He urged all union members who suffer from arthritis or any other rheumatic disease, or who think they may be afflicted, to write local chapters for a free copy.

# Teachers' Study Shows Insurance Benefits Lag

St. Louis—Nearly half the U.S. school systems surveyed by the American Federation of Teachers in a recent study offer no insurance protection of any kind for classroom employes, the union reports here.

By way of contrast the AFT noted that more than 90 percent of private employers provide some form of hospitalization and life insurance protection for white collar employes, according to a 1965 report by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

As further evidence of the marked deficiency in fringe benefits and working conditions for teachers, the union quoted these additional highlights of its survey:

- Only 42 percent of 586 systems responding to the survey offer hospitalization insurance, and only 4 percent extend coverage to the teacher's family.
- About 18 percent of the school systems offer group life insurance, and 15 percent pay all or part of the premium.

**It is clear from the study, AFT Pres. Charles Cogen said, that "teachers still have a long way to go to catch up" with private industry. What teachers "need and deserve," he added, is "a professional salary, sound working conditions, and a carefully constructed series of fringe benefits."**

The AFT goal is insurance fully-paid by boards of education, the kinds of coverage to be decided by the teachers themselves.

AFT Assistant Research Dir. Donald Burton told a press conference here the results of a parallel survey of 600 school systems showing:

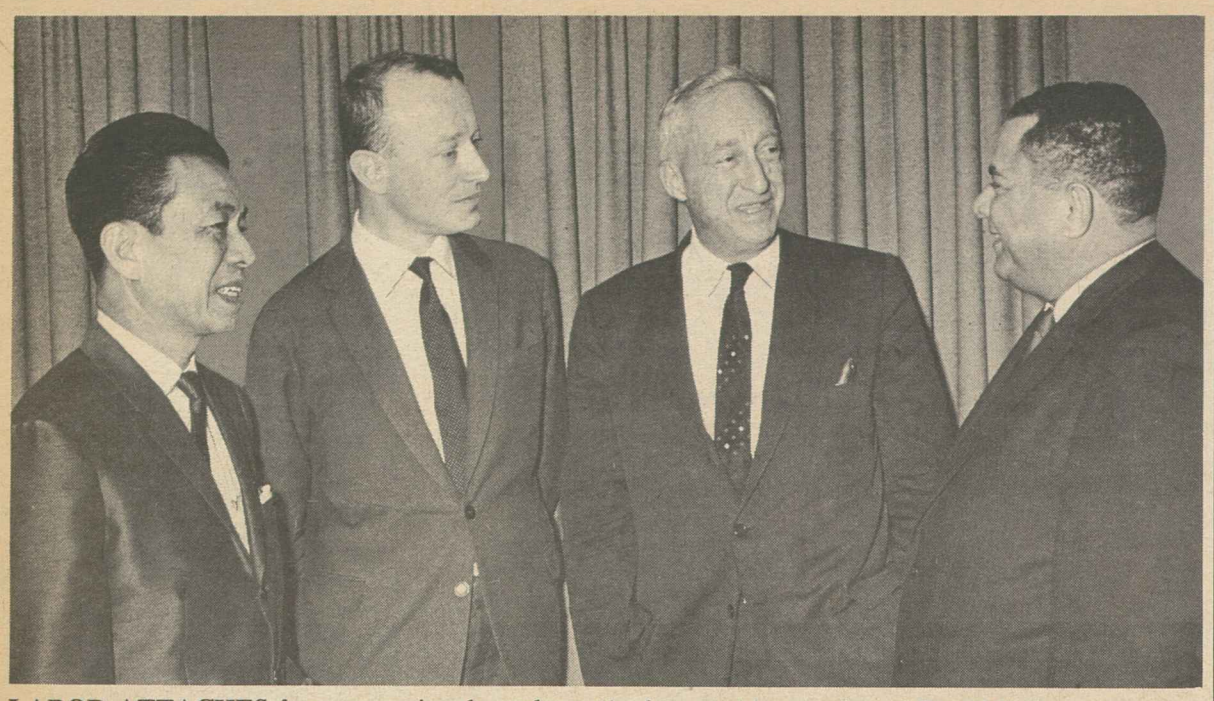
- Sick leave allowance of only 10 days a year in 60 percent of the school systems responding to the survey. The AFT has been urging unlimited accumulation of sick leave days and no less than 15 a year.
- Fully paid personal or emergency leave was provided by 240 systems but 147 provided none and 26 did not respond.
- In the field of sabbatical leaves for study, rest and travel, no school system allowed full pay for an entire year but 58 percent offered partially-paid sabbaticals.

Many teachers eligible for such a leave do not take one, the survey showed. Burton gave this reason: "Teachers can hardly maintain their living standards on full salary . . . It's impossible on half salary."

## Shoe Workers Win At Illinois Plant

Greenup, Ill.—Success after 15 years of organizing effort was achieved by the United Shoe Workers at the Eddlebrick Shoe Co. here. Workers voted for the union, 155-71, in a National Labor Relations Board election.

National Dir. Russell J. Taylor of the Shoe Workers said plant workers were organized by his union staff with the help of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.



**LABOR ATTACHES** from countries throughout the free world were given AFL-CIO views at a meeting in Washington sponsored by the Dept. of Intl. Affairs. Left to right are Labor Attache Jose A. Naldo of the Philippines; First Sec. Anton G. O. Smit of the Netherlands Embassy; AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone and Alfred J. Morris of the Panamanian Embassy.

# *Labor Studies Center Planned at University*

The National Institute for Labor Education is cooperating to develop a national center for labor studies at American University in Washington designed to serve the needs of universities and unions in the fields of labor economics and labor education.

Dean W. Donald Bowles of the university's College of Arts & Sciences and Dean Richard Bray of the College of Continuing Education have been elected to the NILE board of directors, and the NILE offices have been relocated on the university's downtown campus.

Announcement of the program was made by the NILE director, Dr. Joseph Mire, following a meeting of the executive committee. Mire has been appointed a part-time research professor in economics at AU and will work to develop the center.

### Program Plans

The proposed center will be concerned at the start with developing major programs in the College of Arts & Sciences' Dept. of Economics and in the College of Continuing Education, although all of the university's facilities and faculty will be available to it.

The institute will continue other labor education programs it has been carrying on under federal and foundation grants.

**"It is my hope," said Bowles, "that the association between NILE and AU will be a national catalyst for academic education in labor economics and manpower studies at the graduate level, and for a strong research center utilizing fully the unique research and personnel resources of the nation's capital, both in government and in the large number of international unions that have central offices located here."**

Bray saw as the center's first task the establishment of a national information center on labor education, followed later by "broad educational programs for full-time union staffs, local elected officers, and rank-and-file union members."

NILE, which was established in 1957, is headed by Dr. Ralph N. Campbell, of the Cornell University School of Industrial & Labor Relations. AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin is a vice president. Other unionists on the executive committee are James E. Noe, education and research director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Education Dir. Carroll Hutton of the Auto Workers. The 21-member board of directors includes eight labor representatives.

# Ohio Wage Floor Aids 100,000 Women, Minors

Columbus, O.—The Ohio AFL-CIO won a long fight to obtain a $1.25 per hour minimum wage for an estimated 100,000 women and minors in the retail industry when State Industrial Relations Dir. William O. Walker formally accepted a wage board recommendation.

The recommendation proposed the $1.25 rate for all workers in the category except part-time employes, the handicapped, learners and first-year students in distributive education programs.

### $1 for Three Groups

The nine-member board suggested $1 for the first three of these groups, with the student group receiving 85 cents an hour as the federal law provides. In addition the board defined part-time employes as those working no more than four hours a day for a maximum of 24 hours a week and learners as those with less than 90 days experience. It left definition of the handicapped to Walker.

Walker approved the exceptions except for the handicapped who are certified and licensed by their employers as handicapped. These workers, he held, already have ample protection under the law.

**Joining with the State AFL-CIO in presentations to the tripartite wage board were the Retail-Wholesale Union and the Retail Clerks. Labor members of the board were RWDSU Intl. Rep. Eugene Ingles; Sec.-Treas. Larry Radabaugh of RCIA Local 698, Akron, and David McDonald of RCIA Local 880, Cleveland.**

State AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. Robert D. Bollard hailed Walker's acceptance of the recommendations and predicted it would help organized labor's continuing drive for a statewide minimum wage law covering men, women and minors. Meanwhile, he said, labor will continue to press for wage boards for employment in 13 additional industries.

# Fire Fighters Warn of Drift To Other Jobs

Toronto, Ont.—Competitive conditions may begin to deprive communities in the United States and Canada of adequate fire fighting services unless the wages and working conditions of firemen are continually improved, the executive board of the Fire Fighters said at a meeting here.

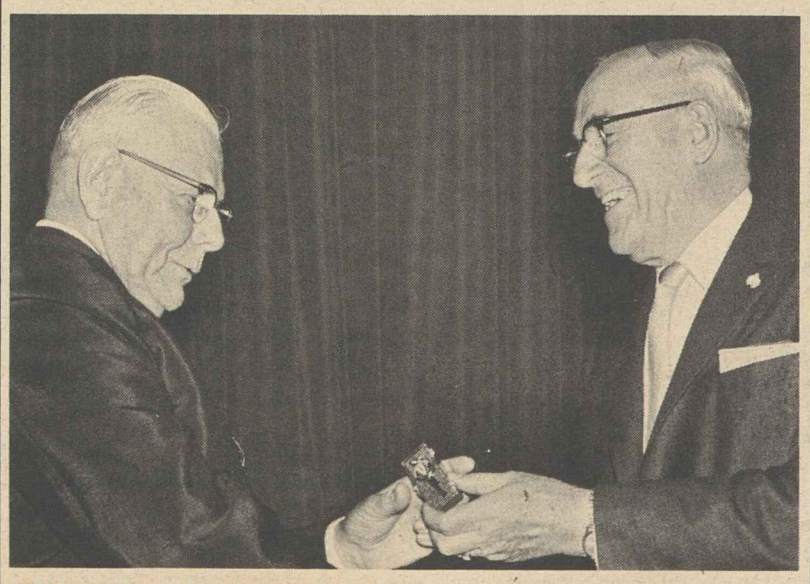
The board issued the warning after studying the impact of a full employment economy on fire protection services, IAFF Pres. William D. Buck said. Failure to improve the pay scales and conditions of fire fighters, he warned, "may cause many cities and towns to lose substantial numbers of their fire fighters to more lucrative jobs in private industry."

Speaking for the full executive board, Buck cited what he called a "continuing attack" in both countries on efforts to raise fire fighters' pay and living conditions.

**Both policemen and fire fighters, he said, deserve better treatment. To give wage hikes only to policemen, "which has become a fashionable dogma for some city management 'experts'," he said, can but harm the integrity and effectiveness of many fire departments.**

"The facts show," Buck said, "that a failure to pay decent wages, or to work out satisfactory schedules of decent hours, is leading to a gradual drift away from fire service employment."

The IAFF has called on the governing bodies of cities, towns, provinces and states in both nations "to take a clear new look at this problem," he said.



**PLUMBERS & PIPE FITTERS** honored the union's retired secretary-treasurer, William C. O'Neill, at a luncheon attended by 900 persons. Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, right, presented O'Neill with keys to a new car as a retirement gift.

**Three-Fourths of Rise:**

# *Sharp Jump in CPI Laid to Food Costs*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

duced supplies of beef, veal and pork. Poultry prices jumped 8 percent and egg prices 4 percent over January, the department said.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of labor statistics, predicted that "the worst of the increases appear to be over" but said another rise could be expected in March, though it would be "substantially less" than February's. Good weather, he said, should end temporary shortages of fresh vegetables, but meat and poultry prices are not expected to fall until later in the year. **(See "How to Buy" column by Sidney Margolius on Page 8.)**

The report showed that a lot of other things went up in price, too —mortgage interest rates, property taxes and insurance, home maintenance and repairs, housekeeping services, heating fuel and gasoline, clothing, and doctor and health services.

**The only major items that showed a drop were new and used autos, and even they went down less than seasonally. Prices for furniture and appliances were unchanged.**

An increase in take-home pay of about 20 cents was wiped out by the price rise. Take-home pay inched up to $97.80 a week for a married worker with two children and to $90 for an unmarried worker, but real spendable earnings dropped 28 cents for the married worker and 24 cents for the single person, the BLS said.

An estimated 156,000 workers will receive cost-of-living wage increases as a result of the hike in the index. Most of them—about 137,000—will get 2 cents an hour based on the change from November; approximately 7,350 will get 3 cents and 1,900 will get 1 cent on the same basis.

### Other Increases

Increases of 1 cent will go to 1,625 workers and 4 cents to 1,000 workers due to monthly and semi-annual changes, respectively. Based on quarterly changes in the Detroit and Washington, D.C., indices, 4,300 workers in Battle Creek, Mich., will get 3 cents an hour and 3,000 in Washington will get 4 cents.

**In comparing February prices with those of a year earlier, the BLS laid most of the 2.5 percent rise over the year to a 6 percent jump in food. Exceptions to the general rise were potatoes, down nearly 30 percent from February 1965, and citrus fruits, orange juice and bananas. Consumer service prices were up by 2.4 percent.**

Chase took a look into the future and forecast for 1966 a CPI increase of "a little more" than the approximately 2 percent recorded in 1965. However, he conceded that hard predictions were impossible because "so much depends on the weather."

He said the BLS was unable to find any signs of panic buying in anticipation of skyrocketing prices.

# 8th Congress of Strings Seeks Talented Youths

New York—The Musicians and locals of the union in all parts of the United States and Canada are looking for 100 talented young string instrumentalists to give them scholarships to the eighth annual Congress of Strings.

The congress is co-sponsored by the AFM and Michigan State University, on whose campus at East Lansing the winners will study and perform between June 26 and Aug. 20 under the tutelage of some of the world's foremost musicians.

The students are selected in local community auditions. With financing by the AFM and the locals, they receive free transportation to the campus, as well as meals, lodging and instruction.

**Donald Johanos, music director of the Dallas, Tex., Symphony, again will serve as dean of the congress faculty. The students will perform under his direction and that of two other outstanding leaders—Joseph Krips, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony, and William Steinberg, conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony. It is planned to have a fourth noted conductor participate.**

Practice sessions will be held daily. They include regular symphony orchestra repertoire and chamber music, and small group instruction in bass, viola, cello and violin.

AFM Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard, congress project director, listed among the faculty:

### Faculty List

Concertmaster Rafael Druian of the Cleveland Orchestra; Frank Houser, associate concertmaster of the San Francisco Symphony; Concertmaster Hyman Goodman, Toronto Symphony; Concertmaster Leonard Posner, Dallas Symphony; Robert Jamieson, principal cellist, Minneapolis Symphony; Theodore Salzman, formerly principal cellist of the Pittsburgh Symphony; John A. Di Janni, principal violist of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, and Warren Benfield, double bassist of the Chicago Symphony.

**The eight-week summer sessions have more than justified the time and expense, according to AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin, under whose direction the congress was founded in 1959.**

"The students have distinguished themselves in all divisions of the classical music field," he said. "Almost every major American symphony has former Congress of Strings students among its personnel. Their accomplishments are eloquent testimony to this worthwhile program."

*GOP Attack Falls Short:*

# Administration Wins Budget Test in House

(Continued from Page 1)

vative fears — the GOP rode to battle under a new slogan of "rifles or ruffles." This, it was reported, replaces the earlier "guns or butter" slogan which was discarded out of deference to the feelings of dairy state congressmen.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) put it this way:

"The United States today is in the midst of wartime inflation . . . In this crisis, the Congress has a responsibility to cut back and hold the line on domestic spending."

**Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) retorted that over the years the Republicans "have been blind in their opposition to progressive legislation; blind in their concern for human beings; blind to the significance of the era in which we live."**

He said Administration supporters "are just as opposed to inflation as anyone else, but we do not run for cover every time the word is mentioned."

The GOP also attacked a $10 million item to launch a federal teachers corps to bring teams of skilled and apprentice teachers to work in poverty neighborhood schools at the invitation of local school systems. A northern Democrat, Rep. Robert B. Duncan (Ore.), moved to eliminate the money for the program. He received few votes from Democrats and his motion was beaten on a non-record 156-128 vote.

Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-O) found little support from either side of the aisle when he tried to eliminate $41 million in "impact" aid to schools with large enrollments from families of federal military and civilian employes. The President had not sought the funds and has urged a heavy cutback in the program, but 315 House members come from districts receiving aid and Bow's motion was shouted down on a voice vote.

**Passed 269-122**

Most of the money in the bill was for federal commitments which could not be cut, matching grants to states authorized by existing laws. In final form, the money bill passed on a 269-122 vote.

**With considerably less heat, Congress gave final approval to a bill setting uniform dates for daylight saving time this year and making daylight saving automatic next year unless a state legislature specifically votes to keep the state on standard time.**

In another development, the House Banking Committee voted to give the Administration standby authority to impose controls on consumer installment credit terms. The amendment to a routine bill extending the Defense Production Act was sponsored by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.).

The Administration had not sought the credit control authority, but the standby proposal had the endorsement of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, of which Reuss is a member.

**NEW JERSEY** Rubber Workers, delegates to their union's national legislative conference, get a friendly reception as they call on Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), right.

# NLRB Backs Union Right To Job Data

The National Labor Relations Board, upholding a trial examiner's finding, ruled that the Auto Workers are entitled to wage data and job descriptions of salaried technicians at the Akron, O., plant of Goodyear Aerospace Corp. to protect their members against loss of work.

The technicians are not in the UAW's bargaining unit but perform allied duties. For 15 years the union has asked for a description of their work and other data, and management has consistently refused to provide it.

**A three-man board panel adopted the recommended order of Examiner Frederick U. Reel requiring the aircraft parts firm to supply the UAW with the "name, department number, job title or classification, job description, wage or salary, hours and fringe benefits of each excluded technician" at plants where UAW local 856 is the legal bargaining representative of the workers.**

The examiner, reviewing comparable court decisions, found management was "under a duty to furnish the requested data and violated . . . the Act by failing to do so."

# Senate Urged to Beef Up Mine Safety Measure

The AFL-CIO has endorsed the mine safety bill passed by the House last Sept. 6 and urged the Senate to pass it with one strengthening amendment.

The bill called the Federal Metal & and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act is "well designed to achieve an effective mine safety program" with the single exception of a provision leaving enforcement to the states, Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in a message to Chairman Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) of the Senate Labor subcommittee.

**The need for safety legislation is "particularly acute" in the mines involved, Biemiller wrote, because the work must be carried on "under especially adverse natural conditions, the industry has become largely mechanized, and the health hazards in work underground are acute."**

He asked the subcommittee to eliminate Section 13 of the bill under study because "mine safety should not be left to the vagaries" of state enforcement agencies, but should be concentrated under a single federal agency, preferably the Bureau of Mines of the Dept. of Interior.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO "fully supports" the position of the Steelworkers detailed in a statement presented by USWA Legislative Dir. Frank N. Hoffmann, whose union represents 30,000 miners.

Hoffmann said the union has been trying for more than a decade to get mine safety legislation enacted. He added: "Preservation of life, limb and health of the workmen in mining is paramount; without such protection, efficient production is imposible."

A recent report to Congress by a mine safety board revealed the ineffectiveness of state and local efforts to reduce safety hazards, Hoffmann declared. He also urged that the bill be strengthened by giving responsibility for safety to the Bureau of Mines.

# *TWUA Gains 25c Package In Northeast*

Boston — The Textile Workers Union of America announced tentative agreement with three major New England textile firms on a 25-cent hourly package of benefits in a three-year contract.

The union's Cotton-Synthetics Advisory Council is recommending acceptance of the settlement, TWUA Pres. William Pollock said.

The offer, if ratified by the locals, is expected to become a general pattern for new contracts with 175 other firms employing about 40,000 workers and meetings for that purpose are being scheduled, William Pollock added.

The wage-fringe increase offer was made by the American Thread Co., Bates Mfg. Co. and West Point-Pepperell Inc., whose plants are in Maine and Connecticut. It provides:

- A wage increase of 10 cents an hour when current contracts expire Apr. 15, plus 2 cents in fringe benefits.
- Additional increases averaging 6 cents per hour in April 1967 and 7 cents in April 1968.

All wage increases would be applied to incentive rates in all plants, Pollock said.

**The offer would raise plant minimum rates from the present $1.50 floor to $1.60 this year, $1.65 a year later and $1.71 in the final year of the agreement.**

Pollock said the settlement offer is "not as high as the workers are entitled to in light of the industry's profits" and the rise in productivity and living costs, but "it does indicate that management is willing" to give its employes a "meaningful share" of its prosperity.

The fringe benefits differ from plant to plant but may include sickness and accident benefits, removing the ceiling on severance pay on retirement, now 20 weeks; a $500 increase in life insurance coverage and liberalized retirement benefits, the union reported.

# Guild Certified At Canada UPI

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canadian Wire Service Guild, a unit of the Newspaper Guild, has been certified by the Canadian Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent for United Press-Intl. employes across Canada.

The certificate was issued after the CWSG filed membership applications signed by a majority of the 27 staff members. It covers UPI employes in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Halifax and Quebec City. The wire service's employes in the United States have held a Guild contract for a number of years.

# Wage Floor Expansion Termed Vital to Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

**wage floor for agricultural employes [should] lag permanently behind that of other protected employes." The intent, rather, is to allow Congress to study the impact of a farm minimum wage. The report noted that Pres. Roosevelt's original minimum wage message in 1937 asked Congress "to help those who toil in factory and on farm."**

It noted that about 44 percent of the 485,000 farm workers to be covered presently earn less than $1 an hour and estimated that the added labor cost would be approximately one cent on each unit for vegetables and fruits, defining "unit" as "per pound or per dozen or per head," whichever is customary for the crop.

"If retail prices go up more than that and if the increase is blamed on rising labor costs in the field, the American housewife should demand a complete and immediate congressional inquiry," the committee said.

The committee firmly rejected the "perennial spectre" that a higher minimum wage will mean unemployment as marginal workers are priced out of the labor market. This argument was raised every time the Fair Labor Standards Act has been improved, the committee noted, and each time disproved by experience. It added:

**"There could be no better time than the present period of unprecedented business prosperity to broaden the base of the Act and to increase the minimum wage to a level which will provide a living wage."**

Rising business profits, the committee said, "indicate that the adjustment to the economic impact of this legislation should be a relatively easy one for American businesses to make."

The legislation is expected to reach the House floor in late April, with indications that opponents will concentrate on seeking to cut back the coverage rather than the wage level.

Two of the 10 committee Republicans filed individual dissents from the committee report.

Rep. Dave Martin (Neb.) termed the $1.60 wage level "excessive and dangerous" and attacked inclusion of farm workers. Rep. Glenn Andrews (Ala.) said he considered the bill "inflationary," although an "agreeable" improvement over the $1.75 wage floor the committee had recommended last year.

# Screen Guilds Support Suit Against CATV

New York—The Screen Actors Guild and the Directors Guild have filed a joint brief with U.S. District Court here in support of a suit by United Artists to stop the Fortnightly Corp. from picking up its televised movies and transmitting them to subscribers to its community antenna TV system in Pennsylvania.

**The brief stressed that the guilds acted to protect the economic interests of their members. It showed that under their contracts, the members of both are entitled to additional compensation when films on which they have worked are televised or retelevised. In addition, it supported the charge that CATV transmission of its televised pictures infringes on its copyright.**

The CATV system has been picking up the legitimate telecasts without paying but is collecting for sending them on to its subscribers, the suit charged.

# 'Bigger' Box Of Cereal Led To 'Truth' Bill

Cleveland—A box of cereal that didn't "make the round of the table" was the genesis of the truth-in-packaging bill, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) told union members here.

Hart gave this account of how his interest was aroused in misleading packaging in a talk to the Inter-Union Gas Industry Conference:

**"Five years ago my family noted at the breakfast table that one of our favorite cereals was in a new—and bigger—box. We also noted that the new box didn't make the round of the table. The old, smaller box had."**

Today, Hart noted, consumers have become aware that the "frustrations" they face in the market place are "not unique" and the problem is national.

The drug investigations launched by the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) brought needed reforms. Support has been growing for both truth-in-packaging and the long-pending truth-in-lending bill of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). And, Hart noted, Pres. Johnson's recent consumer message points out other areas of needed action.

The conference was attended by delegates from the Building Service Employes, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, the Chemical Workers and a group of directly-affiliated AFL-CIO local unions.

*First '66 Consumer Bill:*

# Tire Safety Measure Approved by Senate

The Senate unanimously passed a labor-endorsed tire safety bill, the first consumer legislation to reach a vote this year.

It would set minimum safety standards for new and retread tires, ban the sale of hazardous "regrooved" tires, and direct the government to issue a meaningful grading system. At present, consumers have no way of knowing whether one manufacturer's "premium" tire is equal to another brand's "first line" or a third company's "100 level."

The Administration-backed bill was sponsored by Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and strengthened by a floor amendment introduced by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). It passed on a 79-0 roll-call and now goes to the House.

**Endorsed by President**

Pres. Johnson endorsed the bill in his Mar. 2 transportation message, citing evidence that "increasing numbers of inferior tires are being sold to unwitting customers throughout the country."

**The AFL-CIO convention last December urged both safety standards and a grading system for tires. In a letter to Magnuson, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had criticized the "confusing mish-mash" in tire labeling and declared:**

**"We believe it is absolutely vital to the safety of the American people that all automobile tires sold conform to federal minimum safety and performance standards.**

"Furthermore, we believe that the welfare of the consumer public requires a uniform, federally-enforced system of tire-grading and tire-labeling."

The Senate-passed bill directs the Secretary of Commerce to:

- Promulgate not later than Jan. 31, 1967, interim minimum safe performance standards for new tires, based on existing public and private standards.
- Establish not later than Jan. 31, 1969, revised standards for new tires and minimum standards for retreads, based on a comprehensive program of research and testing. These standards would also include maximum permissible loads for each size of tire—a provision Magnuson termed "very important." At present, he said, car manufacturers sometimes try to cut costs by supplying a smaller size tire than needed by the weight of the car and its potential load.
- **Prescribe within two years after enactment a uniform quality grading system for tires to help consumers "make an informed choice." The grade designations would take effect six months after their publication in the Federal Register.**

The original bill merely directed the secretary to make recommendations to Congress for a uniform grading system, "if feasible." The Senate accepted Nelson's amendment to give the government a green light to put a grading system into effect.

**2,000 LETTER CARRIERS** from all over the nation hear NALC Pres. Jerome J. Keating keynote a three-day legislative conference. Many top congressional leaders came to greet the delegates and pledge support for the union's legislative program—and the delegates visited their home state congressmen and senators on Capitol Hill.

# *House Committee Boosts Value Of Federal Pay, Fringe Package*

A pay and fringe benefits bill for federal employes cleared the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee with strong bipartisan support and moved toward an early vote on the House floor.

Improved fringe benefits and the dropping of a proposed increase in employe contributions to the retirement fund raised the "take-home value" of the bill above the Administration's original proposal, which was linked to the 3.2 percent wage "guidelines." The House Committee bill would also take effect six months sooner—in July instead of next January.

The 2.85 percent pay raise for 1.8 million salaried employes matches the amount recommended by Pres. Johnson—although lower-paid workers would receive more and higher-bracket executives less than the Administration proposed. The committee applied the average increase across-the-board; the Administration bill ranged from 1 to 4 percent.

**Pension and other fringe benefit improvements apply to nearly 600,000 hourly-paid wage board workers as well as to salaried employes. On most fringe items, the committee broadened the original bill.**

The retirement provisions include Administration proposals long sought by AFL-CIO unions of federal employes—among them the right of employes with 30 years of service to retire at full pension at age 55 instead of 60. But the committee discarded the Administration proposal to require employes to contribute 7 percent of their salaries to the Civil Service Retirement Fund, instead of the present 6.5 percent, to help pay the cost. The committee also dropped a union-opposed provision allowing federal agencies to force early retirement on employes with 30 years of service.

Postal and federal employe unions welcomed the improvements made in the bill which were generally in line with proposals they made in testimony before the committee. The principal unions accepted the 2.85 percent pay formula with assurances from key committee members of higher "catch-up" raises in the future.

Other fringe improvements in the committee bill include:

- Improved survivorship benefits.
- Eligibility of all federal employes for social security hospital benefits after 65 on the same basis. Most are presently excluded.
- **An increase in the government's contribution to group health insurance for employes from the present 28 percent to 38 percent, effective Jan. 1. The Administration had proposed doing this in two steps instead of one.**
- Increased allowances for federal employes required to wear uniforms.
- A 25 percent pay premium for Sunday work by persons whose regular workweek includes Sunday.
- Liberalized overtime benefits for many employes.
- Optional retirement at 60 instead of 62 for employes with 20 years of service.

4-2-66

# Role of Labor Pressed In Federal Wage Boards

Wage board procedures for setting prevailing pay rates for the government's 560,000 blue collar workers "should approach collective bargaining practices in private industry as closely as possible," the AFL-CIO said.

Labor's views were presented to Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., by an AFL-CIO committee which included representatives of unions with large membership among federal workers. Macy, at Pres. Johnson's request, is studying pay-setting procedures for hourly-paid employes, which presently differ from agency to agency.

The committee declared:

**"Any changes in the present methods and procedures for wage determination should clearly establish and promote the basic principles of union participation and collective bargaining at all steps and levels of the job classification, wage-survey and wage-setting processes."**

The statement stressed that "the AFL-CIO again and again has declared its opposition" to a central wage board to fix pay scales. It cautioned against "hasty" changes to meet "arbitrary deadlines."

It said local wage determination committees, charged with establishing the prevailing wage structure in each locality, should be made up equally of union and management representatives.

Furthermore, the AFL-CIO said, union representatives should participate equally in collection of wage data and have the right to challenge the listing of companies surveyed and propose inclusion of additional shops.

**National Review Asked**

Appeals from local wage committees, the AFL-CIO recommended, should go to national agency review committees of three agency and three union members, with an impartial public member to vote in case of a tie. An agency head would have to have the specific approval of the President to reject a wage recommendation.

Members of the AFL-CIO committee are Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; Orrin Burrows, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Thomas R. Donahue, Building Service Employes; John F. Griner, American Federation of Government Employes; B. A. Gritta, AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; John A. McCart, AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, and William H. Ryan, Machinists Dist. 44.

## Wage-Hour Guide Covers New Act

The Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division has issued a guide to the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act as an aid to contractors, subcontractors and employes working on covered contracts.

The act requires that all employes of contractors or subcontractors working on any government service contract be paid at least the $1.25 an hour minimum specified in the Fair Labor Standards Act and that the work they do, not be performed under unsafe or unsanitary conditions. On service contracts of more than $2,500 the employes must get the wages and fringe benefits determined by the wage-hour administrator to be prevailing for such work in the area.

**'GOOD DOCTRINE'** is the way Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey described labor's policy of political support for its friends, opposition to its enemies. Humphrey addressed 4,000 delegates to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

## Protestant Council Elects Randolph

New York—Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters was unanimously elected chairman of the board of directors of the Protestant Council of the City of New York at its annual meeting.

## 9-Year Disability Fight Wins $15,000 Award

Paducah, Ky.—Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 3-550 has won a nine-year battle for disability benefits for Roy F. Rhine, former member. Arbitrator Nathan Cayton ordered the Union Carbide Corp. to give Rhine nearly $15,000 in benefits.

Rhine was fired in 1957 on the ground he had a liver ailment and there was no work for him at the plant here. He charged that the disability had been induced by his work at Union Carbide.

# 7 Unions Join In Challenging T-H Affidavit

Seven AFL-CIO-affiliated unions, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Farmers Union have joined in challenging the constitutionality of the non-Communist affidavit procedure formerly required of union officials under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The affidavit requirement was repealed in 1959, but a case dating to the period it was in effect is before the court for review.

Unions joining in the friend-of-the-court brief are the Auto Workers, Clothing Workers, Meat Cutters, Packinghouse Workers, Teachers, Typographical Union and the Transport Workers.

**They argued that the requirement violated rights of free speech and subjected individuals to punishment without judicial trial.**

The case before the court is the conviction of six officers and employes of the Mine-Mill & Smelter Workers, an unaffiliated union expelled from the former CIO. They were found guilty of falsely denying that they were members of the Communist Party.

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# March Job Report Shows Factory, Building Gains

## House Votes Increase in Federal Pay

The House voted 392-1 approval of a 2.85 percent pay raise for 1.8 million federal employes, coupled with improvements in retirement and other fringe benefits.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, would take effect July 1, six months earlier than Pres. Johnson had proposed.

Nearly all the congressmen who took part in the debate—Democrats and Republicans alike—expressed regret that the amount of the increase wasn't higher.

At the strong request of the White House, the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee had kept the bill's budget cost down to the Administration's 3.2 percent "guidelines" figure. However, the committee applied the President's "average" 2.85 percent raise across the board, thus boosting the raise for lower-paid workers and reducing the increase for higher-bracket officials.

**Another major change from the Administration proposal was the dropping of a provision which would have required employes to help pay for improved retirement benefits through a higher payroll deduction into the contributory Civil Service Retirement Fund. The retirement benefits do not show up as a budget cost.**

The lone dissent on the roll call vote came from Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.), who complained that any pay raise at this time would be "inflationary."

### Short of Goal

The compromise bill had the unanimous support of the House committee, but key members agreed that it fell short of the "comparability" test with private industry salaries and expressed the hope that a larger increase would be possible next year.

The principal postal and federal employe unions contended that a 7 percent raise would be needed to achieve comparability with non-government workers but supported the committee bill as an improvement over the original Administration proposal.

House Republicans were solidly rebuffed on their first two attempts to impose a 5 percent cut on all domestic spending bills.

The party strategy was adopted at a meeting of the House Republican Conference with the announced aim of avoiding a tax increase.

**Shortly after the conference broke up, the new policy faced its first test on a GOP proposal to cut 5 percent from a $1.2 bil-**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Mediators Enter Rail Bargaining

Federal mediators entered the dispute between the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and major rail carriers over restoration of railroad firemen to their jobs.

The National Mediation Board asked labor and management to meet with mediators Apr. 12 in Baltimore for B&O Railroad employes and on the same date in Roanoke, Va., for the Norfolk & Western.

Mediation procedures had been agreed on at a meeting between Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert, who acted to end a four-day strike of 8,000 firemen against eight U.S. railroads after receiving assurances that mediators would be assigned and collective bargaining resumed.

The strike had tied up all train movements on the eight roads. Members of other unions declined to cross the firemen's picket lines on the Boston & Maine, Central of Georgia, Seaboard Air Line, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Grand Trunk Western, Illinois Central, and the Pennsylvania Lines west of Harrisburg, Pa.

Gilbert said the strike was called "for the purpose of securing collective bargaining" and that it succeeded in getting the bargaining process started "on the way toward settling the controversy."

**The union pins its hopes for getting the carriers to the bargaining table on a statement by Pres. Johnson urging the firemen to end their strike.**

Whatever issues may be in dispute, Johnson said in a message delivered by Wirtz, "should be resolved by negotiations" under procedures of the Railway Labor Act. He said such procedures "can and

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**AGREEMENT** to start negotiations on contract with striking Delano, Calif., grape workers is signed by Sidney Korshak, left, attorney for Schenley Industries Corp., and Cesar Chavez, director of National Farm Workers Association. Standing are Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO (left) and AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher.

*Agreement with Schenley:*

## Grape Strikers Win Major Breakthrough

Los Angeles—A major breakthrough on the farm labor battlefront in California came Apr. 6 when Schenley Industries Corp. agreed to begin negotiations for a collective bargaining contract with the striking grape workers in Delano.

It was the first break in the seven-month-old dispute which has pitted several of the giants of California's $3.8 billion agricultural industry against a handful of destitute farm workers.

And it came as demands for legislation, both state and national, were mounting to give collective bargaining rights to agricultural workers after the nation's attention was focused on their plight.

**The recognition agreement, specifying the National Farm Workers Association as the bargaining agent for some 400 Schenley grape workers in Kern and Tulare counties, was signed at the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO headquarters.**

It was the culmination of a week of discussions with Schenley executives and key union leaders, including William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO organizing director. Kircher announced the agreement at a press conference shortly after the signing.

### Talks Scheduled

The agreement calls for negotiations for a written collective bargaining contract to begin within 30 days with a pledge that both parties will make every effort to conclude a pact within 60 days.

**Kircher predicted that the recognition would prove a giant step toward eventual union organization of all workers on large corporate farms. Schenley owns about 3,500 acres of vineyards in the Delano area out of the 47,000 acres involved in the dispute.**

Sidney Korshak, attorney for Schenley Industries, signed the agreement for the company and Cesar Chavez, director of the NFWA, signed for the union. Kircher signed as a witness.

The AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee has jointly conducted the strike in Delano with NFWA. The Schenley workers were members of the in-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Teen-Age Group Lags For Month

**By Saul Miller**

Non-farm jobs increased by 520,000 in March with more than seasonal increases in manufacturing and construction helping chalk up the largest gain for the month since 1950.

But an increase in unemployment among 14 to 17-year-old youngsters—a small group where precise measurement is difficult, the Labor Dept. said—inched the jobless rate to 3.8 percent of the labor force, up one-tenth of 1 percent from February.

### Workweek Up

The government's report showed a seasonal increase of two-tenths of an hour, sending the average factory workweek to 41.5 hours in March and average overtime to 3.9 hours a week, the highest overtime figure for the month since the series began in 1956.

**The increases in the workweek and overtime sent factory workers' average weekly earnings up nearly $1 to $111.22 in March. However, the government had reported last week that a rise in living costs and increased social security taxes had kept real earnings unchanged over the year.**

The Labor Dept. report disclosed also that the labor force grew a bit more than anticipated in the first three months of 1966 as the availability of jobs attracted more persons to the labor force. The civilian labor force rose 1.2 million over the quarter to 74.8 million persons.

The first quarter of the year

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## New Sign-Up Deadline Voted For Medicare

Late applicants for enrollment in the $3-a-month voluntary medicare insurance program were assured of another chance when Congress passed and sent to Pres. Johnson for his signature a bill extending the signing-up period by two months.

**The legislation, urged by the President, extends the deadline from the original Mar. 31 to May 31. About 1.3 million men and women over 65 years of age failed to act during the original application period, the Social Security Administration reported, and many may be expected to sign up during the extension period.**

The extension originated in the Senate, where it was tacked on to a minor non-controversial tax bill

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Stereotypers, LPIU Slate Talks Aimed at Graphic Arts Merger*

The executive board of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers has voted to enter merger negotiations with the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

Unity discussions were authorized by the Stereotypers' convention last September and confirmed by a referendum vote of the 12,000 members in January, with the board empowered to pick the other union.

"The board decided that the role of its organization as platemakers can best be served by exploring a physical merger with other printing union platemakers," it said in announcing its decision.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany commenting on the development saw "the distinct possibility that in the foreseeable future we shall have a unified graphic arts union."

**He recalled that at the AFL-CIO convention last December he expressed the conviction that organized labor in the future "must place even greater emphasis upon the consolidation of competing organizations as the way to a more rational and effective trade union structure."**

"This is a significant example of just what is needed to be done by the unions in many industries," Meany added. "Here is an industry plagued by bitter jurisdictional and organizational disputes for well over half a century. These unions deserve high commendation that they are now adopting the sound trade union outlook that the salvation of the interests of their members lies in unity.

"They will find as they work out and achieve the formula for that unity, though division might be a habit of the mind hard to break, once it is broken, the pain of the experience will disappear quite quickly as they discover how much the gains from fraternal action for the common good will outweigh the pains."

*(Continued on Page 3)*

# ACWA Wins 52c Package In Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Clothing Workers have negotiated a three-year contract providing wage and benefit increases valued at 52 cents an hour for 400 alteration tailors in most of the area's clothing stores and men's apparel departments.

The alteration workers, called bushelmen by the trade, will get wage hikes of $5 a year each year of the agreement; a third week of vacation, a seventh paid holiday, an increase in insurance and pension benefits, and overtime pay after eight hours of work. Benefits are retroactive to Mar. 1.

**The new pact also calls for a boost in the fitters' minimum wage to $118 for a five-day 40-hour week and to $105 for assistant fitters, both over a two-year period.**

ACWA Local 56 Business Agent Gus Gervasi said the third week of vacation will be taken in the winter season after a year's service instead of the 10 years of service formerly required — the only such bushelmen's agreement in ACWA contracts.

The seventh paid holiday may be taken whenever a member desires. Overtime pay is required at time and a half for all work over eight hours daily, and for all Saturday work.

Gervasi said most stores agreed to a monthly deduction of union dues and all agreed to cover bushelmen under the union's national insurance plan.

# Food Prices Due to Drop, Freeman Says

The sharp rise in retail food prices can "absolutely not" be blamed on higher labor costs, Sec. of Agriculture Orville Freeman told a press conference.

Anyway, he and the Labor Dept. agree the figures on the supermarket tape will drop.

They went up, Freeman said, for two basic reasons—scarcity of cattle, after an oversupply in 1964 led to a drop in prices, resulting in higher meat prices, and bad weather in Florida, California and Texas that damaged fruits and vegetables and sent their prices up.

**He predicted that by the end of the year prices will be about 6 percent less with poultry and eggs down 15 to 20 percent and vegetables down 20 to 25 percent.**

His forecast was followed by a Labor Dept. report that the wholesale food price index had declined, the sixth week in a row it had either dropped or remained stable. The reading for the last week in March, the report showed, was 3 percent less than the average for all of February, with meats down 4 percent. Past experience indicates, a department spokesman said, that retail prices will soon start dropping or, at least, remain unchanged.

# Raid Repulsed By Iron Workers

Milwaukee—The Iron Workers, bargaining agent for 369 workers at the Harnischfeger Corp. plant in nearby Cudahy, Wis., defeated an attempted raid by the expelled United Electrical Workers. The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was Iron Workers 200, UE 124, neither 8.

The victory was reported by the Iron Workers and the AFL-CIO regional office. The plant was bought by Harnischfeger 20 months ago from the Novo Industrial Corp., Milwaukee Crane division.

**FREE COLLEGE** education for all qualified students was urged by the principal speakers at a conference on higher education sponsored by the Ohio AFL-CIO in cooperation with Kent State University. Speakers included (left to right) State Sen. Robert D. Stockdale of Kent State's University Relations Dept.; Emery Bacon, assistant to the president of the University of West Virginia and former education director of the Steelworkers, and State Sen. Frank W. King, Ohio AFL-CIO president.

# Free College Education Urged for All Qualified

Kent, O.—A tuition-free college education for all qualified applicants was advocated by the principal speakers at a conference on higher education sponsored by the Ohio AFL-CIO in cooperation with Kent State University.

Dr. M. M. Chambers of Indiana University and Emery Bacon, assistant to the president of the University of West Virginia and a former education director of the Steelworkers, both urged abolition of tuition fees at tax-supported colleges and universities.

**Chambers told the 240 representatives of labor, industry and education at the conference that this would be an extension of the U. S. system of free education for all, which he called "the marvel of the world, never approached in any other country in all history."**

Bacon observed that "every time tuition and other fees rise, more talented students are lost to higher education and the nation." He urged support of proposals advanced by organized labor to:

- Expand free public education to 14 years and eventually to 16.
- Give state universities adequate support.
- Continue federal government support of higher education.
- Consider compulsory attendance laws to meet manpower needs.
- Broaden both graduate programs and general studies for adults.

Dr. John D. Millett, chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents, conceded that state institutions in Ohio charge higher student fees than many other states, with the average to be about $525 next year. One reason for this, he said, is to prevent too great a difference in fee structure "from upsetting the balance" between public and private schools.

**Challenged by King**

He was challenged by State Sen. Frank W. King, president of the State AFL-CIO, who pointed out that student fees at state-supported colleges and universities have risen more sharply in recent years than have state appropriations for higher education.

King said he was "grateful" to the private colleges for the burden they carry, but couldn't believe that public and private colleges were in competition. He said he favored eliminating tuition at state schools and retaining the state's "open admissions" statute, which says, in effect, that any Ohio high school graduate is eligible for admission to a state school.

Commenting generally on the condition in the state, Dr. James H. Pelley, professor of education at Miami University, declared that attendance at college is a right, not a privilege, but that college education in Ohio "is becoming the prerogative of the rich, and working class students are being priced out."

**State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard, conference chairman, pointed out that 72 percent of the state's population is made up of families with incomes below $7,500.**

**"Yet," Bollard said, "it would appear from university profiles that students from these families comprise less than 20 percent of the student body in our state universities and land grant colleges. Conversely, the families in this wage bracket are bearing a proportionately larger share of the high cost of education.**

"The land grant colleges and our state universities were established to correct inequities in educational opportunities. This will never be accomplished while admission procedures and policies become ever more restrictive" and costs keep rising.

# Delano Grape Strikers Recognized by Schenley

*(Continued from Page 1)*

dependent union. At the press conference Chavez indicated that talks were under way with the national AFL-CIO for eventual affiliation of NFWA. He said also the agreement ended the NFWA boycott against Schenley products.

**In commenting upon the agreement, Kircher said:**

**"I would like to commend Cesar Chavez and his fellow leaders. The role of AFL-CIO indicates our respect for the NFWA. We look forward to the day when this movement is part of the great mainstream of organized labor, the AFL-CIO. The needs of the farm workers, so long forgotten, demand the total strength and solidarity of all of organized labor.**

"I want also to commend the wonderful labor movement of California. The great and continued leadership and support of the State AFL-CIO under Tom Pitts and the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor under Bill Bassett have been invaluable in this accomplishment.

"The Schenley Corp. is to be congratulated for its forward-looking posture in this matter. In a sense it has become a pioneer in the breakthrough against the last frontier in this nation where workers are still denied the right to organize and bargain collectively. The AFL-CIO has always appreciated the 100 percent union operation and good relationship of the Schenley Corp."

**San Francisco—The Di Giorgio Corp., largest employer of grape workers in the Central Valley of California, has proposed that the California State Mediation & Conciliation Service conduct secret ballot elections to determine whether workers want union representation.**

**The company announced it would negotiate wages and other conditions with a union if the workers voted union in the proposed elections.**

**2,000 Jobs at Stake:**

# *Newspaper Unions Seek Merger Limit*

New York—Newspaper unions have urged the Justice Dept. to formulate some plan short of full merger to preserve the jobs of more than 2,000 workers on three daily papers contemplating joint publication.

A Newspaper Guild spokesman said total merger is the "furthest step" that should be permitted under the anti-monopoly laws. The leader of Typographical Local 6 urged that publishers be required to keep their plants intact for sale to a new and competing buyer. The head of the Newspaper & Mail Deliverers said the "failing corporation" doctrine should not be used to permit a monopolistic merger when the parent companies are all making money.

**The Herald Tribune, Journal American and World-Telegram & Sun filed notice Mar. 22 of intent to merge into the World Journal Tribune, Inc. The number of jobs to be abolished was put at 841 in Guild departments, 450 for the ITU, 450 deliverers, plus members of seven other unions. The papers now employ some 5,700 workers.**

The publishers want to combine the Journal American and the World-Telegram into an afternoon paper called the World Journal. The Herald Tribune would continue as a morning newspaper but its Sunday edition would be combined with the Sunday Journal American to become the Sunday World Journal & Tribune.

A Justice Dept. official said it was unlikely the dailies would merge without the department's clearance. But incorporation papers were filed by the publishing firm in Delaware; Journal American employes were alerted to evacuate that plant on short notice, and construction crews began remodeling World-Telegram facilities for joint operation.

ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter told Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Donald F. Turner at a Washington meeting that instead of a full merger, it would be preferable to allow one or more of the merging dailies to fail because in that event, other companies could come into the New York field.

Pres. Bertram A. Powers of ITU Local 6 said "we might be interested" in buying one of the plants to be vacated and asked, "Is one available?"

Pres. James M. Byrnes of the Printing Pressmen's local said the Justice Dept. has an obligation to determine if any other publisher is interested in buying one of the dailies.

**Major Impact on P.M.'s**

The major competitive impact of the merger would be felt in the afternoon field, where the number of papers would be reduced to two—the new World Journal and the 165-year-old New York Post.

**Turner told newsmen later he is not sure "this is a case where the companies have to seek another buyer—there will still be other competitors, although the situation in the afternoon field is serious."**

Anti-trust investigators' reports are expected soon but Turner said "our analysis is going to take a lot of time."

Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the New York Guild voiced doubt the department would spike the merger. Unions, he said, will "have no alternative" except to strike if the U.S. fails to act and publishers do not reach acceptable agreements with the unions on jobs.

# Job Equality Pact Signed By Shipbuilder

The Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission have reached agreement on a desegregation plan. The firm is the country's largest shipbuilder, with 19,000 employes — about 5,000 of them Negroes—and extensive government ship construction contracts.

**The agreement will provide new promotion and training programs for Negroes, a review of the skills of all Negro employes to assure them of fair treatment, and outside evaluation of all jobs and pay rates to determine if Negroes are undergoing discrimination.**

It was worked out over six days of intensive negotiations during which the Labor and Navy Departments, which had determined the company was not in compliance with the Executive Order dealing with federal contracts, joined EEOC conciliators.

The company sought the conciliation discussions after the commission had found it was violating the employment discrimination provisions of the Civil Rights Act, as 41 Negro employes had claimed in filing formal charges.

Newport News workers are represented by an unaffiliated local union. The local did not participate in working out terms of the agreement between the company and government agencies.

The company agreed to post a non-discrimination policy statement throughout the shipyard and to attach a copy to each paycheck within 30 days; to read the policy statement to all supervisors, to advise employes in group meetings that violators will be disciplined, and to report to the EEOC the moves it has made to comply with the agreement 90 days after the signing and each quarter for the following two years.

*Court Order Ends Strike:*

# Mediators Step Into Rail Firemen Hassle

(Continued from Page 1)

should operate promptly and effectively, and will as soon as work is resumed."

Gilbert then sent telegrams to union chairmen on each road urging an "immediate return to work" with "appropriate arrangements" to restore service and the usual "protective agreements" covering all affected employes.

The strike began Mar. 31. It ended after the railroads got a temporary restraining order from Judge Alexander Holtzoff of the U.S. District Court in Washington, and the union got written agreements from each road that the strikers and those who honored their picket lines would not be penalized.

**Earlier the same court had issued a 10-day strike restraining order against the Railroad Trainmen, the Switchmen, and the Conductors & Brakemen, then extended it to the BLF&E at the request of management.**

The original restrainer affected two of the three issues raised by the rail unions—the status of work rules in effect before a 1964 arbitration award permitting the rails to eliminate thousands of on-train jobs, and the restoration of laid-off workers to jobs with their seniority rights unimpaired.

The BLF&E authorized strikes on the eight roads over a third issue, the training of apprentices in engine cabs, in what it said was a protest against the railroads' failure to commence bargaining.

Holtzoff restrained a strike over that issue also.

**The roads asked $500,000 damages per day against the union and $25,000 a day against Gilbert, but Holtzoff cut the amounts to $25,000 and $2,500 and set Apr. 27 for argument on whether the court restraining order should be made permanent.**

The firemen, who lost 20,000 jobs under the arbitration award, will ask the court to rule that the pre-1964 work rules are in effect.

# Panel Urges Pay Safeguard For Reservists

Philadelphia—A joint committee representing labor and management in the glass container industry has urged each employer to adopt a policy assuring reservists that their earnings "will not be diminished during periods required of annual training."

Announcement of the agreement was made by Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers and J. Thomas Rimer, labor relations director for the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute.

**Efforts also will be made, they said, to schedule production "so that reservists can fulfill their weekly training obligations without loss of earnings, seniority or other benefits."**

The joint committee in addition reaffirmed its opposition to further cuts in duties on imported products and urged U.S. tariff negotiators in Geneva to "negotiate realistically and not be subjected to last minute concessions."

# *Stereotypers, LPIU Slate Merger Talks*

(Continued from Page 1)

The LPIU was formed by the merger on Sept. 7, 1964, of the former Lithographers and the Photo Engravers—the first merger in the graphic arts field in 50 years.

Now the new union, which has 50,000 members, is also deep in unity discussions with the 115,000-member Printing Pressmen.

**Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders, who hailed the creation of the LPIU as setting "guideposts" for the rest of the industry, said that if the LPIU and the Pressmen are able to work out a merger, his union and its 65,000 members would be prepared "to go ahead and form one union."**

LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown said that he and Pres. James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers both will serve on the merger committee. Sampson also is president of the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association.

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen welcomed the Stereotypers' move as "a logical step and consistent with our objective."

"Ever since we entered into the merger discussions we are now having with LPIU," he said, "our eventual purpose has been nothing less than total merger of all graphic arts unions. By all platemakers combining at this stage, it can only expedite the most orderly, constructive and early accomplishment of that goal."

Brown assured the Stereotypers that their craft identity, interests and democratic representation would receive "careful consideration" and said that his union's experience with merger "makes us optimistic" that the negotiations, which start soon, will be speedily fruitful."

**"We will not have to speculate," he said, "as to whether merger will mean a greater ability to meet the challenge of technological developments to platemakers, or add to their job security, or bring a strengthened bargaining ability, or extend the opportunities for organizing non-union companies with substandard conditions, or reduce jurisdictional conflict.**

"That hopeful speculation in our first merger is now, in less than two years, a matter of proven record of what merger can accomplish."

**PICKET SIGNS** were discarded when Boston printers and mailers voted to end 31-day strike against five daily papers. The vote to accept a new 3-year agreement was approved 746-340 by members of ITU Local 13 and 158-31 by ITU Mailers Local 1 membership.

# Printers, Mailers Win Cash Hikes in Strike

Boston—Striking printers and mailers voted to end their walkout at Boston's five daily and three Sunday newspapers after 31 days. Members of Local 13 of the Typographical Union and Local 1 of the ITU Mailers voted by a combined margin of 904-371 to accept contracts recognizing their right to take wage increases in cash rather than in fringe benefits.

The two locals struck Mar. 6, by a combined vote of 1,266 to 56, on the issue of "free collective bargaining." Members of other newspaper unions refused to cross their picket lines. The papers—the Herald, the Traveler, the Sunday Herald, the morning, evening and Sunday Globe, the Record-American and the Sunday Advertiser—shut down.

**A mediation panel headed by William Rose of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service had concentrated its efforts during the strike towards establishing "a community of interest" among all the craft unions in the industry.**

Acceptance of a contract by the mailers and printers left unsigned for 1965-66 the Stereotypers, Electricians, Machinists and drivers. The mediation panel bent its efforts to resolving the differences between those unions and the Boston Daily Newspaper Publishers Association. The Stereotypers have voted a strike, but have not posted pickets.

The publishers' group indicated it wanted agreement with all the unions before resuming publication. The newspapers have a combined circulation of more than 1.1 million and employ 5,000.

The settlement hammered out in four weeks of almost continuous mediation sessions gives the printers and mailers $15.40 in pay raises over three years, plus 90 cents in fringe benefits.

**The issue that provoked the strike was the publishers' earlier insistence that gains in the first two years totaling $8.30 be diverted to the health, welfare and pension funds in which 10 craft unions participate. This arrangement already had been accepted by five unions—the Pressmen, Deliverers, Photoengravers, Paper Handlers and garage mechanics.**

Management argued that refusal of the printers and mailers to go along would weaken the plan, but the striking unions produced actuarial studies to support their argument that two levels of benefits could be maintained, with benefits pegged to contributions.

**Other Unions to Vote**

The actuarial reports signaled the start of intensive negotiations between the striking unions and the publishers, while the mediation panel obtained agreement from the five signed unions to submit the changes in the health, welfare and pension plans to their members after the printers and mailers had voted on acceptance of the 3-year contract.

The newspaper strike was the third and longest in Boston history. A 1957 walkout by the mailers lasted three weeks and one by the printers in 1959 was settled after eight days.

During the dispute, the Massachusetts Div. of Employment Security ruled that members of non-striking unions were eligible for unemployment insurance benefits starting at $50 a week for an unmarried worker plus $6 for each dependent.

# *AFL-CIO Renews Support Of Savings Bond Program*

**AFL-CIO support of the U.S. Savings Bond Program was renewed by Pres. George Meany as the 1966 campaign, marking the 25th anniversary of the drive, got under way.**

**"As chairman of the National Labor Committee for Saving Bonds," Meany wrote the presidents of federation affiliates, "I have pledged the full support of the AFL-CIO, and I am confident that all affiliates of the AFL-CIO will take an active part in promoting the campaign among their members.**

**"When we encourage our people to take advantage of the savings bond program for systematic personal savings, we are furthering their personal welfare. More importantly, however, in supporting this great American program, we are giving practical expression to our patriotism."**

**Meany pointed out that the program has had AFL-CIO endorsement not only because it is "our patriotic duty," but because "it affords the American wage earner a way to save regularly by investing in United States Savings Bonds through the payroll saving plan where he is employed." More than 8 million workers in 40,000 companies, most of them union members, are saving regularly in this manner, he added.**

# Robert Hall Clerks Agree on $9 Hike

Chicago — Retail clerks in 39 Robert Hall clothing stores in Illinois and Wisconsin will get a $9 weekly pay raise and other benefits in a recent contract settlement negotiated by eight RCIA local unions.

# Postal Clerks Vote to Defer Merger Action

Cleveland—Action on a proposed merger between the National Federation of Postal Clerks and the National Postal Union was referred to the federation's convention next August after a special convention here narrowly defeated a plan previously worked out.

A two-thirds vote of the special convention was required. The ratification vote of 605 and one-twelfth to 334 and eleven-twelfths was 21 votes short.

The NPU had previously approved the merger agreement by a 7-1 margin in a special convention and a membership referendum.

**Negotiations Scheduled**

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks and NPU Pres. Sidney A. Goodman announced that merger talks will be resumed, starting Apr. 21 in Washington. They said they still expect "that merger can and will be achieved before the end of 1966." Hallbeck said the union's negotiating team will be enlarged to include "some who were not completely satisfied with our original document."

**The AFL-CIO-affiliated Postal Clerks hold national exclusive bargaining rights for 240,000 post office workers. The NPU has local bargaining rights in several large post offices including New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Detroit and Los Angeles.**

Delegates from smaller locals of the Postal Clerks expressed fear, at the special convention, that their units might be submerged in the unified group by new area alignments.

The NPU came into existence eight years ago following a dispute at the 1958 Postal Clerks convention. Merger talks were authorized in 1964 by conventions of both unions and executive boards of both groups approved an agreement on principles last year.

# House Clears Pay Hike for U.S. Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

**lion appropriation bill for the Interior Dept. and related agencies.**

It was beaten 233-157. Only 30 Democrats voted with 127 Republicans. The votes against the cut came from 227 Democrats and six Republicans.

The margin of defeat was even greater on the second test—a $7.2 billion money bill for the Post Office and Treasury Depts. This time 14 Republicans deserted their party line and the cut was beaten, 244-127. The senior Republican on the Appropriations subcommittee handling the bill, Rep. Silvio O. Conte (Mass.), took the floor to charge that it would be "irresponsible" to cut out needed funds.

The Senate voted down a motion to reject a presidential reorganization plan shifting the Community Relations Service to the Justice Dept.

**The 1964 Civil Rights Act had placed the agency under the Commerce Dept., but a study directed by Vice Pres. Humphrey recommended that it be put under Justice to give greater coordination to civil rights programs.**

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) introduced a motion of disapproval which was backed by all Republicans present and most southern Democrats. It was defeated on a 42-32 vote.

Both the House and the Senate began the Easter recess April 8, with the Senate returning Apr. 13, the House on Apr. 18.

# A Built-In Restraint

**THE CURRENT DEBATE** over whether or not a general tax increase is needed to "cool off" the economy has ignored the vital fact that there is a very real here-and-now restraint on workers' purchasing power.

**In the 12 months ending February 1966 there was virtually no change in the real spendable earnings of the average factory worker. The rise in consumer prices and the increase in social security taxes have wiped out any real wage gains.**

All indications are that the trend will continue. In February, for the second consecutive month, workers' real spendable earnings dropped from previous levels.

To impose a general, across-the-board increase in income taxes would further reduce the purchasing power of those who in the past year have made little progress toward a better standard of living.

**In contrast, the booming sector of the economy—investment in new plant and equipment—and the soaring profits of business and industry are proper areas for restraining action through suspension of the 7 percent investment tax credit and/or an excess profits levy.**

This would serve the ends of justice and equity rather than a tax increase that would further cut back the limited purchasing power of those in the low and middle-income brackets.

# A Loaded Poll

**THE "LOADED QUESTION"** poll on labor legislation has popped up again, this time on jobsite picketing and under the auspices of the Associated General Contractors, bitter opponents of the measure pending in Congress.

After first establishing through a relatively simple question that 54 percent of 293 union members in the total sample of 2,138 men and women had not heard of the term secondary boycott and explaining that the term meant a form of pressure against a struck company to "give the union what it wants," the following question was asked of the entire group:

**"A federal law now forbids secondary boycotts. Unions want to change this law to let them use secondary boycotts to help them get what they want for their members. Do you think the law should or should not be changed to let unions use secondary boycotts?"**

To no one's particular surprise this particular question found 60 percent against changing the law on secondary boycotts.

We wonder what the poll would have shown if the question were put this way:

"Should building trades workers have the same right to picket that other workers now are guaranteed under federal laws?"


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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'Time for This Year's Planting'

***181 Give Views:***

# Joint Committee Explores Need To Reform Rules of Congress

**ALTHOUGH THE FIRST SESSION** of the 89th Congress set records in its passage of landmark legislation in many fields, the issue of changes in rules and procedures in the Senate and House is still alive.

Certainly if nothing else points to the problem, the filibuster of Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen against permitting a vote on repeal of Section 14(b) dramatizes the fact that archaic rules must be altered.

Not only cloture but many other practices, procedures and traditions in both Houses of Congress are under fire.

**Not much attention has been given to the work of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress which has held extensive hearings under the co-chairmanship of Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) and Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.).**

The committee has received the views of 181 witnesses. Seventeen senators and 59 representatives testified in person and two senators and 19 representatives submitted statements for the record.

The congressional witnesses represented a total of 914 years of service in Congress. The testimony, together with documents and submissions, is contained in 13 printed volumes, totaling 2,063 pages.

Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) got to the heart of one of the most critical bulwarks to effective legislation—the almost undisputed power of committee chairmen and how the chairmen are chosen.

**Currently, seniority is the sole determining factor in the selection of committee chairmen. As a result, many committees of Congress are headed by men who achieved their positions merely by being able to survive longer in the office they hold.**

One of the proposals being advanced by Clark and a number of other liberal members of Congress is that the committee chairman should be elected by secret ballot of the majority members of the committee. An acceptable alternative to this proposal, which Clark accepts too, is that the chairman should be elected by secret ballot by a majority of the committee from among the three members with the most seniority.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) and a number of other liberals are backing a plan under which the chairman would be nominated by the party leadership with the approval of a majority of the caucus.

Some would rotate the chairmanship. Others would not permit one geographical section of the country to have more than one-half of the chairs. Several asked that the chairmanship be rotated between the two most senior members. Other proposals would require chairmen to step down at the age of 70 or after serving 10 to 12 years.

**THE ORGANIZATION** of Congress covers many areas. They include jurisdiction of committees, committee assignments, committee meetings, committee hearings, committee staff, subcommittees, party leadership, term of office, ethics, lobbying, scheduling and floor procedures.

Like the unlimited debate in the Senate—and the requirements for cloture to cut it off—each of these areas provokes endless discussion and differences.

**"One of the most perplexing problems facing the Congress is the legislative workload of the members," the committee said in its second interim report. "The fundamental legislative mechanism, of course, is the congressional committee system." The committee staff has assembled all the information it has been able to collect in this respect and programmed it for computer analysis. The results and recommendations are not yet available.**

The co-chairman of the Joint Committee, Monroney, was co-author of the last major reorganization. Along with the late Sen. Robert M. LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.), he sponsored the Legislative Reorganization Act in 1946.

While this legislation was not all some hoped it would be, it did modernize government considerably. It reduced the size of standing committees, required that they keep complete records, reduced some workloads and in other ways streamlined the procedures of both houses.

Much that was not accomplished in 1946 and other outmoded machinery still in operation 20 years later needs serious attention. **(PAI)**

***Morgan Says:***

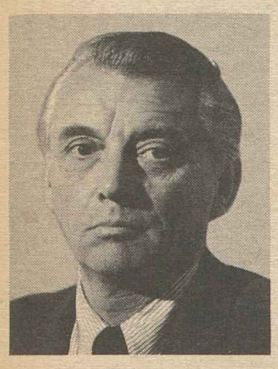
# Williamsburg Offers a Refuge From the Pell Mell of 'Progress'

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7p.m., EST.)*

**WRITING** in the magazine World Health, a Dutch expert on mental health, Prof. A Querido of the University of Amsterdam, has several provocative things to say about the perils of urbanization in the modern world.

"But the greatest danger . . . almost . . . [the] greatest crime of modern city life," he declared, "is its disruption of human relations, resulting in an isolation, a loneliness of the individual which increases with the size of the city and its complexity."



Morgan

Far but by no means too far from the madding and maddening crowd, the capital of colonial Virginia, Williamsburg, is a good place to go to re-examine this and other problems of American society. Williamsburg, a visitor is quickly reminded, was the southern cradle of the Revolution. In 1775, as colonists were becoming more restive, the governor, representing the British crown, took the "precaution" of removing a supply of powder from the magazine.

**The result was explosive. Patrick Henry himself led a party of armed volunteers on the city in protest. This was nearly a fortnight before the news of the Battle of Lexington had reached Virginia.**

But though the simple splendor of Williamsburg's restoration by the Rockefeller family revives that American revolutionary spirit too often forgotten, it provides as well a reflective setting in which to judge the values of our modern society. Williamsburg is not Disneyland East. Its faithful recreation of history stirs a kind of sobering excitement far more enduring than the thrill of a roller-coaster ride in an amusement park. There is something infectious about this feeling. While citizens are not descending on the town in droves, paid admissions have more than doubled in 10 years, now approach 700,000 annually.

**But why in the world in this jumping age would people interrupt the pursuit of the surf, the ski and the frug to trudge through a lot of stuffy buildings loaded with dusty 200-year-old relics and then be satisfied with a bowl of shrimps with sippets and a glass of cider at Chowning's Tavern? The fact is the buildings are not musty museums, their trappings not mere artifacts of a dead past. Somehow things come alive.**

There is the substantial shadow of Washington reporting to the House of Burgesses, America's oldest legislative assembly, on the French & Indian War. There is the scene of the burgesses passing George Mason's Declaration of Rights, from which the federal constitution's Bill of Rights stems. Down Duke of Gloucester Street, a modern Williamsburgher rather improbably dressed in full colonial costume, silver buckles and all, demonstrates in the apothecary shop how 18th century physicians bled their patients.

Over at the Governor's Palace, candles are hand-dipped. Fresh bread is shoveled out of the brick ovens in the Raleigh Tavern as it was when George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson's mentor, sent his servant to buy a loaf.

**AS THE VISITOR** absorbs these sights and sounds and smells, a ferment of questions rises in his mind: What have we got, in the frenetic rhythm of our time, that they didn't have? Where have we come, value-wise? Of course it's good to have antibiotics instead of the horse-sized pills Dr. Peter Hay gave his patients in 1746. And the old discomforts, from the outdoor privy to the washboard, have been replaced by an endless inventory of modern conveniences. But have we not lost something in the trade?

Slavery has been abolished but shackles of racial prejudice still handcuff millions of our citizens. We are the richest country on the face of the earth but we are bankrupting ourselves with the wanton waste of human and natural resources.

**Again and again, a Colonial Williamsburg executive reports, visitors reflect their frustration and discontent with the pressured messiness of the times by remarking the grace, the quiet, the tidy simplicity of this charming, living fragment of an important past.**

It would be Operation Futility, of course, to try to turn the clock back. But as time whirs on in the Space Age we need to pause long enough in our spastic orbit to retrieve some of the inspirations of integrity, leadership, sacrifice, courage, restraint and good taste from our abundant heritage. In the pell-mell of "progress" they have all but been buried by empty pop bottles, beer cans, plastic bags, billboards, arrogant real estate promotions and other gracious hallmarks of the era.

On second thought, maybe these, like Williamsburg, should also be preserved. What a thrill for the American populace circa 2166 A.D. to restore a combination used car lot and supermarket, anchored in asphalt and glowing with neon, as a fitting monument to their 20th century forefathers.

***Workers Seek Bargaining:***

# New State Laws, Policies Spur Public Employe Union Growth

**STATE AND LOCAL** government employes are winning more and more of the job-related rights and privileges that workers in private industry have long had, a top union official has said.

As a result of new state laws and administrative orders issued by the responsible public officials, a growing number of public workers now have the "right to organize a union of their own choosing and the right to bilateral collective bargaining," said Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes as he appeared on Labor News Conference.

**Wurf credited the rapid growth of his union —nearly 50 percent in the last two years—to a new determination among government workers to have a voice in wages, working conditions and other on-the-job matters.**

"These workers are tired of being second class citizens" and are joining unions to meet needs "that can't be met in any other way," he said, noting that "public officials are finding ways to deal" with the unions.

**WURF CHARGED** that the so-called wage guidelines of the President's Council of Economic Advisers are especially hard on state and local government workers who, he said, are frequently so far behind employes in private industry that "we simply insist that 3.2 isn't enough."

"Even where we are keeping pace with the economy, I am not at all convinced that the guidelines . . . are reasonable," he said, adding that it is unfair "to ask workers to limit their standard of living while the rest of the economy rolls around loose" with "fantastic corporate profits and fantastic salaries for corporate executives."

Reporters questioning Wurf on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network, were Neil Gilbride, labor reporter for the Associated Press, and John Herling, editor of the Herling Labor Letter and syndicated columnist.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**THE PACE** of the second session of the 89th Congress, viewed as the members scattered to their home states and districts for the Easter recess, is something less than as breathtaking as last year's.

It is only fair to acknowledge that the pace in 1965 was breathtaking indeed. A massive program of federal school aid had cleared both houses and was signed by the President in April. The House had passed the medicare bill and approved major amendments to the manpower training bill. Both houses passed the Appalachia bill in March and committee hearings had been completed on water pollution controls.

**What we have this year, as mid-April rolled around, is enactment of two major measures—the Cold War GI bill and the bill to restore some of the excise tax levies reduced just in 1965. An Asian Development Bank has been approved. House hearings have been completed on a revised food for freedom program.**

A special appropriation bill to underwrite the costs of the Viet Nam war has been passed. As for the rest, a good many pending measures are still in the process of hearings underway or scheduled, at best.

* * *

**THE COMMITTEE-APPROVED** bill to broaden minimum wage coverage and raise the rate in steps to $1.40 and $1.60 an hour appears likely to reach the House floor late in April, with bipartisan support and with the prospect of a green light in the House Rules Committee.

The potent Ways & Means Committee has completed hearings on proposals to modernize the long-neglected unemployment insurance system and a bill is anticipated. With the name of Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) as its sponsor, it can be expected to get respectful attention.

But consumer protection measures—truth-in-lending and truth-in-packaging—are stalled still. The only consumer action of the session thus far is Senate passage of a measure to force improved grading practices in the automobile tire industry.

**Repeal of Section 14(b) fell victim in the Senate again to a filibuster led by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican floor leader. The on-site picketing bill, designed to restore building trades union members to the peaceful picketing rights other unions are acknowledged to have, got out of the House Labor Committee and was cleared by the Rules Committee but hasn't been called up.**

The Senate, when it returns from the recess, will deal again with the continually revised Dirksen-proposed constitutional amendment to undercut the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions on the apportionment of state legislatures. It didn't get the required two-thirds majority last year and seems unlikely to get a two-thirds majority this year.

The Administration's promised draft of new civil rights legislation, to plug loopholes in existing statutes, has not yet been sent to Capitol Hill, partly because a Supreme Court majority practically invited Congress to draft stiffer laws on racial attacks on the rights of Negroes than the archaic and to some extent vague 1870 statutes.

* * *

**THIS DOES NOT MEAN** that the current session will not have completed a respectable body of work before its adjournment.

**Civil rights legislation may again be significant, for the third successive year. Foreign aid authorizations and appropriations must be voted. Amendments are pending to the poverty program and a new measure for elementary school aid is in House and Senate committees.**

But the pace, clearly, is less spectacular. The first session of the 89th, let it be acknowledged again, was probably the most spectacular in our history; programs got through that had been stalled for 10 to 20 years. This is an election year, when it is normally difficult to get approval for innovations.

**EXPANDING** trade unionism among public workers is enabling them to win more of the job-related rights and privileges that workers in private industry have long had, State, County & Municipal Employes Pres. Jerry Wurf (center) said on Labor News Conference. Reporters Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and John Herling, editor of the Herling Labor Letter, questioned him on the AFL-CIO produced interview, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network.

# Rollcall in House on Rent Supplements

*On Mar. 29, the House voted 198-190 against a motion which would have killed the rent supplement program by eliminating a $12 million appropriation for the program. Opposing the budget cut and thus supporting the rent program were 192 Democrats and six Republicans. Voting to kill the program were 125 Republicans and 65 Democrats.*

*On labor's scoreboard, a vote against killing rent supplements was a right vote (R), while a vote to deny funds to the program was wrong (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals indicate districts; AL—at large.*

**ALABAMA**
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) W
4. Andrews, Glenn (R) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Martin (R) W
8. Jones (D) W

**ALASKA**
AL Rivers (D) R

**ARIZONA**
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) A

**ARKANSAS**
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) A
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Vacancy

**CALIFORNIA**
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) PR
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) A
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Vacancy
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Dyal (D) R
34. Hanna (D) PR
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) PW

**Los Angeles County**
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) PR
26. Rees (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

**COLORADO**
1. Rogers (D) R
2. McVicker (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

**CONNECTICUT**
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grabowski (D) R

**DELAWARE**
AL McDowell (D) R

**FLORIDA**
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) PW
9. Fuqua (D) A
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

**GEORGIA**
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Callaway (R) W
4. Mackay (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

**HAWAII**
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

**IDAHO**
1. White (D) W
2. Hansen (R) W

**ILLINOIS**
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Schisler (D) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

**Chicago—Cook County**
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

**INDIANA**
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

**IOWA**
1. Schmidhauser (D) R
2. Culver (D) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Bandstra (D) R
5. Smith (D) A
6. Greigg (D) W
7. Hansen (D) R

**KANSAS**
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

**KENTUCKY**
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Farnsley (D) R
4. Chelf (D) A
5. Carter (R) A
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

**LOUISIANA**
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Edwards (D) R
8. Long (D) W

**MAINE**
1. Tupper (R) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

**MARYLAND**
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) PR
4. Fallon (D) PR
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) W
7. Friedel (D) R

**MASSACHUSETTS**
1. Conte (R) PW
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) A
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

**MICHIGAN**
2. Vivian (D) R
3. Todd (D) A
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Mackie (D) R
8. Harvey (R) R
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Clevenger (D) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. Farnum (D) R

**Metropolitan Detroit**
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

**MINNESOTA**
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) A
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

**MISSISSIPPI**
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Walker (R) W
5. Colmer (D) PW

**MISSOURI**
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Jones (D) W

**MONTANA**
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) A

**NEBRASKA**
1. Callan (D) R
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

**NEVADA**
AL Baring (D) W

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
1. Huot (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

**NEW JERSEY**
1. Cahill (R) W
2. McGrath (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Krebs (D) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

**NEW MEXICO**
AL Morris (D) R
AL Walker (D) R

**NEW YORK**
1. Pike (D) PW
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. O'Brien (D) PR
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) W
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) W
40. Smith (R) A
41. Dulski (D) R

**New York City**
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) PR
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) PR
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Kupferman (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) W

**NORTH CAROLINA**
1. Jones (D) PW
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) PW
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

**NORTH DAKOTA**
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Redlin (D) R

**OHIO**
AL Sweeney (D) W
1. Gilligan (D) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Love (D) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) PR
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

**OKLAHOMA**
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Johnson (D) R

**OREGON**
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

**PENNSYLVANIA**
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Watkins (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) A
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Craley (D) R
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) PR
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) W

**Philadelphia**
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) PR
5. Green (D) R

**RHODE ISLAND**
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
1. Rivers (D) PW
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) A
4. Ashmore (D) PW
5. Gettys (D) PW
6. McMillan (D) PW

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

**TENNESSEE**
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) A
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Murray (D) A
8. Everett (D) R
9. Grider (D) R

**TEXAS**
AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) A
8. Thomas (D) [had not yet taken office]
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) A
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) A
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R

**UTAH**
1. Burton (R) W
2. King (D) W

**VERMONT**
AL Stafford (R) W

**VIRGINIA**
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

**WASHINGTON**
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) W
7. Adams (D) R

**WEST VIRGINIA**
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

**WISCONSIN**
1. Stalbaum (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Race (D) R
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) A

**WYOMING**
AL Roncalio (D) R

*Funds in Sound Shape:*

# Social Security Sets Benefit Mark in '65

The Social Security Administration paid out a record $16.6 billion in benefits in fiscal 1965, an increase of $788 million over the previous year, the trustees of the Social Security Trust Funds said in their annual report to Congress.

Total income of the trust funds also set new high records and ran about $225 million more than expenditures.

The trustees are Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler, who also is managing trustee; Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner. Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball is secretary of the board.

Ball said that assets of the Old Age & Survivors Insurance Trust Fund totalled $20.2 billion on June 30, 1965, while the Disability Insurance Trust Fund, now paying benefits to more than 1 million disabled workers and their families, had assets of $2 billion.

**In projecting operations of the two funds into the future, the trustees estimated that receipts will increase more rapidly than disbursements over the next five years and that by June 30, 1970, their assets will have increased $9.2 billion to a total of $31.3 billion.**

Longer-range estimates of income and outgo show the funds are expected to be in actuarial balance at least over the next 75 years. This means, the report said, that income will be high enough to cover all benefit payments and the administrative expenses.

### Taxable Base Raised

The 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act raised the taxable base from $4,800 to $6,600 effective Jan. 1, 1966. The basic tax rate was set at 3.85 percent for 1966, with a gradual increase to 4.85 percent in 1973. Thus a worker earning $6,600 or more this year will pay $254.10 into the Old Age & Survivors Insurance and the Disability Insurance Trust Funds.

The trustees in compliance with the law also made some estimates about finances of the Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds created by the medicare legislation.

**The hospital fund, which will pay benefits to persons 65 and over beginning July 1, is expected to have assets of $1.09 billion on June 30, 1967, after one full year of operation. Income for fiscal 1967 was estimated at $2.668 billion and expenditures at $2.338 billion.**

The trustees estimated that 80 percent of those eligible will participate in the supplementary medical fund and that in fiscal 1967 receipts will amount to $550 million from subscribers and an equal amount from the Treasury. Disbursements were estimated at $765 million and assets at the end of June 1967 were forecast at $205 million.

The hospital fund is financed by a tax of 35 one-hundredths of 1 percent starting last Jan. 1, becoming one-half of 1 percent next year, and rising gradually to eight-tenths of 1 percent in 1987. It is levied on the same earnings as the basic social security tax—$6,600 for 1966—and is in addition to the basic tax.

A worker earning at least $6,600 this year, therefore, will pay $23.10 for hospital protection, or a total of $277.20 for social security and medicare. If he earns less both taxes, of course, will be lower.

# Gov. Babcock Seeks Montana Senate Seat

Montana's two-term Republican Gov. Tim M. Babcock announced he will seek Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate to oppose Democratic incumbent Sen. Lee Metcalf.

**Babcock is rated as an ultra-conservative but in a party unity move he recently hammered down John Birch Society candidates for chairmanship of the GOP State Committee. He did not take a stand in support of former State Chairman Melvin Engles, who last December publicly repudiated the Birch Society and other extremist movements.**

In Texas, Mrs. Albert Thomas (D) was elected in a special election to fill the 8th District (Houston) House seat left vacant by the death of her husband. She did not file for a full term in the upcoming 90th Congress. Democratic primary candidates are State Rep. Robert C. Eckhardt and Larry McCasel.

## Labor Dept. Names Aide to Reynolds

Appointment of John N. Gentry, a career government employe, as deputy assistant secretary of labor for labor-management relations has been announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

**COPE DOLLAR DRIVE** award was presented to Sec.-Treas. Charles G. Heisel (left) and Vice Pres. Robert J. Nicholson (right) of the Insurance Workers by Dir. Alexander E. Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee for Political Education in recognition of the union's reaching 100 percent of its COPE quota last year. Forty-four other international unions also chalked up 100 percent records in 1965.

**TUTORING SERVICES** for grammar school age youngsters in Washington were made possible when the District of Columbia Communications Workers City Council picked up a $750 printing bill. Above are some of the principals and some of the beneficiaries hitting the books at the Barney Neighborhood House (left to right): Bryan Winkle; Vicky Shan; John H. Brown, director of the Office of Tutoring Services of the local Health & Welfare Council; Tony Winkle; Pres. Stanley Buda of the CWA council; Jefferie Goines; Dr. David Iwamoto, president of the OTS advisory board, and Clara Shan. The $750 voted by the council was presented by Buda to Brown and Iwamoto for the OTS.

## *Hillman Awards To Cite Clergymen*

**New York — Meritorious public service scrolls and checks for $500 each will be presented to three outstanding clergymen by the Sidney Hillman Foundation at its annual luncheon here, Apr. 28, Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the foundation and of the Clothing Workers, announced.**

**Chosen were Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Dr. Martin Luther King, civil rights leader and 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner, and Rabbi Jacob Weinstein of KAM Temple, Chicago.**

**The awards, Potofsky said, recognize the leadership many clergymen have provided in efforts to attain equality and dignity for all people in this country and a more enlightened approach to peace abroad.**

# Teachers Win Overseas Pay Parity Fight

Nearly 7,000 teachers at overseas schools operated by the Defense Dept. for families of Americans serving abroad have won a long battle for pay equity in a bill cleared by Congress and sent to the White House.

At both House and Senate hearings, representatives of the AFL-CIO, the American Federation of Teachers and the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council protested a pay policy which gave many experienced teachers a salary below that of government clerk-typists.

In its final form, the legislation guarantees teachers pay equal to the average of classroom teachers in U.S. cities of more than 100,000 population.

**The immediate effect of the legislation will be to raise salaries an estimated $40 a month. It will also ensure periodic pay increases to match future rises in average teacher salaries in the United States.**

The conferees dropped from the bill a House provision, opposed by labor, which would have limited tours of overseas duty to five years. It was replaced by a procedure for voluntary rotation which the Defense Dept. will try to work out with school districts in the U.S.

# *Non-Farm Jobs Show Sharp Rise in March*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

found the jobless rate averaging 3.8 percent, compared to 4.2 percent in the last three months of 1965, the first time since 1953 that a quarterly average has dropped below 4 percent.

Non-farm employment hit 61.7 million in March and the manufacturing industries "were highly successful at hiring additional employes," the department said. A 125,000 job increase, three times the expected seasonal rise, carried manufacturing employment to a record 18.6 million, up 1 million over the year.

Almost 80 percent of this advance, the department said, occurred among the durable goods industries, where five major metals and metal-using industries showed a rise of 650,000 from March 1965.

Construction employment rose by 150,000 to 3 million, double the expected seasonal rise.

**The report said that despite strong job gains in manufacturing and construction "the majority of the 2.9 million new jobs created since March 1965 were in the service-producing industries. State and local government and trade provided a total of more than 1 million new jobs, while miscellaneous services accounted for an additional 430,000."**

Unemployment rates for adult men and women remained unchanged over the month while teen-age unemployment moved up to 11.7 percent in March. The 3 million unemployed in March included 1.4 million adult men, 900,000 women and 750,000 teen-agers, nearly half of whom were in school and seeking only part-time work.

Joblessness among non-whites totaled more than 600,000 in March, about one-fifth of the total. Their jobless rate at 7.2 percent was up slightly—two-tenths of 1 percent—but down 1.4 percent from a year ago.

Long-term unemployment totaled 750,000 in March, the lowest level for the month since 1957. The number of workers on part-time for economic reasons dropped by 340,000 over the year to 1.6 million in March.

# Philippines Labor Backs Viet Aid

Labor federations in the Philippines have voiced strong support for Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos' program of aid to Viet Nam, which includes sending a non-combatant battalion of 2,000 men to assist the military opposition to the Communists spearheaded by the United States.

They include the Philippine Labor Center, made up of seven large unions; the Council for Agrarian Workers; the Philippine Labor Unity Movement Federation of Industrial & Agrarian Workers (PLUM), composed of 20 major unions, and the Mindanao Congress of Labor. Marcos' program also is supported by Pres. Cipriano Cid of the Philippine Association of Free Labor Unions and Pres. Pelagio Villegas, Jr., of the FDW federation.

# 5 Major Areas Show Decline In Joblessness

The Labor Dept. has reclassified five major labor market areas to categories denoting lower unemployment, while two areas were shifted to higher ratings of joblessness.

The latest count, for the January-February period, shows 16 areas of "substantial" unemployment of from 6 to 8.9 percent of the workforce. This is down from 17 in the last report two months ago and from 24 a year ago.

The "moderate" unemployment grouping of 3 to 5.9 percent includes 82 areas, compared with 83 in December and 98 a year ago. There are 50 areas of "low" unemployment of 1.5 to 2.9 percent, up from 48 in December and 23 a year ago.

**Two Puerto Rican cities remain in the bottom category showing unemployment of 12 percent or higher, and no area is yet in the "labor shortage" category of less than 1.5 percent joblessness.**

The latest shifts brought San Jose, Calif., from substantial to moderate unemployment; Greenville, S.C., and Dallas, Tex., from moderate to low unemployment, and Kenosha and Racine, Wis., from low to moderate unemployment.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said reports from major centers indicate continuing shortages in a number of occupational categories, with unfilled listings in local public employment offices at the highest levels since the end of World War II.

*Would Upset 1 Man, 1 Vote:*

# Dirksen Amendment Up Again in Senate

The Senate will vote for the second time in nine months on Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen's attempt to amend the constitution to nullify the Supreme Court's one man, one vote ruling.

Dirksen failed last summer to muster a two-thirds vote for his amendment to permit one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on factors other than population. The vote then was 57-39, seven short of the margin needed for a constitutional change.

**His second try will come after the Senate returns from its Easter recess on Apr. 13—when the amendment will be the pending order of business.**

The exact wording of the newest proposal remains in doubt. Dirksen has several times amended his plan in an effort to pick up votes and he has indicated that he is prepared to make further changes. But opponents, led by Dirksen's Illinois colleague, Democrat Paul H. Douglas, express confidence that a solid one-third-plus of the Senate remains opposed to tampering with the one man, one vote principle.

For months a well-financed lobby has been working to drum up support for the Dirksen amendment, enlisting what the AFL-CIO convention last December termed "a strange coalition of conservatives, right-wing extremists and obstinate traditionalists."

Many observers viewed Dirksen's filibuster against repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) as an invitation to a back-door deal to let 14(b) repeal pass in exchange for the reapportionment amendment.

Pres. George Meany told the AFL-CIO convention that he considered the two issues "solidly and inescapably intertwined." He added:

**"As badly as I want 14(b) repealed, I do not want it that badly. And the Senate minority leader and all his anti-labor stooges can filibuster until hell freezes over before I will agree to sell the people short for that kind of a deal."**

On his first try last year, Dirksen bypassed the Senate Judiciary Committee by offering his amendment as a substitute for an unrelated bill before the Senate. Late in the last session, he moved his amendment through the committee by using delaying tactics on the then-pending immigration bill until his constitutional amendment was cleared. But the committee sent the amendment to the Senate calendar "without recommendation."

Since Dirksen began his battle to upset the one man, one vote doctrine, most states have reapportioned their legislatures on a population basis.

With the reapportionment he sought to block virtually an accomplished fact, Dirksen has indicated that he may agree to a requirement that a legislature be equitably reapportioned before it could exempt one house from the one man, one vote principle. Dirksen had fought this proposal last year when it was advanced by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee which deals with constitutional amendments.

**The fact of reapportionment, however, is believed to have eased pressure on senators from previously malapportioned states to support the Dirksen amendment as a way of protecting the political status quo.**

Pres. Johnson has remained neutral in the controversy. But in last year's battle, Vice Pres. Humphrey actively opposed the Dirksen plan.

## Jack S. Smith Dies, Plasterers' Staffer

Gloucester, Va. — Jack Stanley Smith, president of the former Virginia AFL from 1945 to 1955 and since then an international representative for the Plasterers, died in a Newport News hospital after a brief illness. He was 59.

A native of England, he came to this area from Canada and attended Hampton High School and the College of William & Mary. He once was president of the Newport News Central Labor Union.

**LABOR SUPPORTS** legislation setting up centers on international studies, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin, left, told Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), chairman of the House Task Force on International Education.

# *Foreign Studies Plan Endorsed by Labor*

The AFL-CIO expressed its "enthusiastic support" for an Administration bill to set up graduate centers for international studies and strengthen undergraduate programs in the field.

Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin said the proposed centers should be open "to all segments of our society" and not limited to graduate students.

Testifying before a task force of the House Education & Labor Committee, Rogin said:

"Many of the U.S. trade unionists working in other countries are not graduates of high school, much less college. Yet their practical experience has been invaluable in preparing them for their present assignments. The artificial barrier of a college degree should not stand in the way of others like them receiving training to prepare for international work."

The task force, equivalent to a subcommittee, is headed by Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) who, with Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.), introduced the Administration bill.

**It would authorize grants for centers which could concentrate on research and training "either on specific geographical areas of the world or on particular fields or issues in international affairs . . . or both."**

Funds for undergraduate studies would be given to colleges for specific programs which could not be undertaken without federal financial help. The bill would also expand the National Defense Education Act, making funds available for West European language and area studies and increasing the proportion of federal support.

Rogin told the task force that labor's support comes from "a deep conviction that peace and freedom throughout the world can be strengthened if Americans have an understanding of all the nations which make it up."

It derives also, he said, from "a long trade union experience in international effort in support of free trade unionism and democracy."

**Rogin noted that one-fourth of the AFL-CIO's income is spent in international efforts and "we know that Americans who will be working overseas, or with foreign visitors to this country, need an understanding of the languages and institutions."**

American unions, he said, have "welcomed to this country thousands of trade unionists from all parts of the free world, and have developed educational programs to help these visitors understand our nation."

# New Sign-Up Deadline Voted For Medicare

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the House had passed and sent back.

The House approved it unanimously, but sent it back to the Senate with two amendments. One would assure belated signers of benefits beginning July 1, when the insurance program covering doctor bills gets under way, and the second would make it easier for public welfare agencies to enroll welfare recipients who receive social security benefits.

The Senate accepted the amendments by voice vote and sent the legislation to the White House.

The medicare bill originally provided that persons 65 years or older by Jan. 1, 1966, sign for the voluntary coverage by Mar. 31. Those reaching 65 after that date can enroll during the three months before or the three months after their birthday.

**For the $3 monthly premium the insurance covers about 80 percent of annual doctor bills and certain related expenses. The premium is matched by payments from general revenues, and the program is intended to supplement the medicare hospital and nursing care coverage.**

The SSA estimated that 16.8 million of the 19.1 million senior citizens eligible for coverage have signed up, and that the opportunity was definitely turned down by only 1 million. During discussion of the extension on the House floor, the agency was lauded for enrolling most of the eligibles by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the Ways & Means Committee, and by Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), ranking minority member.

99-6-4

# 110,000 Complete Training in 1965 Under Manpower Act Programs

The Manpower Development & Training Act during its four years of operation has proved "an effective instrument to provide the underemployed with the opportunity to upgrade their skills and to equip the unemployed with new skills," Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz declared.

MDTA training is helping meet both the needs of the unemployed and the nation's demand for trained workers, he said in his annual report to Congress on manpower research and training under the act.

The report showed that in 1965 the MDTA program:

- "Enrolled 180,000 trainees, of whom 110,000 completed training. Of those who completed training, 74 percent are employed.
- "Reduced manpower and production bottlenecks carrying inflationary potential through training for skilled and semi-skilled occupations.
- "Helped to meet labor demand for 112,000 jobs in service and service-related occupations through job development programs.
- "Through labor mobility demonstration projects, aided 1,200 unemployed workers with little prospect for employment in their home communities to move with their families to vacant jobs elsewhere.
- "Initiated special measures to find the disadvantaged unemployed and underemployed and train them for jobs that fit their needs through a human resources development program."

Of the 110,000 who completed training last year, 35,000 acquired new skills while actually working on on-the-job projects, the report said.

The program last year was called "particularly successful" in reaching long-term jobless and nonwhites, with more than 40 percent of all who enrolled in 1965 having been jobless for 15 weeks or longer, and with non-white enrollment increasing from 30 percent in 1964 to nearly 34 percent last year.

Trade union participation in support of on-the-job training to help meet the demand for workers with new skills was increased during the year, the report said. It continued:

**"Joint labor-management and labor-sponsored on-the-job training projects covered nearly 6,000 trainees enrolled in apprentice-entry and retraining or upgrading programs. These programs were sponsored by 24 different labor organizations and joint labor-management groups in 28 states."**

As examples the report cited projects aimed at upgrading the skills of operating engineers and carpenters in California, training barbers and hairdressers throughout the country in new techniques leading to better-paying jobs, apprentice bricklayer programs in Georgia and the District of Columbia, and another for hotel service workers in Nevada.

## Hiring Rate Shows Slight Decline

The factory hiring rate for February reached its highest level for the month since the Korean War despite a more-than-seasonal drop from January, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The seasonally-adjusted rate dropped from 49 to 47 per 1,000 employes and total accessions fell from 46 per 1,000 in January to 41 per 1,000, with declines found in most manufacturing industries.

## *Meany Hails Wilson On British Election*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent "sincerest congratulations" in a radio message to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson on the Labor Party's smashing election victory in late March.**

**The "overwhelming victory under your leadership," Meany told Wilson, "provides new hope for strengthening free world cooperation in promoting peace, freedom and social justice," the "basic aims of the international free trade union movement."**

**The Labor Party held only a three-vote majority in the House of Commons elected in 1964. Wilson's triumph gives Labor a 110-vote majority over the Conservatives, a 97-member margin in the total including Liberal Party and splinter groups.**

# Support Given Indiana Dunes Recreation Site

The AFL-CIO gave "strong support" to legislation creating an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore recreation area.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed it "a fair and equitable compromise between industrial development and sound conservation."

**In a letter to all members of the House Interior Committee, Biemiller said the legislation would provide an "extremely important" recreation facility for the people of the Chicago area.**

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO's analysis of the legislation "convinces us that it represents a fair and equitable compromise between industrial development and sound conservation."

The Senate last year passed a bill introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), a pioneer crusader to save the Indiana dunes from destruction by commercial exploitation. Companion bills have been introduced in the House by Rep. J. Edward Roush (D-Ind.) and other supporters of the proposed 11,000-acre recreation area.

# AFL-CIO News

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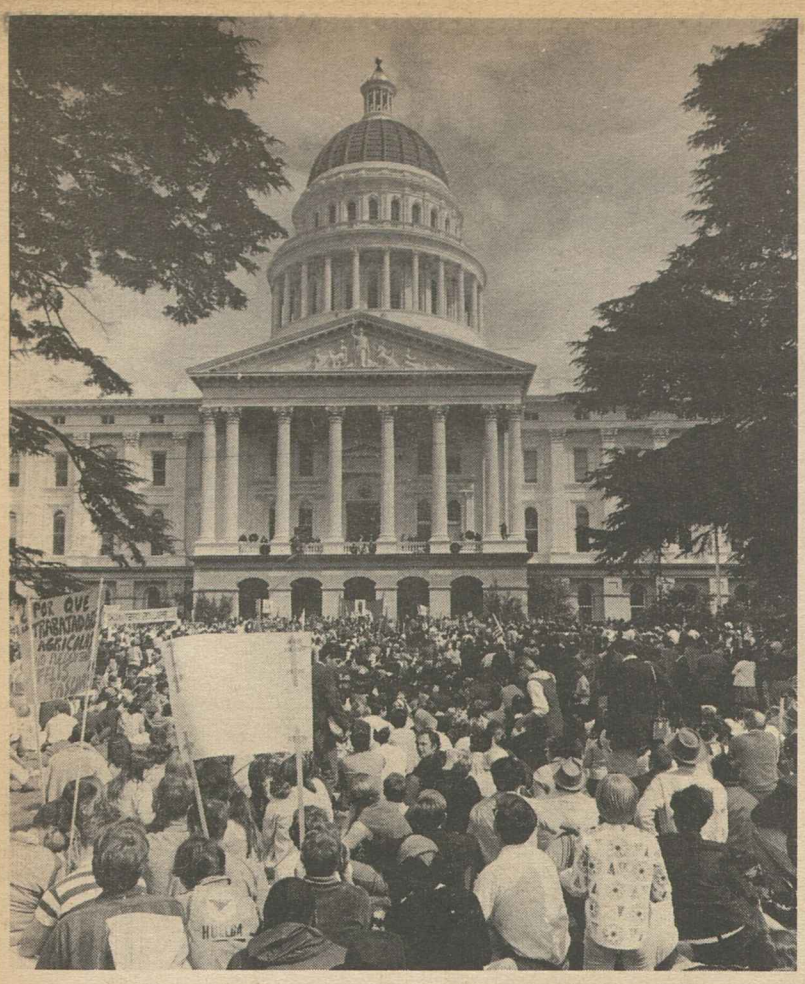
# Key Bills Confront Rest of '66 Session



**MORE THAN** 8,000 supporters gathered at the California state capitol as Delano grape strikers ended a 300-mile march in Sacramento on Easter Sunday to demonstrate their determination to win decent farm wages and union recognition. The crowd stayed for three hours despite frequent showers and cheered news that a major grower, Schenley Industries, Inc., had agreed to start contract negotiations within 30 days.

***Climaxing 300-Mile March:***

## Grape Strikers' Rally Hails 1st Big Victory

Sacramento, Calif.—Striking grape workers, celebrating the first major victory of the 7-month-long Delano walkout, ended a 300-mile march to the state capitol on Easter Sunday and served notice that their battle for equality is just beginning.

Sixty-seven "Delano pilgrims" followed a color guard bearing the American and Mexican flags and a likeness of the Virgin of Guadeloupe to the steps of the capitol building.

**They and their sympathizers made up a crowd of more than 8,000 jamming the capitol building grounds. It was the biggest capitol rally since Pres. Johnson's appearance during the 1964 election campaign.**

The singing, cheering throng stayed for three hours despite repeated showers, creating a fiesta atmosphere, as speaker after speaker pledged a continued battle for decent farm wages and such essentials as collective bargaining and social insurance, still denied farm workers.

Their victory was the agreement the previous week by Schenley Industries, Inc., to recognize the National Farm Workers Association as collective bargaining representative for its farm employes. Contract negotiations are to start within 30 days.

Two days after the march ended, another grower—Christian Brothers wineries—offered to recognize the NFWA.

**AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, who had been present when the Schenley recognition agreement was announced at Los Angeles AFL-CIO headquarters, told the gathering that "the only road workers can travel is the road of unity, and the only language employers can understand is the language of solidarity."**

Noting local union placards by

*(Continued on Page 2)*

**Under Social Security:**

## *LBJ Asks New Aid For Aged, Children*

San Antonio, Tex.—Pres. Johnson will ask major improvements in the social security system next year, including higher benefits "across-the-board" and a new program of dental care for children under six.

The President revealed he has instructed Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner to draft "sound and workable" proposals for submission to the next session of Congress. Johnson also strongly hinted at future extension of the medicare principle to other age groups.

"Medicare need not just be for people over 65," Johnson said. "That is where we started."

**The next step, he indicated, will be federal assistance in financing dental services for young children. Beyond that, the President pledged, "We are never going to stop trying to find new ways to make medicare sensitive to what our people need."**

Johnson's broad-ranging speech —a blueprint for continuation of his Great Society program—was made in the courtyard of a public housing project for the elderly.

**Signs Extension**

The occasion was the signing of legislation extending the deadline for persons over 65 to enroll in the voluntary medicare program. Nearly 17 million eligible persons already have enrolled and the remaining 1.3 million over 65 now have until May 31 to sign up.

The President largely discarded his prepared speech to tell the people of his home state that he wants "to be remembered as one who spent his whole life trying to get more people more to eat and more to wear, to live longer, to have medicine . . . nursing, hospitals and doctors' care . . . to have their children have a chance to go to school" and have an equal start in life.

**He noted the improvements made in social security benefits in recent years, but stressed that "too many of our older citizens are still trying to get along on income that is too small now to meet their needs."**

Johnson stressed the concept of social security as a flexible system, adapting to new needs.

"This is what I would like to do," the President said:

"I would like to increase insurance benefits across the board for 21 million beneficiaries—the aged, the disabled, the widows and the orphans—including an increase in the monthly minimum, the monthly maximum and the total family benefits. . . .

"I would like to keep our social security and public welfare programs up-to-date in relation to increased earnings."

Explaining his intention to propose a dental care plan for children, Johnson said:

**Help Children**

"I have been wondering for some time now why we shouldn't bring our compassion and our concern to bear not just on people over 65 but upon our young children under six."

He predicted: "We are going to have these new programs."

**The President said the HEW study now under way also covers "the financial structure of the social security program." Other sources indicated that an increase in the taxable wage base and government contributions to the fund are among the measures under consideration by the Administration.**

The AFL-CIO convention last December urged the need for raising benefits "at least 50 percent" and an expansion of medicare. The convention suggested financing these improvements by raising the taxable wage base in steps from the present $6,600 a year to $15,000 and adding a government contribution to the amount paid by workers and employers.

**Labor's stake in Viet Nam is spelled out in a special article by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey appearing on Page 4 of this issue of the AFL-CIO News.**

## Equal Vote Foes Open New Fight

**By David L. Perlman**

Congress returns from an Easter respite with the bulk of its work still ahead of it—including action on such key labor goals as wage-hour improvements, federal standards of unemployment insurance, on-site picketing rights and consumer protection laws.

The Senate immediately plunged into debate on the Dirksen Amendment, an attempt to get around the Supreme Court's one man, one vote ruling.

**Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) needs a two-thirds margin for his constitutional amendment to allow states to apportion one house of a legislature on factors other than population.**

Dirksen's amendment was rejected by the Senate last year. It has been vigorously fought by the AFL-CIO and is opposed by leading good government groups.

**Budget Battles**

Less in the headlines but of major importance are the recurring battles over the domestic budget—being fought behind the scenes in committees as well as on the floor of the House and Senate.

House Republicans have set a party goal of slashing all non-military appropriations by 5 percent when they reach the floor. The GOP lost its first budget-cutting attempts on funds for the Interior, Post Office and Treasury departments.

Bills to finance anti-poverty, housing and school aid programs

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Reuther Calls for Bolder Action To Meet Challenge of Poverty*

**By Robert B. Cooney**

"The challenge is great and the hour is later than we think," declared Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther in calling for "bold and imaginative action" to wipe out poverty.

Reuther told 1,000 person attending the second annual meeting of the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, of which he is chairman, that they must "mobilize a counter-thrust" to fight the attempts in Congress to trim back vital legislative programs.

**There are people in Congress, he said, who oppose the anti-poverty, minimum wage, housing and other programs and are using the excuse of the situation in Southeast Asia to try to cut back funds in these areas.**

If the nation fails to act boldly to erase poverty, Reuther warned, a vacuum will be created in which reason will yield to rioting and the spirit of brotherhood will be replaced by bloodshed.

Besides representatives of some 125 organizations voluntarily associated with CCAP, spokesmen of the poor came to the meeting from the Mississippi Delta, from Appalachia, from Los Angeles' Watts area, Harlem, Chicago and the vineyards of California.

Reuther, in his keynote address to the conference, announced that CCAP is launching three new projects now that the groundwork is laid.

**Reuther said CCAP plans to open two centers with the aim of training 1,000 workers in the next three years who will help the poor to organize. It also will launch a southern rural action project which will operate initially in 22 counties in the South and move as soon as it can into the Southwest.**

The organization also plans to expand its "working" liaison from 4,000 grass roots groups at present to 10,000 and create regional pools of professional and other skilled persons.

Richard Boone, executive director of CCAP, explained that the rural project aims to build on what has been learned in Mississippi and Alabama. He said local groups which arose through Head Start and other programs cannot survive

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## N.Y. Cab Union Wins Rights at 29 More Units

New York—The Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, successfully completed the first phase of its drive to achieve bargaining rights for 24,000 taxi fleet employes by winning certification at 29 more garages.

**The notice of certification, signed by NLRB Dir. Samuel M. Kaynard of the Brooklyn region, brought the number of drivers' units won in the 18-month organizing campaign to 67 of the 84 units involved, and the number of drivers and inside workers represented to more than 20,000.**

Still unresolved are elections in 13 more garages, where the TDOC

*(Continued on Page 3)*

# NLRB Upholds Discount for Prompt Dues

A union's right to give members a 25-cent monthly discount for paying dues on time has been upheld by the National Labor Relations Board.

In a 4-0 vote the board accepted a trial examiner's finding that the $4.25 dues provided by the bylaws of Machinists' Lodge 1345, St. Louis, were what the bylaws said they were and not $4 plus a 25-cent penalty for late payment.

Former IAM Member William O. Black charged that the union unlawfully had him fired from his job at the Cobak Tool & Mfg. Co. in 1964 after dropping him from membership for late dues payment. Black claimed the difference between eligibility for membership and non-eligibility was in the 25-cent portion of his May 1964 tender of dues.

**Examiner Fannie M. Boyls and the board disagreed. It could hardly be argued, the examiner said, that the discounts "so commonly given in the business world are penalties." The union's 25-cent discount must be viewed, she concluded, as a part of the basic dues—"not an assessment or penalty for late payments."**

The NLRB record showed that Black on July 31, 1964, was three months behind in dues payments. He was warned in July but made no reply. Dropped from membership in August, he later offered part payment of $7 but was told to apply for reinstatement, which he failed to do. Management fired him Dec. 1, 1964, under the union-company contract.

# Union Group Backs Controls Over CATV

Four AFL-CIO unions have joined in urging Congress to bring community antenna television under effective federal regulation.

Spokesman for the unions, at House Commerce Committee hearings, was Albert O. Hardy of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He testified also for the Musicians, the Television & Radio Artists and the Stage Employes.

**The union-supported bill was requested by the Federal Communications Commission to clear away any doubts that the FCC has authority over community antenna television. CATV, as it is called, consists of privately operated relay systems which pick up signals from distant TV stations and pipe them into the homes of paying subscribers.**

Also before the committee is a bill, sponsored by Rep. Walter Rogers (D-Tex.), which would have just the opposite effect. It would bar the FCC from regulating CATV.

Hardy, who is director of the IBEW's radio, television and recording division, warned that the development of locally-oriented free television is threatened by the growth of CATV systems.

Local programming by local stations and the future of UHF—ultra-high frequency—stations are all threatened by uncontrolled CATV competition, he warned.

Hardy said unions in the field are "encouraged" that the FCC has taken steps to regulate community antenna television.

If Congress accepts the agency's request for legislative guidance in this area, Hardy said, it should be made clear that extension of television service through CATV "must not be accomplished at the expense of those who cannot—or choose not—to pay for TV entertainment, education and information."

**HONORARY DEGREE** of Doctor of Humane Letters is given Steelworkers' Pres. I. W. Abel (right) by St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa., as one who "generously and selflessly offered opportunity to the voiceless and powerless." Shown presenting Abel with doctoral robes are Rev. Maynard J. Brennan, college president (left), and Dean Ronald Gorka.

# Union Leaders Assail Condon-Wadlin Report

Albany, N.Y.—A proposal to replace the state's stringent Condon-Wadlin Act with a new set of bars against the right of public employe unions to strike was denounced as a "Mad Hatter" idea by leaders of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf and Exec. Dir. Victor Gotbaum of the union's District Council No. 37 said they were "appalled" by the report of a panel appointed by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) to recommend revisions in the act.

**They declared the report confirmed labor's claim that "there is a basic denial of full citizenship rights to public employes because of the control . . . of their right of association and collective bargaining."**

The panel proposed that the Condon-Wadlin Act be repealed and replaced by new legislation. It recommended creation of a State Public Employment Relations Board to provide mediation and fact-finding services; authorization for the Legislature or the applicable local legislative body to hand down a final settlement in case of deadlock; granting of recognition and bargaining rights to public employes throughout the state at all levels, and authorization for units of government to sign union contracts.

However, the proposals recommended continuing the Condon-Wadlin strike ban, requiring all public employe unions to sign no-strike pledges, and establishing more lenient penalties for strikers ranging from reprimand to dismissal.

The Condon-Wadlin Act requires automatic dismissal of all strikers. A worker who strikes can be rehired, but must remain on probation for five years and cannot receive a pay raise for at least three years.

The state panel proposal would stiffen the financial threat to unions by raising the present $250 a day limit on fines against unions for violation of court injunctions. The amount of the fine would be left to the discretion of the judge. The proposal also requires withdrawal of recognition from any union engaging in a strike.

"The report insists that public employes renounce their right to strike even before it becomes a relevant factor," Wurf and Gotbaum declared.

"It offers no procedures that would guarantee governmental employers will be any more responsible in their labor-management relations than they have in the past."

They pointed out that the recommendation for a board to administer collective bargaining does not specify that it be impartial. The penalties proposed are designed, they charged, "not merely to punish unions, but to destroy them."

**The panel was headed by Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the country's foremost arbitrators. Rockefeller, who has been in South America, has given no indication of his views on the report. However, Speaker Anthony J. Travia of the Democratic-controlled Assembly predicted that if Rockefeller were to send the recommendations to the Legislature they would not get "much support."**

As did Wurf and Gotbaum, Travia urged enactment of a bill sponsored by Assemblyman Frank G. Rossetti (D) of Manhattan drastically revising the Condon-Wadlin Act. The two union leaders said it recognizes the problems of "bilateral negotiations" in public employment, "but offers realistic and sound procedures" for their "constructive" solution.

## Labor Advisory Panel Gets Staff Coordinator

David S. North, for the past year assistant for farm labor matters to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, has been appointed executive secretary to the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

As 300-Mile March Ends:

# *1st Victory Hailed By Grape Strikers*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the hundreds among the crowds, Kircher declared: "They're here—all that make up the AFL-CIO family. This is a battle for workers all over the nation. The job is to give the farm worker the first class citizenship he deserves."

Schenley operates one of the grape ranches where 3,500 members of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the NFWA went on strike last September. Larry Itliong, AWOC business representative, also was among the speakers here.

### Conditional Election

The huge Di Giorgio Corp. followed Schenley's move by announcing it would allow elections on its ranches, including its Delano property, to determine if employes wanted a union.

Strike leaders pointed out, however, that Di Giorgio had loaded its bid with "non-negotiable" clauses, including a ban on strikes during harvest time, and would allow strikebreakers to vote.

The Christian Brothers of California subsequently offered formal recognition the to NFWA as "the organization through which social justice may be realized" for California farm workers. The religious order has only 25 field workers in its vineyards and buying most of its grapes from other growers. Its 150 inside workers, however, have been represented by the Distillery Workers for 21 years.

**The marchers, headed by NFWA Dir. Cesar Chavez, left Delano at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley on Mar. 17 to dramatize the strike issues. They passed through 53 farm towns where other agricultural workers gave them food and shelter.**

Their march was augmented by unionists and other sympathizers all along the route. On the Saturday before Easter, they camped at Our Lady of Grace Catholic school across the Sacramento River from the state capitol.

After religious services by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen, they and 3,500 sympathizers walked the five miles to the capitol Easter morning. Nearly 5,000 additional supporters met them on the way or were waiting at the capitol.

City Councilman Richard Marriott, editor of the Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin, met the column on the river bridge and presented the keys of the city to Chavez and Rafael Bustos, who served as chief of the march.

**NFWA Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta called on Gov. Edmund G. Brown to convene a special session of the state legislature to enact collective bargaining legislation for farm workers. Brown, who had announced he had promised to spend Easter with his family in Palm Springs, was not present.**

The long strike is a protest at the failure of growers even to match the $1.40 per hour which employers must pay to qualify for imported bracero labor and seeks union recognition.

# 13 COPE Area Parleys Draw 7,000 Unionists

Trade unionists are determined to work harder in 1966 recognizing that the stakes are higher than in any previous off-year congressional election.

This conclusion emerged from soundings taken among delegates to this year's series of area conferences conducted by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, National COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan reported. A record number of more than 7,000 state, central body and local union leaders and members attended 13 COPE conferences in as many cities.

**"The numbers and enthusiasm of delegates and their response to the conferences show they're ready to go all-out to help re-elect our liberal friends," Barkan said. "There was real recognition of the importance of the accomplishments of the 89th Congress, despite open and obvious disappointment over failure of 14(b) repeal."**

Members seemed particularly aware of the great contribution of the 51 new liberals elected to the House in 1964 who made the flow of progressive legislation possible, Barkan reported.

"But our members know the score," he said, "and they're aware of the obstacles the newcomers must overcome to win re-election in November. They know that the conservatives will be throwing more money and manpower into this election than any previous off-year election. But they seem ready for a full-scale effort, and that's just what we'll need."

### Thin Margins

Barkan said materials distributed at the COPE conferences showed how narrowly most of the newcomers won in 1964—despite Pres. Johnson's landslide victory—and how important their votes had been to passage of key liberal legislation like medicare, aid to education, housing, voting rights, anti-poverty programs, public works, and other job-creating measures.

Other materials showed that off-year balloting usually cuts heavily into the congressional strength of the party in control of the White House. The average loss over the past 60 years has been 37 seats in the House and five in the Senate.

Barkan said any comparable loss this year would "cripple hopes for more good legislation and would probably place control of Congress in conservative hands for years."

**SHIP'S WHEEL** replica is presented by AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. to Dir. Page Groton, Boilermakers' Iron Shipbuilders Intl. Marine Council, "for his devotion in having ships built in American yards." Left to right are Groton; Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers and MTD Exec. Sec. Peter M. McGavin at the eighth annual Shipbuilders' Conference, held in Washington, D.C.

*67 Units Now Certified:*

# N.Y. Cab Union Wins At 29 More Garages

*(Continued from Page 1)*

has a majority but cannot be certified until Kaynard's office rules on challenged ballots. Union representation was rejected in only four garages.

Committee Chairman Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., who headed the organizing drive as president of the New York City AFL-CIO, said he was "gratified" at the election results and determined to win an advantageous first contract.

Preliminary bargaining talks have been started with the representatives of some owners, and formal bargaining dates will be set soon for the negotiation of wages, health and welfare protection, pensions, grievances, breakdown time and other contract issues.

The committee will serve as bargaining representative pending application for an AFL-CIO charter, TDOC Coordinator Joseph Chaloupka said. That could be "any time," he added.

The 29 units just certified were won in elections held last Dec. 21. The TDOC was chosen in 30 other garages in the first NLRB vote last July 21. An additional eight garages were won in elections conducted by the State Labor Relations Board after the NLRB declined jurisdiction.

**Besides driver units, the AFL-CIO committee was chosen by maintenance and service workers in 34 units which were consolidated with the drivers and in six separate "inside" units.**

Total figures will not be released until all challenges have been disposed of and elections held where reruns have been ordered. Most of the latter are inside units, the NLRB said.

Many attempts had been made over the years to organize taxi drivers in the city, but all ended in failure until the TDOC was formed with the active support of the national AFL-CIO and central labor body. Federation Regional Dir. Michael Mann predicted that the new union will be strong and militant and a "credit to the labor movement."

The organizing committee originally sought a simultaneous city-wide election in all fleet garages, but the NLRB directed separate votes among drivers and mechanics at each place of work.

# 'Hot Copy' Ban By Guild Held Illegal Boycott

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner recommended that the Cleveland Newspaper Guild be ruled guilty of unlawfully instructing its members not to process New York Times news service copy during a 1965 strike of The New York Guild against the Times.

Examiner Sidney D. Goldberg said refusal of Guild members on the Cleveland Plain Dealer to handle Times copy was in effect a strike against the Plain Dealer and an unlawful secondary boycott in violation of the "hot cargo" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

**Cleveland Guild Local 1 admitted, the examiner said, that its Plain Dealer unit voted not to process the Times service during the strike of a sister local and suggested that Times copy could be processed by two exempt executives — the news editor and night managing editor.**

Goldberg rejected this as "sheer sophistry" without any "reasonable" basis in fact. It is clear, he said, that the concerted refusal of copy editors to handle the Times wire copy rendered the service "useless" to the newspaper. He asked that the Cleveland Guild be ordered not to repeat its boycott conduct.

**THEY STOPPED TRAFFIC** as well as the show when these members of the Variety Artists took to the picket line at New York's Latin Quarter. They closed the famous night spot and with the solid support of the other unions in the entertainment field won a new contract in three days. Gains included the AGVA's first contractual time-and-a-half rate for work on the seventh day of the week; limits of 13 shows a week for the chorus girls and 17 shows for principals; minimums of $122 a week for the girls and $175 for principals, and recognition of AVGA members as employes of the Latin Quarter.

# *Defense Planners Urged to Ease 'Boom and Bust' Impact on Jobs*

San Francisco, Calif.—Both the Defense Dept. and the industry could do more "to moderate the endless cycle of boom and bust that keeps aerospace workers in a state of chronic insecurity," Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists declared at an Advanced Planning Briefing here.

The briefing was one in a series set for different parts of the country by the Defense Dept. A representative of organized labor has been scheduled to speak at each.

Siemiller pointed out that the department engages in many kinds of long-term planning and recalled that aerospace industry spokesmen have suggested they be given "timely access" to these plans in order to develop their own plans.

**"I am suggesting that the unions representing workers in the aerospace industry also have a right to know the direction of defense planning," he added. "We have a right to make suggestions as to how the Dept. of Defense can synchronize military necessity with social need. We have a right to expect that there be planning for people as well as for production."**

If collective bargaining is going to work in the industry, the IAM president maintained, the department's field representatives must recognize that both bargaining and unions have a proper place.

**Military Handicap**

"I know I'm treading sensitive ground here," he said, "but the fact is most union negotiators and union members firmly believe that military men have little understanding of—or sympathy for—union objectives."

Union negotiators feel that in bargaining they face not only management but the power of the Pentagon, which "we call the ghost at the bargaining table," he said.

**"The ghost at the bargaining table is seldom impartial," Siemiller declared. "He seldom looks at the merits of the union's position. He isn't interested in knowing that what the union is seeking here is generally accepted in other industries."**

Conditions exist in the industry, he said, that undermine the collective bargaining process, and the first of them is "rooted in the basic insecurity" of aerospace jobholders.

"For the workforce in any particular locality the experience has been one of boom or bust, feast or famine, employment that goes up like a skyrocket one year and down like a depth charge the next," he charged.

"Often these conflicting trends come simultaneously. There will be a shortage of skills in one locality and a surplus in another. . . .

**"Aerospace workers say they live from contract to contract. Some even jokingly refer to themselves as migrants. Like those who follow the crops—they follow the contracts."**

Such a condition is not only "rough on the people involved," he said, but also is "wasteful, expensive and time-consuming."

"Once a skilled workforce has been scattered to the winds it takes money to recruit a new one," said Siemiller. "It takes time and money for training. Either directly or indirectly the government bears these costs. But a greater cost is paid by the aerospace workers themselves."

# Merging Dailies Warned Time Runs Out on Pacts

New York—A newspaper corporation formed by the merger of three present dailies announced that its first editions will go on sale Apr. 25 but several newspaper union spokesmen said their members will not report for work unless new contract agreements are reached by that date.

Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the New York Newspaper Guild said chances of completing negotiations are "very slim" in the time remaining.

**Every contract clause must be "signed, sealed, delivered and ratified" before publication, said Murphy, adding "if we don't have a full agreement we will be forced to strike."**

A spokesman for Typographical Local 6 said printers would have to reach agreement with the new World Journal Tribune, Inc., by Apr. 20 to assure publication by the 25th. Other unions also are insisting on full agreement before the publication date.

Publishers of the morning and Sunday Herald Tribune, the afternoon and Sunday Journal American and the afternoon World- Telegram & Sun gave the U.S. Justice Dept. advance notice of their intent to combine their operations at a cost to the city of one afternoon paper and one Sunday paper. Later they announced the morning Herald Tribune will come out Apr. 25 as part of the new corporation, the evening World Journal that afternoon and the Sunday World Journal Tribune on May 1.

The Justice Dept. has not ruled whether it considers the proposed merger in violation of the anti-monopoly laws but was reported ready to give the publishers clearance with a warning against illegal combinations in the sale of ads.

The unions have been informed that some 2,000 of the 5,700 present employes of the three dailies will lose their jobs through merger.

The Guild has asked among other things for two weeks' pay for each year of service for severed employes, but publishers refused the request except where present agreements provide unlimited severance pay. Contracts at two of the papers have a 60-week limit.

**Murphy said the Apr. 25 target date puts an "unreasonable limitation" on efforts to negotiate a full agreement. Contracts between the Guild and the three dailies had a Mar. 30, 1965, expiration date but were extended when no agreement could be reached on job protection.**

Guild strike headquarters have been opened near the dailies and strike benefit forms distributed in the three units. Strike authorizations were voted by all three more than six months ago, the union said.

# Consumer Parley Seen Spurring Truth Bills

The first nationwide gathering of consumer organizations in Washington late this month could provide the impact needed to enact consumer legislation now before Congress, Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs, declared.

Mrs. Peterson, who will give the opening welcome to Consumer Assembly '66, has urged maximum representation by consumer organizations to "give the impetus needed to put the President's consumer program through Congress."

The AFL-CIO and six international unions are among the 32 sponsors of the three-day assembly which will begin on April 25 and bring together representatives of 50 million consumers.

Other participants will be church organizations, social service groups, senior citizens clubs, credit unions and consumer cooperatives.

**The assembly's aim is to demonstrate a broad-based demand for truth-in-packaging, truth-in-lending and other legislative measures, including more rigid pre-market testing of drugs and cosmetics.**

"Thanks to the housewife's insistence on a fair deal at the store counter, the consumer movement has grown and the consumer's voice has taken on authority," Mrs. Peterson declared.

In addition to the problems facing housewives, the assembly will also concern itself with highway safety, air and water pollution, rising medical and hospital costs and utility rates.

A hoped-for discussion between automotive industry spokesmen and critic Ralph Nader, who will be among the program's participants, failed to materialize when General Motors and the Automobile Manufacturers Association turned down invitations to take part in a panel on automobile safety. The National Safety Council also declined to participate.

A major problem for union counselors in time of recession—wage garnishments—will be discussed by Sidney Margolius, whose consumer column appears in the AFL-CIO News.

# Dirksen's Third Try

**SEN. EVERETT** McKinley Dirksen, the man most responsible for blocking repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, has renewed another of his campaigns against the Twentieth Century.

He has taken the Senate floor again to lead a bitter rear-guard action to subvert the U.S. Supreme Court's historic one man, one vote basis for reapportionment of state legislatures.

**The Senate minority leader has gone down to defeat twice before on the issue as labor, civil rights and liberal groups joined to prevent Dirksen's scuttling of the principle of fair representation.**

But he is back for a third try, intent on preserving intact the strongholds of political and economic reaction in America and to prevent or delay the kind of progress that is necessary to meet the new problems and challenges of a modern society.

* * *

**AFL-CIO PRES.** George Meany told the federation's convention last year that 14(b) repeal and the reapportionment issue "are solidly and inescapably intertwined" as far as Dirksen is concerned.

**Meany said the basis of Dirksen's filibuster to prevent a vote on repeal of 14(b) was in effect to say: "Give up your opposition to the reapportionment amendment and you can have 14(b) repeal." Meany reacted sharply:**

"Well, as badly as I want 14(b) repealed, I do not want it that badly. And the Senate minority leader and all his anti-labor stooges can filibuster until hell freezes over before I will agree to sell the people short for that kind of deal."

* * *

**THE SUPREME COURT** decision brought to a climax a long campaign in which the AFL-CIO has been deeply engaged, to reform the "rotten borough" system that has debased the political structure of the country.

The effect of the decision and its implementation by the states is to establish and maintain at all levels of government an effective working majority that is truly representative of and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the United States in the 1960s.

**The major political, economic and social problems of the nation are, to an ever-increasing degree, urban problems. The need for housing, schools, mass transit, clean air and water, recreation and other facilities and services demands progressive legislation and larger public expenditures.**

These are exactly the programs that the Old Guard, led by Dirksen, bitterly oppose, especially in the state legislatures.

These are the programs that organized labor, functioning in the public interest as the "people's lobby," has fought for at the local, state and national levels.

The one man, one vote decision makes it possible for the first time in many generations to give the people accurate and fair representation in the legislatures and in Congress.

Dirksen's latest attempt to enshrine the "rotten borough" system must be defeated finally and decisively so that the nation can get on with the important tasks of meeting the people's needs.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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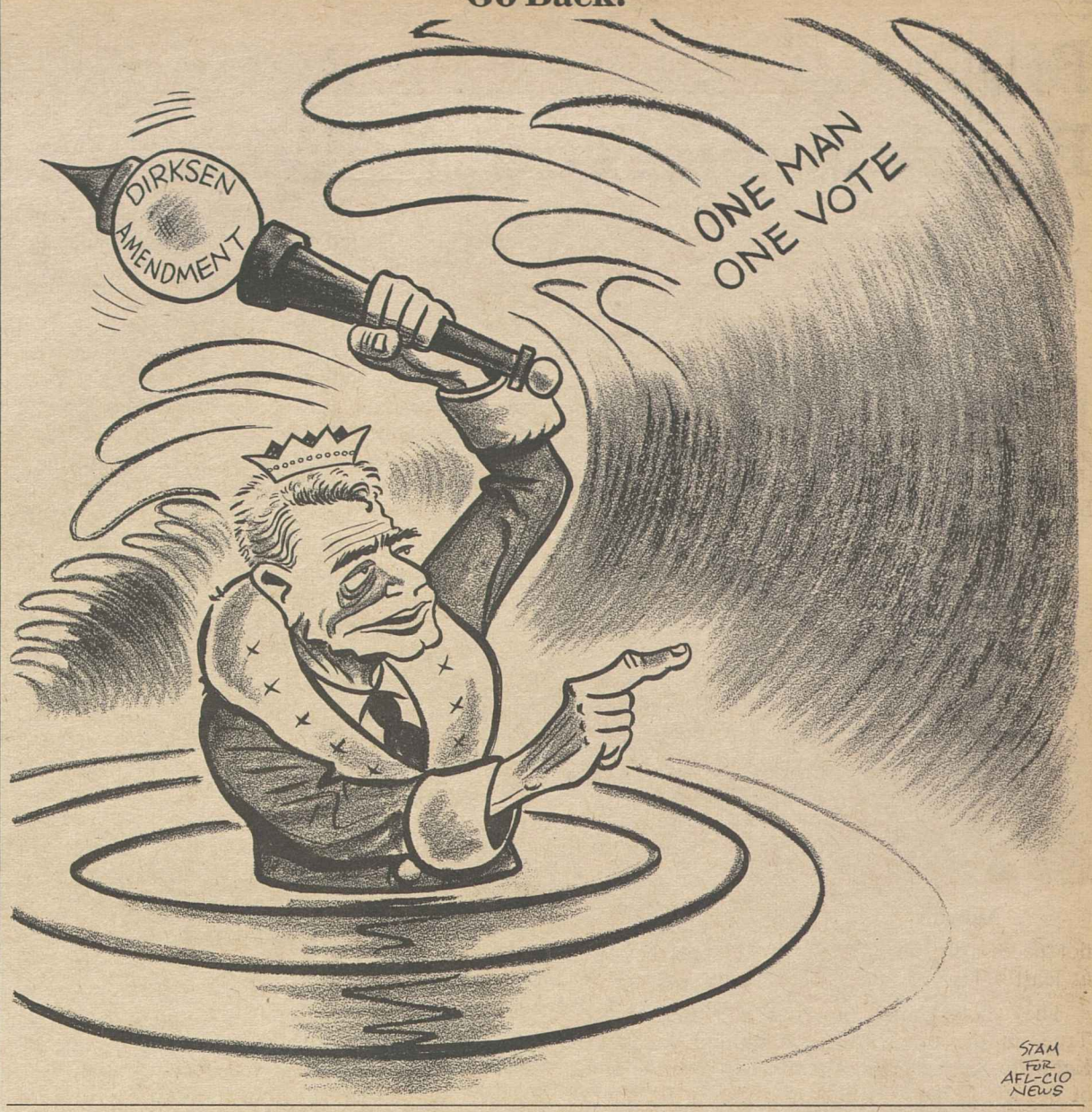
## 'Go Back!'




***Vice Pres. Humphrey Asserts:***

# U. S. Worker Has 'Vital Stake' In Fate of Viet Nam's Freedom

*The following article was written by Vice Pres. Humphrey especially for the labor press:*

**By Hubert H. Humphrey**

**EVERY TRADE-UNIONIST** has a vital stake in freedom's fate in Viet Nam.

Some readers may ask, "How will it affect *my* union here at home—*my* job—*my* freedom?"

The answer is: In many significant ways—both directly and indirectly.

Consider what a Communist victory in South Viet Nam could mean. The immediate result would probably be the execution or imprisonment of thousands of anti-Communist union leaders and rank-and-file members. Free trade unions would be abolished. Communist propaganda has long since warned the Viet Cong to "beware of trade union leaders."

A Communist conquest would be tragic, too, for religious leaders of all faiths. And it would probably result in encouragement of Hanoi and Peking in a policy of further aggression elsewhere in Asia.

**Organized labor does not forget the bitter lessons it—and all of us—learned in the 1930's—the years of appeasement. Czechoslovakia, then, seemed "far away" to some people, including Neville Chamberlain. To him, Hitler's demands only involved "a remote country among people of whom we know nothing."**

But labor knows that communism's design against Viet Nam is a threat to all of us. Appeasement of Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse Tung will not work. Aggression unchecked is aggression unleashed.

Recognizing these facts, American labor has given some of the finest support to the Administration's efforts for freedom. The AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco in December 1965 pledged "unstinting support . . . of all measures the Administration might deem necessary to halt Communist aggression and secure a just and lasting peace."

The convention recalled that "the AFL-CIO Executive Council and Pres. George Meany have repeatedly affirmed American labor's support of Pres. Johnson's peace efforts."

**Our chief executive has time and again offered to sit down at the conference table to negotiate without any pre-conditions. An honorable peace remains America's goal.**

Meanwhile, labor recognizes that we dare not slacken our effort. So, labor is providing crucial aid for—not one—but two simultaneous struggles in Viet Nam: the struggle for military security, and the struggle to defeat man's ancient enemies of ignorance, hunger and disease.

In Honolulu, Pres. Johnson and Premier Ky joined in an historic declaration against human misery. That declaration is now being carried out by the boldest program for change in Viet Nam's history.

**A STRONG FOUNDATION** for progress has been established. Eight thousand health stations are operating in villages and hamlets. Over 9,000 elementary and secondary school classrooms have been built or expanded. Eight thousand self-help projects have been completed; another 6,000 are under way. These include construction of village maternities, classrooms, bridges, road repair, rice and fish-drying platforms. Over 267,000 refugees have been resettled; 461,000 are in 250 temporary shelters.

Organized labor in Viet Nam has an increasingly vital role. Today, the Viet Nam Confederation of Labor (CVT) is one of the strongest and best organized democratic movements in South Viet Nam. It has a membership of over 300,000 of which more than one-third are plantation workers and tenant farmers in the country. CVT Pres. Tran Van Buu is a staunch supporter of free trade unions and a dedicated anti-Communist.

CVT has the support both of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unionists (ICFTU) and the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unionists (IFCTU) with which it is affiliated.

**International labor solidarity must be free men's answer to international communism. Fortunately, labor solidarity is not just a hope; it is an inspiring reality. Moral and physical support by American labor has provided a tremendous lift to Vietnamese working people. Visiting American labor leaders have given practical advice and help.**

At home, labor has generously donated skills, time and money to Viet Nam's cause. Union after union has passed individual resolutions of support.

Labor does not like war; none of us do. But if America were to turn its back on defenseless nations, who would man the ramparts against Communist aggression?

Labor knows its cause and its course. Labor will continue to work shoulder to shoulder in the fight for Viet Nam's freedom.

***Morgan Says:***

# Billions Lavished on Betting But Arts and Theater Wither

By Edward P. Morgan

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7p.m., EST.)*

**LAST YEAR the American public bet more** than $4.5 billion on horse races. That was almost six times what it spent on books. Individuals bought about $800 million worth of books in 1965—half of it going for encyclopedias.

In 1964, the U.S. population invested almost $12.5 billion in alcoholic beverages, nearly $7 billion in cosmetics, beauty treatments, hair-dos and haircuts. At the same time it bought less than $500 million worth of tickets to legitimate theater productions, paid less than $6 million for admission to national parks.

Morgan

These comparisons are taken at random and are not necessarily scientifically sound but they give at least a hint of our sense of values.

The whole United States is a cultural desert. True, in the brief, bright John and Jacqueline Kennedy years at the White House, little oases of beauty, refinement and grace began to emerge in the arid fields of the nation's materialism. This was only a frail beginning—though a hopeful one.

**The National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, inspired by the Kennedys, was pushed into reality by Pres. Johnson last year in the extraordinary bonanza of Great Society legislation. But it is already in trouble in Congress. The problem: money.**

The House did pass a $7 million appropriation for the foundation's various activities, including aid to states in the arts and humanities. However, this was little more than half the funds requested. The Senate is more sympathetic and may restore much of the cuts though it is not likely to get well into the job before summer. And by then demands for more domestic economies, on a guns-or-butter theme, may be louder.

**One of the foundation's functions is to provide seed money—in matching funds—to encourage culture at the grass roots. So far 42 states have established arts councils. These have been eager to move ahead. A serious restriction on funds could blight their growth at a critical time.**

Maybe the foundation's sponsors should have disguised it as a space capsule or a potential excursion ticket to the moon. When the National Science Foundation was created 15 years ago its budget was a modest $3.5 million. Its 1966 budget is nearly half a billion. The Soviets had released Sputnik I, you remember, in between.

**WE'RE RACING** the Russians to outer space but if we're racing anybody on culture we are losing. Recently one of the offspring of the 1965 arts and humanities act, the National Endowment for the Arts, made a survey. It found that of 771 American cities with a population of 25,000 or more, only 131 had had the opportunity to hear at least one professional symphony orchestra "live" in the last three years. Only 157 saw at least one professional theatrical performance. Only 117 communities witnessed at least one ballet or other dance presentation.

Road companies, unsurprisingly, tend to travel the same roads—where they can count on good houses. Their itineraries are concentrated in the Northeast, parts of the South, the Midwest and California. From the Mississippi west to California—with rare exceptions—there is little or nothing in the way of professional tours or resident companies.

This puts a rather weird reverse English on "progress." Back in the roaring gold-rush days of the 19th century, such frontier towns as Denver, Leadville and Virginia City prided themselves on their expensive, even lavish "opry houses." Whatever happened, by the way, to the little nuggets of culture distributed after the turn of this century on the Chautauqua circuits to towns and hamlets of the American hinterland? The answer, of course, is: Hollywood, radio and television.

**Leaving these founts of esthetic riches aside, the United States today spends less on culture than any west European nation. Federal outlays on arts programs in the U.S. amount to little more than 1 cent per capita per annum. In contrast, Austria spends about $1.70 per person; Britain 70 cents; West Germany and France 20 cents each; Italy 16 cents per capita. Those figures do not include upwards of $33 million invested by private foundations last year in American museums, music, the performing arts, literature and the like. But even that contribution to culture amounted to only 5 percent of total foundation spending in 1965.**

What does it all matter anyway? We're the richest, most powerful nation on earth as it is. Furthermore, Americans are understandably leery of any culture spoon-fed by government in the totalitarian manner. Culture is never likely to be regimented from Washington. But with wise use of federal funds we could have it plus all the heaven of rock 'n' roll, pinball palaces, billboard art and the Beverly Hillbillies too.

***Not Enough Help:***

# Wage-Hour Unit Hit On Enforcement Lag

By Alexander Uhl

**THOUSANDS** of low-wage American workers are being cheated every year out of the hard earned dollars they ought to be paid under the minimum wage laws and at least two members of Congress feel that they are not getting the protection they need.

Representatives John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.) and Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) have told the Dept. of Labor that there are not enough government officers enforcing the law and that the department's Wage & Hour Division ought to be asking for more money to hire more of them.

**Budget hearings before a House Appropriations subcommittee held last February have just been made public. They show that both Fogarty and Flood gave Wage & Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist a rough time over what he was doing and what he intended to do about nailing down those firms which cheat their workers both on minimum wages and overtime payments.**

Lundquist said he had asked for more help, but that the Bureau of the Budget had cut him back. Pressed further as to what he intended to do when he has to enforce the recently enacted Federal Services Contract Act, Lundquist insisted that he would go to Congress for more money to do the added job.

Neither Fogarty nor Flood suggested that Lundquist personally was not doing as good a job as he could with the money he had, but they complained bitterly that a better job ought to be done.

**HERE IS THE PICTURE** as Lundquist explained it to the subcommittee and the criticism that he met:

The Wage & Hour Compliance Division has been making more than 50,000 investigations a year, but this represents less than 25 percent of the total investigations that should be made. Lundquist conceded that he did not have enough men to do a broader job. Fogarty pointed out that violations were growing larger year by year—$59 million in the 1964 fiscal year, $74 million in 1965 and $85 million in 1966 while the amount of wages actually recovered for workers was not going up as fast.

"That is not good for those who work for a living," he said.

Lundquist said that a survey had been made of projected law evasion which indicated that if the Compliance Division "were able to visit all of the firms in violation of the wage and hour law in any one year, we would find the total of about $300 million in back wages due."

Both Fogarty and Flood said these figures show that the Compliance Division needs more money to enforce the law.

Asked for the source of most complaints of wage cheating, Lundquist replied:

**"The usual complaint comes from a non-union worker, a former employe in an unskilled job, working in a firm that is in a non-metropolitan area and to a greater extent the tendency is to have that firm located somewhere in the southern area of the country."**

Lundquist agreed with Fogarty and Flood that unions have played an important role in helping correct law violations.

Flood declared that with defense contracts growing and subcontractors springing up all over the country, the Wage & Hour Compliance Division won't be able to keep up with enforcement.

"You are not going to hold your own," he predicted.

Finally Flood drew from Lundquist the admission that with his present budget he could not enforce the law "as well as I would want to enforce it."

In the end, Lundquist said that when Congress passes additional improvements in the minimum wage level and adds to the number of workers covered, he would "be asking for more funds to enforce the statute, and I would hope that request would be approved." **(PAI).**

***Suburban Dailies Offer Hope:***

# Big City Newspaper Mergers Create Growing 'Opinion Void'

**NEWSPAPER MERGERS** have left many metropolitan areas without divergent editorial opinion and news treatment, but that void is fast being filled by suburban dailies springing up around many cities, according to a top newspaper union official.

Monopoly papers often take "different political courses" in an attempt to avoid an anti-trust crackdown, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild told reporters on Labor News Conference. But, he charged, when one publisher controls "the commercial end" of two or more papers, any chances for independence among them is lost.

Farson assailed the recently-announced proposal to merge three of the oldest major daily papers in the country—the New York Herald Tribune, the Scripps-Howard chain's World-Telegram & Sun, and Hearst's Journal American.

"This 'troika'—this three-headed monster"—has not met the "failing business" requirements of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, he charged. "Scripps-Howard makes outlandish profits all over the country; Hearst is making profits; the Herald Tribune organization is making profits." The merger, if allowed, "will be the death knell of the New York Post," he asserted.

**FARSON** predicted, however, that the Justice Dept. would take no action to halt the combine, because "publishers are too powerful" and "the pressures on these departments are terrific."

**"Any man in Congress worth his salt knows that the guy he has to have on his side is the publisher" and "he is not about to take him on," he said.**

Reporters questioning him on the weekly AFL-CIO produced interview, aired nationwide as a public service over the Mutual radio network, were Kenneth Crawford, columnist for Newsweek magazine and former president of the ANG, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

**THE VOID** of divergent editorial opinion and news treatment left in the wake of metropolitan newspaper mergers is rapidly being filled by suburban dailies, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson (center) of the Newspaper Guild told Kenneth Crawford (left) of Newsweek magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., on the weekly AFL-CIO public affairs program, Labor News Conference, heard nationwide on the Mutual radio network.

**TRADE UNIONS' ROLE** in the war on poverty was discussed by more than 100 labor and university educators at an AFL-CIO Education Directors Conference in Detroit, some sessions of which were held jointly with the University Labor Education Association.

# *Goldfinger Asks End To Investment Credit*

The only part of the economy under inflationary pressure is in the areas of business profits and business investment, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger declared in a nationwide radio broadcast.

"If there is to be a tax increase or some kind of tax measure," he asserted, "it should be pinpointed at the area of pressure on prices and that is in the area of business profits and business spending for new plants and new machines.

"I think the wisest course at this point would be for the government immediately to drop the 7 percent tax credit for investment in new equipment. . . . If there was any argument to support that subsidy back in 1962, then there is a powerful argument to eliminate it now, when it is not only not needed but is creating difficulties and pressures on the economy."

**The chief AFL-CIO economist's views were aired on the Columbia Broadcasting System's Capitol Cloakroom program, on which other guests were Carl Madden, research director for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Arthur Okun, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.**

Madden called for economic "restraint" by labor and management, "but above all by government, which is the leader of the effort to deal with inflation." He disagreed with Goldfinger on repeal of the tax credit and maintained that a tax increase "simply encourages a Congress which has already indicated its willingness to spend by providing more revenues to finance more spending."

Goldfinger expressed concern at Madden's advocacy of lower government spending, declaring there should be adequate funds both to prosecute the war in Viet Nam and the war on poverty.

"I firmly believe that the poor should not be compelled to bear the major burden of the war in Viet Nam and the business boom in new plants and machines," he added.

**Controls Opposed**

All three speakers agreed it would be dangerous and unwise to "slam the brakes" on the economy by invoking wage and price controls. Okun held that some restraints have not had their full effect, such as the recently-enacted rise in excise taxes and the changes in methods of collecting federal income taxes, as well as higher interest rates. Until the full effect is felt, he said, he does not see the need "to slam the brakes on either consumption or investment or to sacrifice our Great Society programs."

**Goldfinger noted that Commerce Dept. studies show that the gap between prices and unit labor costs of industrial products and the spread between the cost of labor per item and the profit per item are greater than at any time in the last 15 years.**

"Last year alone," he said, "profits went up 15 percent before taxes and 20 percent after taxes while all wage and salary payments, combined, went up 7 percent."

# 53,000 Unions File Reports Under L-G

The number of unions—local and national—reporting to the Labor Dept. under the Landrum-Griffin Act increased by more than 600 last year to nearly 53,000, according to the department's Summary of Operations of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act.

**Actually nearly 1,700 unions filed reports for the first time, but 975 unions reported their termination because of discontinuance or merger with other unions.**

Only 128 unions were under trusteeships, the report showed, compared with 488 in 1959. Twelve unions were taken to court in 1965 because of alleged election irregularities; 18 unions conducted rerun elections under supervision of the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports, and at the end of the year 35 election suits were pending, most of them carried over from previous years.

# High-Rise Housing Planned by NMU

New York—The National Maritime Union will build high-rise apartment houses for seamen and their families in four major port cities without using any public funds, the union announced.

Construction will begin this year on a 20-story building in New York to cost $5 million, and another in New Orleans to cost $4 million. Upon their completion work will start on 11-story buildings in Chicago, to cost $2.5 million, and San Francisco, to cost $2.3 million.

The NMU plans to meet the $14 million construction cost through investments from the NMU Pension Fund, which is jointly administered by the union and deep-sea shipping operators under contract.

# 'Viking' Fire Stirs New Call On Ship Safety

New York—A renewed call for protection against "floating fire traps" was voiced by the National Maritime Union in the wake of a fire that heavily damaged the Caribbean cruise ship Viking Princess, carrying American passengers but sailing under a foreign flag.

The nation needs laws requiring all passenger vessels operating out of U.S. ports to conform fully to U.S. safety laws, said NMU Pres. Joseph Curran.

**Curran noted that Viking Princess crewmen helped get passengers into lifeboats when the ship caught fire, but added: "Gallant seamanship doesn't change the fact that this ship represented a danger to its passengers."**

Built in St. Nazaire, Franch, in 1950, the vessel sailed under three foreign flags and three names—the Lavoisier, the Riviera Prima and the Viking Princess—during her career.

In 1964 the Coast Guard refused to certify the ship as seaworthy until interior changes were made. Then she sailed abruptly from this port, stranding 350 expectant passengers. In January 1965 passengers complained she listed heavily to port, the air conditioning did not work and there was no hot water.

Ads for the ship were still running in New York papers recently for Bermuda sailings in September.

**LABOR SITUATION** in Argentina was described in Buenos Aires for Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), second from left, by three ex-U.S. trade union activists (left to right): Melvin Blum, U.S. Information Service labor information officer and former director of the Ladies' Garment Workers training school; U.S. Labor Attache James F. Shea, formerly on the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Charles Wheeler, program director in Argentina for the American Institute for Free Labor Development and former president of a Pittsburgh local of the Communications Workers. Javits was in Buenos Aires to attend a meeting of the Inter-American Economic & Social Council.

*AAA Marks 40th Year:*

# Abel Hails Success Of Arbitration Body

New York—An effective corps of arbitrators is an essential ingredient to the success of free collective bargaining, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel declared here at a 40th anniversary celebration of the American Arbitration Association.

Abel said organized labor has made progress through arbitration and will continue to do so "because the needs and problems will not just go away."

In a nation undergoing major economic and industrial changes, he observed, labor and management are challenged by many problems—wage determinations, job security and job opportunity, safety and working conditions complaints, and others — and unionists prefer to seek out arbitration as a voluntary solution.

Arbitration represents only the application of those terms to disputes arising under labor contracts, he pointed out.

**"I regard the arbitrator more as a participant in the fair and proper administration of the contract than as a judge dispensing justice in a legalistic proceeding or issuing decisions between two parties at war," Abel said.**

The USWA leader noted that the services of the American Arbitration Association are used on some 3,000 contracts between the union and smaller companies.

AAA Pres. Donald B. Straus estimated that the association would be handling about 12,000 cases this year. He narrated a film-slide commentary comparing conditions in major management and labor groups aided by AAA as they were 35 or more years ago with conditions as they are today.

An appeal to lawyers to help AAA provide an expanded program of legal services—without charge where necessary—was made by Orison S. Marden, president-elect of the American Bar Association. He paid tribute to those attorneys who give their time voluntarily in arbitration proceedings, while asserting that arbitration should be an important part of lawyers' work. Marden expressed the hope that there would be a "proper increase" in efficient arbitration services for those who can't afford to pay.

**Founded in 1926**

The AAA was founded in 1926, largely through the efforts of former Pres. Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, and two distinguished attorneys who were later to become chief justices of the United States—Harlan F. Stone and Charles Evans Hughes.

**Today the association has a national panel of arbitrators numbering 16,000 men and women. The AAA helps resolve business problems between industrial concerns, proceedings involving court actions and disputes between trade unions and management.**

Two sources of income support the organization — administrative fees paid on a case basis by parties involved in arbitrations, and annual membership dues by business and labor groups, law firms, other organizations and individuals.

# Labor Urges Expansion Of 'Impact' School Aid

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to expand, not cut, the existing program of federal "impact" aid to school districts.

An Administration proposal would sharply reduce impact grants to schools attended by children of federal military and civilian personnel, and would eliminate such aid entirely in a number of areas.

The AFL-CIO amplified earlier testimony before a House Education & Labor subcommittee with a statement detailing labor's position on impact aid.

**It termed the proposed cutback "a serious error" which would place "a staggering and sudden burden" on school districts dependent on the funds. In fact, the AFL-CIO said, the "excellent approach" of impact aid should be extended to cover all conditions of rapid population growth which require "quick enlargement of school facilities."**

There is also the impact of new educational demands, the federation noted, including the need to replace antiquated rural schools and dilapidated city schools. The statement added:

"Another impact which can place severe strains upon a school district is the impact of school desegregation, whether resulting from federally ordered desegregation or from conscientious efforts of a school district to deal with de facto segregation.

"Finally, there is the impact upon a school district's finances of the sudden loss of a tax base. The cancellation of a government contract with a private concern in the district, for example, can have serious consequences to the schools."

As to the existing program, the AFL-CIO protested vigorously against the proposal to exclude three percent of the children of federal workers and servicemen in computing the amount of impact grants. This, it noted, would cut $3 million from aid to Los Angeles schools and $7.5 million in money going to New York City.

Aid to education programs now in existence "should be strengthened and improved, rather than being curtailed and phased out," the AFL-CIO said.

# Tragedy of Poverty Hits Young Hardest

## *Harrington Article Draws Profile Of America's 50 Million Poor*

The face of poverty is young and this is the most shocking fact about the millions of poor in America, declares Michael Harrington.

Writing in the April issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, Harrington points out that of the 50 million people who live in poverty or hover around its edge, some 22 million are under 18.

"This is particularly tragic today," he observes, "because we are more and more learning that poverty could become hereditary for the first time in our history."

**In earlier times, Harrington says, immigrants improved their condition because the economy had a great need for muscle power. Today, the school dropout population continues to grow even as the young jobseeker must compete for work with machines which have the equivalent of a high school education.**

With 22 million young people in poverty, he writes, "there is a very real growth potential for impoverishment in the United States."

**Magazine Theme**

His article, "The World of Poverty," leads off an edition of the Federationist devoted entirely to the problem of poverty. Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, discusses the range and results of the federal government's "war on poverty." Other articles deal with labor's role and describe union-led projects around the nation.

Harrington, author of "The Other America," a book which helped to inspire the war on poverty, warns that the gains of the last few years present a very real danger of overoptimism.

He notes that unemployment has been brought down to around 4 percent and that the President's Council of Economic Advisers reported that in 1963 and 1964 almost 3 million people were liberated from poverty.

So there will be those who will conclude that we are not far from achieving the Economic Opportunity Act's goal of eliminating "the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty," he says.

Thus, he adds, it is particularly important to emphasize the dimensions of poverty today.

**Harrington offers this profile of the best-off of the poor: A family of four, living in a large city, with a father who works full-time; his wife can spend a total of 95 cents for the family's big meal of the day.**

This family is within the government's "poverty line"—an annual income of $3,130 for a family of four.

**Figure of Speech**

Harrington cautions that the "poverty line" is a mere figure of speech. Understanding that this best-off family is only one illness, one accident, one recession away from not being able to afford that 95-cent meal is crucial, he adds.

With such a definition, including those who "hover" around the edge of poverty, the world of poverty embraces 50 million Americans, 22 million of them children, Harrington points out. The government in 1965 raised its count of children below the poverty line to 15 million, up from the earlier estimated 11 million.

"In other words," Harrington continues, "almost half of the total poverty population—43 percent, to be exact—is under 18. Or, put another way, one out of every five Americans is poor—but one out of every four young Americans is in this plight."

**In an age of automation, he adds, it is three or four or five times as hard to "lift oneself by the bootstraps," as in immigrant times, because one has to get three or four or five times higher in order to find a decent job.**

"This means," Harrington declares, "that unless we move radically, those 15 to 22 million impoverished young Americans of today are going to be the fathers and mothers of an even larger poverty generation of tomorrow."

Harrington points out that the 1966 manpower report of the U.S. Labor Dept. anticipates a rise in the school dropout population. Dropouts in the 25-29 age group numbered 3.3 million in 1965; this age group in 1975 is expected to total nearly 5 million.

Negro citizens, along with the young, are special victims of poverty, Harrington emphasizes.

He observes that the Negro jobless rate is double the white rate and Negro teen-age unemployment runs over 25 percent. And yet, he adds, the report issued by the President's Automation Commission said that if non-whites hold the same proportion of jobs in each occupation as in 1964, the non-white jobless rate in 1975 will be five times the national rate.

What the commission is telling us, Harrington says, is that without a gigantic upgrading of the Negro workforce, this "miserable situation" is going to get more than twice as bad as it is now.

"Thus it is clear the growth potential of poverty will victimize Negroes more than anyone else" and it is the young Negro who most needs help today, he adds.

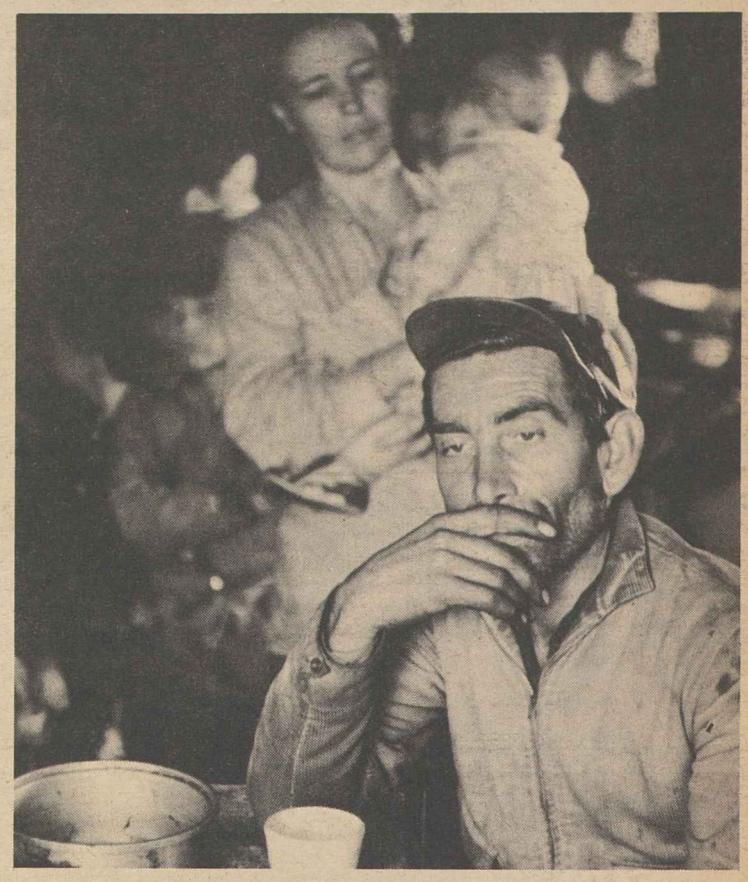
These enormous problems are compounded, he writes, by the fact that 17 million jobs are unprotected by a minimum wage and these jobs are the type sought by dropouts and racial minorities—in retail trade, restaurants and hospitals.

**Millions Lack Aid**

Of the large group of non-working poor, only about one-fifth received any public assistance payments in 1964, Harrington declares. Last June, 11.5 million poor children, their 7 million parents, plus about 3.5 million aged poor, got nothing at all. Thus the need for guaranteed incomes as proposed by the President's Commission, Harrington says, adding:

"We are rich enough to guarantee every citizen the right to the necessities of life."

Summing up, Harrington says the world of poverty is made up of a subculture of 50 million Americans, 22 million of them children; poverty is a tragically youthful phenomenon; Negro progress is slowing down and may be reversing; the worst-off employed lack minimum wage protection and the non-working poor do not even receive public assistance.




# Crusade Sessions Hear Call for Bolder Action

*(Continued from Page 1)*

without substantial outside help.

Reuther said CCAP hopes to broaden the participation of trade unions in its work.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey dropped in on a luncheon session and told the delegates that "this nation is no stronger than its people."

"The war on poverty," Humphrey said, "leaves no room for conscientious objectors."

Its aim, he added, is not only to emancipate millions of people from poverty but to maximize their participation in American life.

**Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and a vice chairman of CCAP, urged the conference to recognize that the real enemy is the human condition of poverty imposed on some people and groups by society's patterns and rules.**

Seeing worldwide implications in the anti-poverty struggle, Dr. Blake declared that "the strategy for a free world depends upon the American people daring to change their own society soon enough and deeply enough that the hopes of our own American Revolution of nearly 200 years ago shall be realized for all men and for ourselves."

# The No. 1 Domestic Problem

*The following editorial by President George Meany appears in the April issue of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, The American Federationist:*

Despite all the talk about inflation by economists and newspaper writers, the No. 1 problem in America today is poverty.

It is not surprising that we in the labor movement see this fact more clearly than anyone except the poor themselves. Poverty was our original enemy from the day the first trade union was established; it will remain the enemy until it is exterminated from American life.

**Poverty is a curse in any era. Its persistence in a period of unparalleled opulence is an intolerable affront to the national conscience, a denial of the American promise so proudly proclaimed for two centuries.**

The time to end poverty is now—in the decade of the Sixties. The means are available; they need only to be used.

The first essential is jobs at good wages for all. More than half the poverty in the nation is the direct result of unemployment, low wages and involuntary part-time work.

Unemployment has been declining at a gratifying rate. But real or potential shortages of workers with certain skills should not be allowed to obscure the backwaters of the manpower pool that remain largely unreached.

**The place to start is with a higher minimum wage, applicable to all workers in interstate commerce. The wage-hour bill now before Congress proposes a long step in that direction—but only one step out of many that must be taken.**

A corresponding need is more and better education at all levels—not only equal and unlimited opportunity for the young, but catch-up schooling, training and retraining for adults. Impressive progress has been made in recent years, but the immense backlog that remains is obvious to the least sensitive observer.

The ultimate answer to the hypocritical lament that a higher minimum wage takes work away from the unskilled is the full development of every worker's potential ability. Yet better education and a realistic wage floor, even in combination, cannot assure the elimination of poverty.

There also must be a concerted, well-planned federal policy to ensure full employment in times of peace as well as times of war. The massive investment in America, which we in the AFL-CIO have advocated for years, must be carried on. While the demands imposed by the Viet Nam war of course have top priority, there must be no retreat in the continuing struggle for a better life for all.

**If poverty is to be wiped out, another group requires special attention. One-fifth of the poor is old—too old to get jobs, past what is normally accepted as the retirement age. They have been helped by the modest increase in social security pensions; they will be helped soon by medicare, but they deserve further measures to cope with their problems and extend their useful lives.**

I write these words in the full knowledge that Pres. Johnson, more than two years ago, declared a war on poverty. I write in the full knowledge that there has since developed, on a vastly expanded scale, a different kind of war in Viet Nam. We in the AFL-CIO fully support both these wars.

But we do not accept the proposition that America must choose between these two wars, fighting either one or the other. We believe that both must be fought—and won.

The United States is not faced with a choice between guns or butter. The extermination of poverty is not "butter"—it is muscle, muscle to make this free land stronger, in spirit and substance, in the early struggle against communism and every other form of tyranny.

When we fight to end poverty in America, we are fighting for the cause of human liberty throughout the world—for the aspirations of all mankind.

# URW Pact Settles Seiberling Strike

Barberton, O.—A strike of nearly three months' duration ended here when members of Rubber Workers Local 18 voted unanimously for ratification of an 18-month contract with the Seiberling Tire division of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The new pact, with benefits for 1,000 workers, provides wage hikes of 10.7 cents an hour this year, another nine cents next year; raises as high as 51 cents an hour for some workers under a new rate system; and fringe benefits valued at nearly 18 cents over the contract term, Pres. Henry Gilliam said.

The old contract expired Dec. 31 but talks continued until Jan. 18. The strike was called when management refused to drop proposals to strip key provisions from the contract, according to union spokesmen.

*Some 'Imbalances' Reported:*

# BLS Survey Finds No Labor Shortage

The Labor Dept. has found no overall shortage of labor in the nation, although with employment growing by about 900,000 since December, some imbalances are developing between labor supply and demand.

The findings were announced in a Report on Manpower Shortages and Reserves prepared by Commissioner Arthur M. Ross of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in accordance with Pres. Johnson's order to provide "the fullest possible information" each month on possible manpower shortages.

"Employers, it is evident, are finding it increasingly difficult to locate some types of workers," said the report, which covered March. "Want-ad columns are growing longer, unfilled vacancies are more numerous, and widespread complaints are heard that applicants do not have the proper qualifications or experience.

**"It does not follow, however, that we are suffering from a general manpower shortage or an exhaustion of manpower reserves. The explanation is that there are imbalances between manpower supply and demand which are capable of being remedied by private and public efforts. The untapped reserves of labor supply are also considerable."**

At the time the report was made public Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz also announced that job openings at local public employment offices throughout the country on Mar. 1 were at their highest level since the end of World War II—21 years ago. The total of 344,000 vacancies was 67,000 more than a year earlier and climbed to that level despite placements in non-farm industries during February that set a new post-war high for the month.

### Indicators Analyzed

In addition to the rise in employment since December, Ross listed among general indicators of the manpower situation:

- The decline in the unemployment rate from 4.8 percent in April 1965 to 3.8 percent in March, and the drop in the number of the unemployed to 3 million in March, about 1.4 million of them adult men.

"Even though unemployment among men is still close to a seasonal peak and can be expected to drop sharply in the next two months because of the pickup in seasonal work, there still remains a considerably reservoir of workers available for employment expansion," Ross observed.

- The modest increases over the year in average hourly earnings and the average workweek in manufacturing, although hours have risen more sharply in a few industries where the manpower situation is "tight."
- Rising quit rates in industry, indicating that workers are able to find alternate job opportunities.
- The ability of manufacturers to ship increasing orders without undue delay, an indication that producers are keeping up with the flow of new business.

Manpower shortages, the report added, have not been a factor in recent price increases except possibly in some of the lower-paid consumer services where employers had to raise wages in order to compete for manpower.

**Ross examined the manpower situations in five labor market areas ranging from Cincinnati, O., classified as "rather tight," to Los Angeles, described as "rather loose," and found them "quite different" despite a "basic similarity in one respect."**

"Skilled workers, engineers and scientists are hard to find," he said, "while there are unused reserves of less skilled, less experienced and otherwise less attractive job candidates. The extent of the mismatch varies from one community to another, but it is plain that the common problem is one of imbalance rather than overall labor shortage.

"It is the task of private and public manpower policies to remedy these imbalances in order that employment growth may continue in orderly fashion."

### More Applicants

Shortages are still of the "spot" variety, rather than general in character, the report noted. Even with unemployment down to 3.8 percent in March, it added "there are three job applicants at local employment offices for every unfilled opening."

In examining occupational shortages and surpluses, Ross found the greatest need in the blue collar category to be for mechanics and repairmen, machinists, welders and flame cutters, patternmakers, toolmakers and die setters.

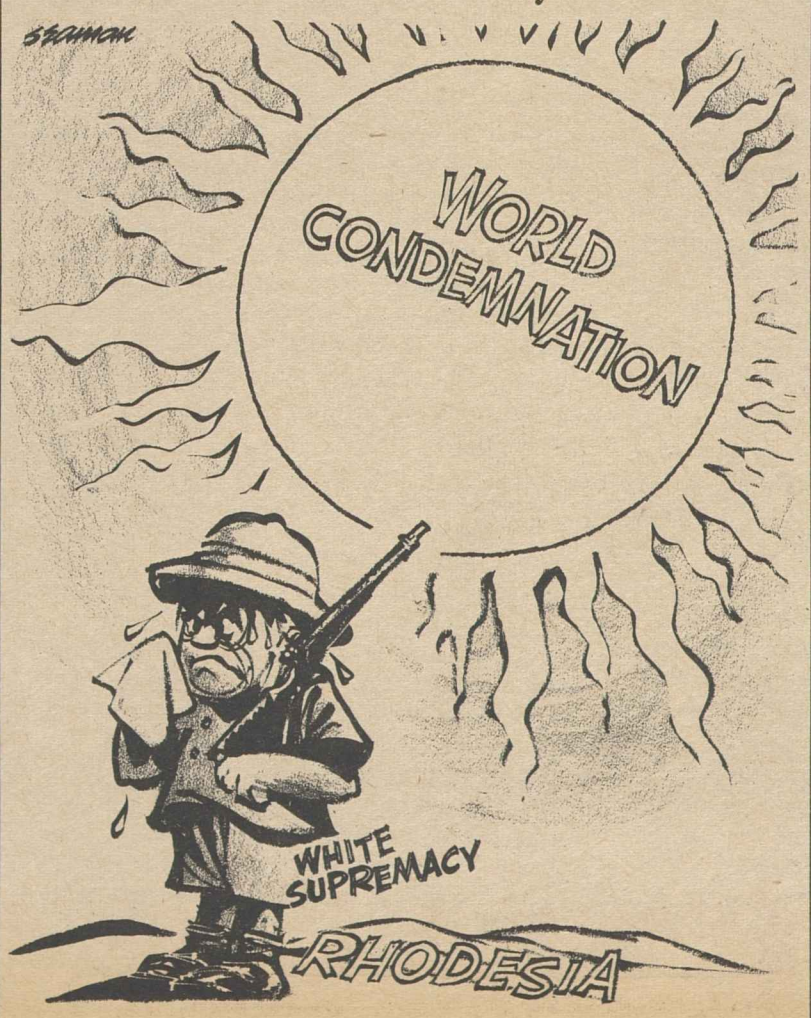
**Also reported were local shortages of construction laborers, warehousemen, automotive washers and greasers, and machine shop laborers. In service occupations the most acute shortages were reported among waiters and waitresses, housemaids, nursemaids, restaurant cooks and other kitchen workers, private housekeepers and porters.**

Draftsmen, social workers, trained nurses, mechanical and electrical engineers, laboratory technicians and assistants, and accountants and auditors were reported "in shortest supply."

## New Mexico Unionist Heads ORIT Organizing

Joe Bermudez, a member of the field staff of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and formerly business manager of Laborers Local 16, Albuquerque, N.M., has been appointed assistant secretary-general and organization director of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

## Out in the Noonday Sun



**URBAN LEAGUE STAFF** working on the organization's National Labor Project is briefed at a meeting in New York by Dir. Don Slaiman (standing) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. Hearing him are, from left, Napoleon Johnson II, NLP director; Adolph Holmes, associate director of job development and employment, and Mahlon Puryear, deputy director of the league.

# *Congress Returns from Recess With Bulk of Work Still Ahead*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

are expected to face budget-slashing attacks.

Congress racked up several solid accomplishments in its first three months—including final passage of a permanent GI Bill of Rights, tax adjustments, extension of the deadline for medicare registration, a $13.1 billion appropriation for military and economic assistance in Southeast Asia, U.S. membership in the Asia Development Bank and an overseas teachers bill.

A modest pay and fringe benefit bill for federal employes had clear sailing in the House and appears certain to win Senate approval. A number of other significant bills either have passed one house or have been cleared by committees.

**The session began with a major setback, however—the failure of the Senate to break the Dirksen filibuster and reach a vote on repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b). And there appeared to be little hope for immediate home rule for the District of Columbia, with a limited "half-loaf" measure apparently the most that could emerge from a House-Senate conference.**

A new battle over civil rights legislation is likely to be touched off when the Administration submits its legislative proposals in the near future. Also pending in the House is a committee-approved bill strengthening the equal employment opportunity program.

The minimum wage bill is expected to reach the House floor during the last week in April. Described by the AFL-CIO as "a solid step forward," it would extend coverage to 7 million additional workers including, for the first time, a large group of farm workers.

### Wage Floor Would Rise

The wage floor for nearly 30 million workers now covered by the $1.25 minimum would rise to $1.40 on Feb. 1, 1967, and to $1.60 an hour one year later. The minimum for newly-covered workers would start at $1 an hour and rise at the rate of 15 cents a year. The cutoff for farm workers would be $1.30, for other workers $1.60.

The bill emerged from the House Labor Committee with bipartisan sponsorship and the Rules Committee is currently holding hearings.

**The on-site picketing bill, a major goal of the AFL-CIO and the Building & Construction Trades Dept., already has a rule as well as House committee approval. But Chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) of the House Labor Committee said he doesn't plan to call the bill up for floor action until the House acts on both the minimum wage and equal employment opportunity bills.**

The legislation, recommended by every President since Truman, would permit a union with a dispute against a construction contractor or subcontractor to picket a multi-employer construction site. Such picketing is currently outlawed under court interpretations of the secondary boycott ban of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Still in the committee stage is the unemployment compensation standards bill, a major AFL-CIO goal and a prime target of employer organizations. House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), who introduced the labor-backed Administration bill, is working in closed committee sessions to come up with a measure commanding broad support.

Despite a special message from Pres. Johnson, only one consumer bill has moved out of committee—a tire grading and labeling bill which passed the Senate unanimously. It's now in the House Commerce Committee.

**The Senate Commerce Committee has been considering—but has yet to act on—the "truth-in-packaging" bill of Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.). A hopeful sign was the listing of the bill by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield as one of the measures the Senate will consider in the weeks ahead. There has been no action in the Judiciary Committee, however, on the "truth-in-lending" bill of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).**

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The Senate also has before it two labor-supported bills which have passed the House: a measure extending coal mine safety inspection to other types of mining, and amendments to the Railway Labor Act designed to clear up a backlog of grievances and make monetary awards binding on employers.

Congress has given little attention so far to two constitutional amendments Johnson proposed early this year: to abolish the Electoral College as an institution and to extend the terms of House members from two to four years. Although some hearings have been held, no action has been taken by either the House or Senate Judiciary Committees.

The President has asked a new approach in foreign aid, including five-year authorization for separate economic and military aid programs —to "free Congress from the burden of an annual renewal of basic legislation." A two-year authorization is considered a possibility.

Also pending is a presidential request for a new Cabinet Dept. of Transportation.

Congress will be under double pressure in this election year—on the one hand to wind up its work as early as possible so that members will have more time to campaign, but also to compile a record which it can point to with pride.

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# Senate Kills Dirksen Move To Curb 1 Man, 1 Vote Rule

## House Unit Asks Tight Ship Safety

Foreign flag ships that fail to meet U.S. safety standards should be barred from American ports, the House Merchant Marine Committee has urged.

The committee unanimously endorsed the report of a three-man board of consultants it had named to study the Yarmouth Castle disaster, in which 90 persons died last November when fire swept a cruise ship flying the Panama flag.

In a parallel action, the Senate Commerce Committee opened hearings on legislation which would require owners of foreign-flag passenger liners to notify prospective passengers if their ships did not meet U.S. fire safety standards.

**As Congress returned from its Easter recess, the Administration won a test of strength in the House, easily beating a Republican motion to disapprove a presidential reorganization plan to transfer the Community Relations Service to the Justice Dept. The civil rights agency, set up to help communities resolve racial problems, has been in the Commerce Dept.**

The vote against the Republican-sponsored motion of disapproval was 220-163. Voting with the Administration were 202 Democrats and 18 Republicans; opposed to the reorganization were 109 Republicans and 54 Democrats.

Before the vote, all House mem-

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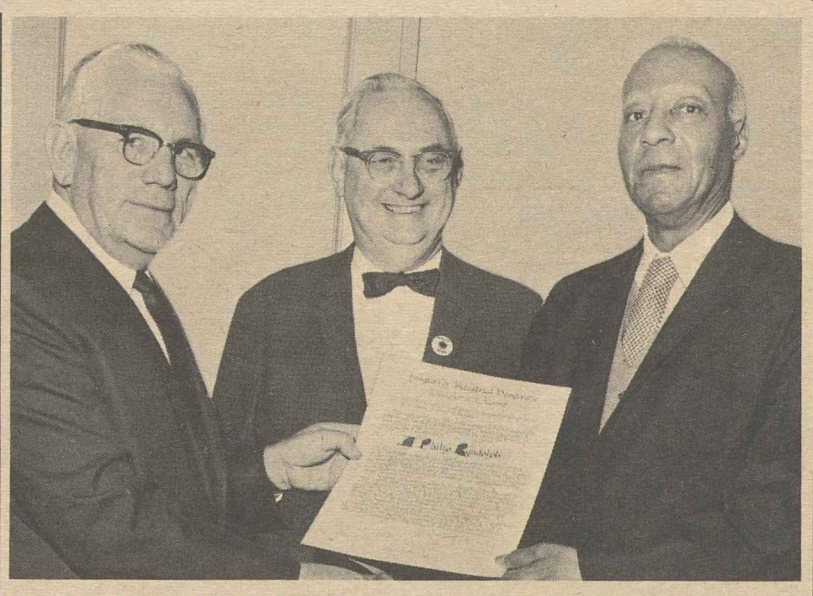

**ANNUAL AWARD** of the League for Industrial Democracy is presented to A. Philip Randolph by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, left. Harry Fleischman, chairman of the LID's executive committee, looks on. It's the second LID award for Randolph, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and elder statesman of the civil rights movement. **(Story on Page 2.)**

*Meany Asks Action:*

## House Urged to End Site Picketing Delay

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged House members to press for "immediate action" on the on-site picketing bill—a "top priority" goal of the labor movement.

He warned that "an untruthful and well-organized campaign" is under way to keep the bill from coming to a vote in the House. Those who are trying to block action, he charged, "know that a large, bipartisan majority in the House of Representatives and in the Senate favor this bill."

In a letter to all House members, Meany reiterated the AFL-CIO's "complete and undivided support" for the bill, which would allow picketing at multi-employer construction sites.

"The bill would give exactly the same picketing rights to building and construction trades workers that are enjoyed by industrial workers and all others coming under NLRB jurisdiction," he stressed.

**He noted that the legislation has been approved by the House Labor Committee and cleared by the Rules Committee. It has been supported over the years by the Administrations of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, and leaders of both parties have promised to help bring it to a vote.**

Construction trades workers, Meany declared, are entitled to this "long delayed relief."

In a parallel move, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. alerted its state and local councils and affiliated unions to the need to counter "a large scale propaganda campaign" by employer organizations opposed to the bill.

**Opponents have spent "many hundreds of thousands of dollars," the BCTD charged, and have used everything from polls with "loaded questions" to "caricatures and comic books" to drum up anti-labor sentiment.**

The misleading attacks, the de-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Meany Hails Vote As 3rd Bid Fails*

**By David L. Perlman**

The Senate slammed the door on a constitutional amendment to overturn the Supreme Court's one man, one vote ruling, handing Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen his third successive defeat on the issue.

Dirksen's supporters had mounted a lavishly-financed campaign to drum up backing for his amendment. But when the roll was called, the 55-38 margin was seven short of the two-thirds majority required. The only vote switch from last August's rollcall was a gain for the one man, one vote forces. **(Rollcall on Page 8.)**

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the outcome, declaring:**

**"Basic democracy won a major victory when the Senate rejected Sen. Dirksen's proposal which would have negated the American principle of one man, one vote.**

**"We in the AFL-CIO are extremely pleased. We have long fought for equality of citizenship and the Senate action insures that right."**

Dirksen first tried to block reapportionment of state legislatures in the summer of 1964 by proposing a four-year moratorium on court reapportionment orders—with the expressed hope that a constitutional amendment would be adopted during that period by minority-elected legislatures.

The AFL-CIO was one of the first groups to sound the alarm against the plan and the Senate turned it down.

Last August, after failing to get Judiciary Committee approval for his proposed amendment to allow one house of a legislature to be set up without regard to population, Dirksen sought to substitute his plan for an unrelated bill then before the Senate. But the most he

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## CWA Wins 3,400 Unit From ACA

New York—The Communications Workers defeated the expelled American Communications Association to become collective bargaining agent for 3,400 employes of the Western Union Telegraph Co. here.

More than 2,600 employes balloted in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. They chose the CWA and rejected the ACA, which had represented them for 25 years, by a vote of 1,505 to 1,147. Only 23 workers voted for no union.

**CWA's victory shrinks the total ACA membership to fewer than 2,000, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne reported. Beirne was one of the 12 vice presidents of the former CIO who voted in 1949 and 1950 to expel the ACA and 10 other unions for being Communist dominated.**

The decision of Western Union employes to join an AFL-CIO affiliate is "another bright page in the story of organized labor's battle against Communist influence everywhere," Beirne said.

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Prices Up in March, Increase Slows a Bit*

The consumer price index continued to rise in March but at a somewhat slower pace than in February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The index climbed four-tenths of one percent last month to 112. In February the index had moved upward five-tenths of one percent, paced by a sharp increase in food prices. In mid-March food, clothing, used cars and most services continued to rise, BLS said.

**Arthur Ross, commissioner of labor statistics, pointed out that the wholesale price index for the week ending April 19 had dropped and was three-fourths of one percent below the February level. This gives ground for hope, he said, of a slowdown in the rise of consumer prices.**

The advance of the index to 112 means that it cost $11.20 last month to buy the same basket of goods and services that cost $10 eight years ago.

Three-fourths of the index jump in February was attributed to higher food prices. Government officials have predicted that food prices will head downward in the next few months checking the sharp climb in consumer prices.

A year ago in March 1965 the consumer price index stood at 109, or about 2.8 percent below the March 1966 figure.

Ross said that for the first quarter of 1966 the index rose at the rate of 3.6 percent a year, but that "at the wholesale level prices have been stable and this makes it hard to judge" the future trend.

## Mountain Youth Lured To Sea by SIU Project

Brooklyn, N.Y.—Fifteen young men from deeply impoverished areas of West Virginia have completed 60 days of training under a labor-sponsored program that opens the way to jobs at good wages.

They received instruction in the techniques of seamanship in the "Project Recruit" program given by the Seafarers in cooperation with the West Virginia AFL-CIO, and they learned their lessons well.

At commencement ceremonies at the SIU's Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship, where they took their training, they were presented with certificates attesting to their competence. They also qualified for preference in hiring aboard vessels under contract to the SIU at basic salaries of $300 a month—plus room, board and enough overtime to put them in the $5,000-a-year bracket.

**"Project Recruit" is an example of labor's participation in the national anti-poverty program. The youths whose future it has changed from bleakness to hope were trained at no cost to themselves or the public.**

They received all tuition and expenses, including a free physical examination and transportation costs to the school. While undergoing training they were provided

*(Continued on Page 7)*

# Pilots Protest Narrowing of Flight Lanes

The Air Line Pilots have urged the Federal Aviation Agency in the interests of safety to keep 120 nautical miles of space between planes flying the North Atlantic route.

Ten union witnesses headed by ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby urged the FAA to rescind "immediately" its Feb. 7 order reducing the "lateral separation" between planes to 90 nautical miles and to restore the 120-mile rule.

The FAA ordered public hearings when the ALPA and the Intl. Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations protested the change.

**Union witnesses said there never has been a mid-ocean collision, but that with 450-passenger planes now in the planning stage, maximum space is needed to avoid a crash that might involve up to 900 passengers.**

Ruby was chief pilot for National Air Lines when elected ALPA president in 1962. He asked the FAA to order that a 120-mile separation be "available to all pilots on all flights at all flight levels."

ALPA is not unalterably opposed to any reduction in lateral distance between planes under "unquestionably safe" conditions, but such conditions will not exist, Ruby said, until "considerable improvement" is made in flight instruments and rules.

The Air Transport Association and other groups testified in favor of the 90-mile limit because of a great increase in plane travel.

**SUPPORT** for 21 fired St. John's University teachers is demonstrated on university's Brooklyn campus by pickets from a dozen unions headed by leaders of the New York labor movement. Front row, left to right, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the local AFL-CIO and Pres. Israel Kugler, United Federation of College Teachers.

# Investigating Team Hits St. John's Dismissals

New York—St. John's University was guilty of "grievous and inexcusable" violation of academic freedom when it fired 31 professors without a hearing in December, an investigating team of the American Association of University Professors charged. A strike by faculty members followed the firings.

Dr. Israel Kugler, president of the striking United Federation of College Teachers, hailed the report as confirmation of the union's claim of justification in walking out to protect the rights of the faculty.

"This makes it virtually unanimous that the academic world is up in arms about these injustices," he declared.

St. John's is the world's largest Catholic university, with 13,000 students, and is operated by the Vincentian fathers.

The AAUP unit's report, which did not mention the strike, will be presented to the association at its annual meeting later this month in Atlanta, Ga., and is expected to result in censure of the institution. This would constitute a warning that academic freedom and tenure at St. John's are unsatisfactory.

**The university has rejected all offers of mediation and conciliation. The last union proposal it turned down was that the presidents of any three Catholic universities name a panel of 15 persons from which St. John's and striking faculty members would select three each. The six would hold public hearings on the strikers' charges and make public recommendations which the St. John's board of trustees could accept or reject.**

About 100 faculty members are now in the fourth month of their walkout, which has had the solid support of organized labor in the New York area. The UFCT, a unit of Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, is paying about $10,000 a week in strike benefits and would welcome help. Its office is at 300 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10010.

By League for Industrial Democracy:

# *Randolph Honored As Rights Pioneer*

New York—Labor's commitment to the unfinished battle for equal rights and opportunity emerged as the theme of the 61st annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Highlight of the two-day conference was a luncheon honoring AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph for a lifetime of crusading leadership for civil rights.

The occasion was Randolph's 77th birthday anniversary, marked by tributes from top leaders of the labor-civil rights coalition.

**Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel made the formal presentation of the LID's annual award to Randolph, and pledged that labor will carry on the "social revolution" that Randolph helped spark.**

Abel defined it as "a revolution that erases the seething indignation among minority groups, assures security and dignity to workers, eliminates the fears of the aged and meets the expectations of the young."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany telegraphed his "warmest best wishes" to Randolph and "fraternal greetings to the LID," commenting:

**'A Natural Pair'**

"They are a natural pair, for they have both been fighting for justice and the rights of man for all their lives. In choosing to honor Phil Randolph, the LID acted in its own highest traditions."

Among the many dignitaries who sent messages were Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

It was the guest of honor himself, however, who summed up his lifetime philosophy in a brief acknowledgement.

**"To be free you must be equal," Randolph said, "and to be equal you must be free."**

Abel noted the progress that has been made since the time when Randolph was "a lonely voice for equal rights," but acknowledged that "there is much more to be done" within the trade union movement itself to ensure equal rights.

He termed the union contract "the most effective" weapon against discrimination, noting that through collective bargaining "representatives of workers can negotiate conditions to provide the greatest degree of equality of treatment and opportunity." Abel added:

**"We need a new sense of total commitment to achieve social and economic justice. It is time we embarked on crash programs to help in specific and concrete ways those poverty-stricken millions who ask nothing more than a chance to make a useful contribution to society."**

Labor's role was a recurrent theme of the entire conference. An evening program on labor as a force for social change featured Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers; Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and A. H. Raskin of the New York Times. Other program participants included the Rev. Peter O'Reilly, head of the striking teachers at St. John's University; Al Kehrer, southern staff representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, and Delores Huerta of the National Farm Workers.

# CWA Wins 3,400 Unit From CIO-Ousted Union

*(Continued from Page 1)*

He announced that CWA next would open a drive to bring 1,200 employes of the Radio Corp. of America Cable Div. out of ACA and into CWA.

Beirne expressed thanks to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and affiliated unions for giving "total support" in CWA's effort to show the advantages of "being a part of the real American trade union movement as found only in the AFL-CIO."

**Meany, in a letter to Beirne distributed among Western Union employes, recalled that they had been outside the mainstream of the labor movement for 16 years "because of the alien political beliefs" of their top officers.**

Western Union employes belong in the AFL-CIO and "deserve all the benefits and rights" flowing from membership, said Meany, inviting them to "join with us."

Support also was received from the New York City, Long Island and New Jersey State central labor bodies, the CWA said.

In bargaining scheduled to begin next month, Beirne and Pres. E. L. Hageman of the Commercial Telegraphers plan to coordinate negotiating procedure and goals. The CTU has for many years represented Western Union employes outside this city.

**CWA's election campaign stressed the point that wages and fringe benefits under ACA contracts lag behind those won by CWA and other unions in the same field.**

The two unions have appeared on the same ballot four times since ACA was expelled. CWA won each time. It now represents former ACA units at ITT World Communications, Globe Wireless and RCA Radiomarine in addition to the new Western Union group.

# House Pressed For Action on Situs Picketing

*(Continued from Page 1)*

partment noted, were clearly refuted by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in congressional testimony. Wirtz made it clear that the situs picketing bill:

- "Will not legalize any activity otherwise unlawful.
- "Will not require that a man join a union in order to get a job.
- "Will not affect product boycotts.
- "Will not legalize jurisdiction strikes [or] otherwise unlawful recognition or organizational picketing.
- "Will not extend beyond the project site, and will not have any effect outside the construction industry."

Despite these assurances, the BCTD noted, material sent out by opponents of the bill include such items as a kit with a cover cartoon portraying the on-site picketing bill as a rattlesnake about to be killed by a gunman drawing a pistol, and a caption reading, "Get him before he gets you."

# UAW Alcoa Pact IntegratesMedicare

Detroit, Mich.—The Auto Workers and the Aluminum Corp. of America have agreed to integrate the medicare program with the hospital, surgical and medical benefits provided in their collective bargaining agreement for both active and retired workers.

# BSEIU Launches Drive For 'Rights, Votes, Jobs'

The Building Service Employes have launched a drive for "Rights, Votes and Jobs" intended to assure that no trace of segregation persists in any local union or its field of employment, to re-elect pro-labor congressional candidates, and to make certain that graduates of anti-poverty training programs have jobs waiting for them.

The program got under way with a meeting in New York City for the New York-New Jersey areas, has moved into Missouri and Michigan, will be extended to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Boston, Minneapolis and Chicago, and then carried to other principal cities.

Pres. Davis Sullivan has called on all locals to tear down whatever barriers to integration that may remain. He also urged local civil right committees to be active operating committees, pointing out the need for educational programs in view of the changes in the civil rights field.

**"The nation has undertaken a War on Poverty and we must support that effort," Sullivan declared. "We must also make sure that that effort is quickly expanded into attacks on poverty in all areas of our society and is given enough budgetary support to attain its goals."**

In a resolution spelling out the goals, the union's executive board stressed that the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act require the cooperation of BSEIU members if they are to be effective. The union's constitution requires civil rights and educational committees in all locals.

"Much remains to be done in terms of federal, state and local legislation," the board said, "and we call upon political education committees of local unions to assist civil rights committees and the union in general in securing passage of needed civil rights legislation."

**NATIONWIDE DRIVE** for equality in areas of "Rights, Votes and Jobs" was kicked off at a meeting in New York by the Building Service Employes. Helping inaugurate the campaign were (left to right) Peter Ottley, chairman of the BSEIU Civil Rights Committee; BSEIU Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild and Walter Davis, deputy director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

# Who's Who Cites AIFLD Program

Chicago—The American Institute for Free Labor Development has been awarded a Citation for Corporate Educational Philanthropy by Who's Who in America in recognition of its substantial gifts to education in Latin America.

*First Determination:*

# UAW Group Eligible For Trade Pact Aid

Some 200 New Jersey Auto Workers employed by the Ford Motor Co. have been ruled eligible to apply for federal assistance under the U.S.-Canadian automotive products agreement.

The determination was the first made under the agreement and the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 that implements it. It was based on a finding that the trade pact eliminating tariffs on autos and auto parts led Ford to move packaging and shipping of knocked-down cars for export from its Pennsauken, N.J., parts depot to Tillsonburg, Ont.

**As a result, it was found, "a significant number or proportion of the workers [at Pennsauken] have become or will become unemployed."**

The Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board—made up of Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Sec. of Commerce John T. Connor and Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler—found that the operation of the U.S.-Canada agreement was the "primary factor" in the unemployment and that hence the workers who lose or have lost their jobs since Nov. 19, 1965, are eligible to apply for adjustment aid.

Workers eligible to ask for assistance must meet specific standards that include length of employment with Ford, employment history during the previous three years, and willingness to take other suitable jobs. If they meet the standards they will be entitled to up to 65 percent of their previous pay to a maximum of $70 a week for 52 weeks, plus other types of aid.

However, Congress has not completed action on legislation appropriating adjustment aid funds. A bill has been passed by the House and is now pending in the Senate. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther urged speedy action on the measure "so benefits can be paid without delay to the workers and their families."

**Reuther noted that the trade treaty award was the first making benefits available to workers adversely affected by a trade treaty between the U.S. and another country. It was made possible "because the UAW insisted that eligibility requirements under the legislation implementing this agreement be more liberal than the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act," he observed.**

In the Trade Expansion Act, the U.S. Tariff Commission was authorized to determine eligibility for adjustment assistance. Nineteen petitions have been filed with it—including five from labor groups—and each has been rejected.

In the Ford case, the board asked the Tariff Commission to determine some of the facts and also received advice from the Small Business Administration and the Labor, Commerce and Treasury departments.

**PICKETS** from three AFL-CIO union groups demonstrate at Maritime Administration headquarters to protest Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson's proposal to build some U. S. ships in foreign shipyards. Pickets were from Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders Marine Council and AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

# *Seniority Settlement Faces Vote at Boeing*

More than 45,000 Machinists at Boeing Co. plants in 27 states will vote April 27 on a strike-averting agreement that IAM negotiators said would "put seniority back into the union contract" for the first time in 18 years.

IAM Vice Pres. Charles F. West, Seattle, Wash., and other union negotiators said they will recommend a favorable vote on a compromise proposal made by federal mediators a few hours before a midnight strike deadline.

**Direct negotiations between union and management were deadlocked after six months of talks when a Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service panel headed by Dir. William E. Simkin offered a five-point method of solution. The parties accepted it tentatively after an all-night session in Simkin's offices Apr. 19.**

IAM members at Boeing lost their former seniority provision after a 1948 strike. They have been trying to restore it ever since and to get rid of an employe rating system which, a union spokesman said, is based on "how well the foreman likes you."

The pending proposal provides that seniority govern future layoffs for about 60 percent of Boeing employes, including "substantially all" union members with more than three years of service, according to IAM.

**Future layoffs of employes with less than three years of service will be governed by a combined ability-seniority system, with the union having the right to challenge layoffs under a new appeals procedure.**

The settlement plan also recognizes seniority as the basis for promotions. It gives workers the right to challenge seniority violations through the union grievance procedure, with final appeal to arbitration.

If approved by IAM members, the proposed settlement will become part of the contract covering Boeing workers at Seattle, Wash.; Wichita, Kan.; Michoud, La., Cape Kennedy, Fla., and other locations in 23 states.

**The IAM struck Boeing last fall for 19 days. Members returned with an interim agreement calling for 51 cents more an hour in wage and fringe benefits over a three-year period, and providing no more than six months of talks on the rating system Boeing calls "performance analysis."**

The union said "performance analysis" is detested by Boeing workers because layoffs, downgrading, promotions and transfers are based on whim and not on experience or seniority.

# Trainmen Set Contract Aims On Railroads

New Orleans—General chairmen for the Railroad Trainmen on 110 U.S. railroads agreed here to ask for a boost in wages, a cost of living adjustment, a work guarantee and other improvements in contracts covering 160,000 trainmen.

The chairmen, emphasizing that rising living costs have whittled away the rate increase won by the BRT two years ago, decided to submit the following proposals to rail management in talks due to start July 12:

- A 25 percent pay raise.
- A living cost escalator provision.
- Guaranteed work of not less than five days a week, 22 days a month for yard service, 26 basic days' earnings per month for road service—both exclusive of overtime or extra work.

The chairmen also voted to ask for nine paid holidays instead of seven, with eligibility extended to all members on the active work list and to those on days off, vacations, or absent because of service-connected disabilities.

The union will propose, BRT Pres. Charles Luna said, that active employes receive $6,000 life insurance coverage, increased from the present $4,000, and retired employes, now not covered, getting $2,000 coverage.

## T. M. Holleran Dies; Headed Labor Exchange

Thomas M. Holleran, director of the Trade Union Exchange Programs Division of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Intl. Affairs until his retirement in January, died in Washington following a heart attack. He was 48.

He became executive secretary of AFL Federal Labor Union No. 18887, representing Midvale Steel Co. employes in Philadelphia, in 1942, and was in the U.S. labor delegation that organized the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London in 1949. He joined the staff of the Mutual Security Agency in 1950 and moved to the Labor Dept. in 1955. As director of the exchange program he greeted and briefed most of the foreign labor leaders who visited the U.S.

# Clergy Hail Recognition Of Grape Strikers' Union

San Francisco—Representatives of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths issued a joint statement here hailing the recently signed recognition agreement between the National Farm Workers Association and Schenley Industries, Inc., as "the beginning of the end of the worst indignity imposed on farm workers."

The agreement, reached after the intervention of the AFL-CIO, recognizes the NFWA as exclusive bargaining agent for Schenley workers in the Delano grape fields.

The clergymen's statement was signed by Rev. Eugene J. Boyle, chairman of the Commission on Social Justice of the Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco; Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser, regional director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and chairman of the Social Action Committee of the Board of Rabbis of Northern California; and the executive committee of the Northern California-Nevada Council of Churches.

**"Schenley Industries is to be highly commended for its recognition of the National Farm Workers Association as the sole collective bargaining agent for its vineyard employes," the statement said.**

**"By this action Schenley has clearly demonstrated that its business operation has a solid foundation in an awareness of social responsibility in labor-management relations.**

"This truly historic recognition agreement is the beginning of the end, we think, of the worst indignity imposed upon farm workers—the denial to them over the years of the right to form associations of their own choosing . . . [and] bargain collectively with their employers."

The statement by the religious leaders came as members of NFWA and the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee were attempting to hold Sunday mass in a Delano park. Growers and their supporters picketed the mass, stating that it was being held for "publicity purposes." The mass was called off after the picketing interference created conditions which, a union officer said, "lent an improper atmosphere in which to have the mass celebrated."

Beautiful stereophonic music is a new "fringe benefit" provided by the growers in the Delano grape strike for the handful of imported "esquiroles" (Spanish for "strikebreakers") now in the fields.

**The music is played not for any beneficial effect it might have on workers' efficiency, but to drown out the voices of AWOC and NFWA pickets as they stand at the edge of the fields and shout to the "esquiroles" to come out and join "la huelga"—the strike.**

The strikers say that the music is a problem now, but that it is really "muy lindo" and that they may make a demand in contract negotiations to have it played every day after the strike is won.

### *Machinists Slate Airlines Strike*

**As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the National Mediation Board was reported preparing to ask Pres. Johnson to invoke emergency board procedures to delay a walkout by 34,000 mechanics and other airlines ground personnel.**

**The Machinists set 12:01 a.m. local time, Apr. 23, as the deadline for a strike in bargaining for new contracts with five major airlines—Eastern, National, Northwest, Trans World and United.**

### *Governor Declares Label Show Week*

**Baltimore, Md. — Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin has proclaimed the period from Apr. 29 through May 4 as Union-Industries Show Week in tribute to the exhibition produced by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. It will be held here that week at the 5th Regiment Armory.**

**The show is open to the public without charge. It will run for six days and nights, with about $100,000 worth of free gifts, prizes and souvenirs. Practically all AFL-CIO unions are participating.**

**In his proclamation, McKeldin called the show "America's largest exposition which brings to the public the force, appeal and knowledge that union-made goods are excellent in quality, workmanship and artistry."**

# COPE Urged to Counter Off-Year Voting Pattern

Milwaukee, Wis.—The "tremendous" legislative gains of recent years are in "real danger," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned a meeting sponsored by the Wisconsin AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

"There is a real fear that with the end of the 89th Congress this year, the forward progress of legislation will be halted," he declared. "And even worse, there is worry that these gains will be eroded away and our accomplishments cancelled out."

What makes this "fearsome spectre" a possibility in 1966, he said, is the history of off-year congressional elections, in which the party in power usually loses a substantial number of seats in both branches of Congress.

To reverse this pattern, he urged stepped-up COPE activity "to bring an awareness of the issues and unity of purpose to our efforts."

**Schnitzler paid warm tribute to the 51 liberal congressmen first elected in 1964 who "made the 89th Congress different from any other." He particularly cited two Wisconsin Democrats, Representatives Lynn E. Stalbaum and John A. Race, declaring the state could be proud of them.**

"If off-year election history repeats itself this year it most likely will take its heaviest toll among the 51 liberals," he went on. "These men and women come from marginal areas or from districts that had been represented by deep-dyed conservatives for generations. Their loss and their succession by the type of men they replaced would be a staggering blow to us."

If there is to be any loss of seats in Congress, Schnitzler declared, "let the loss be the seats of those who have failed to keep pace with and support the programs of a better America . . . those men of either party who have sat during the 89th Congress and failed to respond to their duty, who failed to reflect the will of the people and who failed to give their voices and their votes to the legislative betterment of our nation."

"Let the new Congress be made up of all those men and women who stood up and were counted in the last two years," Schnitzler urged. "And let the ranks of the missing be filled by men and women who bring to the chamber and committee rooms of Congress new ideas, new courage and new determination."

# Progress in the Vineyards

**THE DECADES-OLD STRUGGLE** of farm workers—the most cruelly exploited group of workers in the nation—to achieve first class citizenship in an industrial democracy has taken a major step forward in grape fields of the Central Valley of California.

**A new spirit of unity and determination, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates and liberal groups across the country, culminated in a major breakthrough in a seven-month strike in the Delano area—recognition of a union of farm workers for collective bargaining purposes.**

The breakthrough with its new hopes of organizing into strong, effective unions the hundreds of thousands of farm workers in California has its roots in earlier struggles. But in recent years the conditions have changed, and the most important change was the termination of the program of importation of foreign farm workers.

In this legislative fight the AFL-CIO led the way, throwing all its resources into fighting the powerful growers' lobby intent on maintaining a supply of cheap labor so that they could reap a veritable "harvest of shame."

The end of the bracero program and a renewed and vigorous organizing drive are now paying off in terms of union recognition and the beginning of collective bargaining amid indications that this may spread to major growers and processors.

**To bolster this new drive and spirit and to bring real first-class citizenship to the farm workers, the need is for congressional action to give to these exploited field hands the protection of national legislation—wage-hour laws, labor relations protections, unemployment compensation benefits and the entire range of laws designed to aid and protect other American workers. At this point the farm workers are still denied these basic rights.**

# Still Room to Grow

**THE ABILITY** of the nation's economy to handle both the cost of halting aggression in Viet Nam and waging a war on poverty at home has been documented in the latest pulse-taking of the nation's economic health.

The total output of goods and services—the Gross National Product—for the first three months of 1966 shows a real increase, after adjustment for price changes, of almost 1.5 percent over the preceding three months. This is a jump of close to 6 percent on a yearly basis—well above the average annual rate of growth experienced during the first years of expansion from 1960 to 1965.

**In spite of this sizable increase in output, America still has not reached the limits of its capacity to produce. With the labor force increasing, with productivity rising and more than 3 million people still unemployed, there is no reason why we cannot continue to increase production at a pace close to the 6 percent yearly rate of the first quarter. It would be shameful to allow these productive resources to lie idle while badly needed programs go begging.**

Although prices also rose more rapidly during the first quarter, the inflation argument for suppressing expenditures on vital social programs doesn't hold water. Some of the price pressures have already begun to subside. And there are more civilized ways of keeping the lid on prices than by reneging on the promises made to the millions of Americans who have not yet shared in the nation's growing abundance.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'This Could Be a Vintage Year'

***Facilities Face Strain:***

# Group Practice Called Answer To Demand for Medical Care

**THERE'S** considerable concern these days that with medicare scheduled to go into operation soon medical facilities will be inundated beyond their capacities.

It is hard to argue the point that our medical plant is not geared to the demands that will be placed upon it. This, of course, is another way of saying that perhaps for the first time we are facing the problem of providing adequate medical care to all elderly citizens.

It is going to take time to train more doctors and technicians. And unless the pay of non-professionals in medicine is raised these workers will continue to be in short supply.

**One immediate aid to the over-taxed medical facilities is receiving fresh recognition, however. This is group medical practice—something that organized labor has long sought with growing success.**

It was not too many years ago that the American Medical Association was fighting a battle-to-the-death against groups of doctors and technicians joining to provide patients with complete medical care.

The tide of demand for such medical care led the AMA to reluctantly withdraw its objections.

Another factor has been the irresistible move toward specialization. There are internists, pediatricians, gynecologists, ophthalmologists, dermatologists, and so on. The AMA has established 35 specialty boards of medicine. In addition, there are subspecial.

The acceleration toward specialization is seen in the statistics. In 1940, 21 percent of the doctors in private practice were specialists. In 1964, 69 percent were specialists. Four out of five medical students are in training for special fields.

**Along with this trend toward specialization is the increasing dependence of the medical profession on expensive diagnostic and therapeutic equipment, usually available only in such institutional settings as hospitals or group practice clinics.**

A House committee was told recently by labor that "we do not claim quality medical care automatically and necessarily results from the association of doctors and other paramedical personnel in group practice, but we do believe group practice provides the necessary framework within which quality control can be built in."

Many unions have found that providing comprehensive health services on a prepaid basis is probably the soundest means of achieving complete medical care. Millions of union members and their families have such coverage through labor-management contracts.

Under this type of arrangement the medical group has an incentive to practice preventive medicine because the patient who becomes sick becomes the financial as well as the medical responsibility of the prepaid health plan.

**Group medical practice is being considered by many authorities as at least a partial answer to how we meet the growing emergency of needed hospitals and facilities under the expected impact of medicare.**

A case in point came to light recently.

It was provided by Marion B. Folsom, secretary of health, education and welfare under Pres. Eisenhower. He is now chairman of New York Gov. Rockefeller's Committee on Hospital Costs.

**HE IS SUPPORTING** state legislation to permit the 700,000-member Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) to operate its own hospitals. A great part of HIP's membership is made up of union members.

Folsom, in a letter to HIP Pres. James Brindle, said that one of the most important ways of curbing rising hospital costs was that "there could be savings in hospital costs and superior treatment of patients if people had available a broad spectrum of insured health services in and out of the hospital."

"The evidence indicates the programs of this type would result in markedly lower hospital utilization," Folsom's letter stated. He added that it is "especially important today to encourage the fullest possible constructive experimentation within voluntary prepayment plans and that the law should offer positive encouragement to such efforts, rather than restrict them."

***Morgan Says:***

# School Aid Act Holds Promise Of Greatest Boost to Education

By Edward P. Morgan

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7p.m., EST.)*

**THERE IS SOMETHING** educational in the fact that despite dire warnings, the historic 1965 federal-aid-to-education act has not subverted the nation's public school system.

For generations, states' righters and other powerful conservative elements had successfully blocked federal assistance to primary and secondary schools on the grounds that somehow a sinister governmental hand would stretch out from Washington and dictate what every child should be taught from border to border and coast to coast.

Morgan

**Then with typical Johnsonian virtuosity, dissident elements, including opponents in the church-state issue, were drawn together, albeit reluctantly. The result: the Oscar-winning first session of the 89th Congress enacted a monumental bill that should give American education its greatest boost since the Civil War.**

There is no magic in it. Its impact is barely beginning to be felt and, unsurprisingly, difficulties have already been encountered.

The focus of these is on the guidelines of the U. S. Office of Education for compliance with desegregation requirements. Education Commissioner Harold Howe II warned that school systems failing to file satisfactory pledges of compliance by Apr. 15 faced the loss of all federal aid. There has been stiff and angry resistance from the first Southern states most directly affected. But there are also complications, actual and potential —and some explosively embarrassing—over the issue of de facto segregation in big cities outside the South.

**IT SHOULD** astonish nobody, however, that the leverage of federal funds is gradually rolling away a lot of the original opposition to aid from Washington. The authors of the bill saw this obstacle—they would have had to be blind not to—and their approach was to work the legislation around it, not force a head-on collision. Thus emphasis was placed from the beginning on funneling federal help through the existing public school systems of the 50 states, not trying to level them and build from scratch.

Many of these existing structures, unfortunately, were antiquated in physical plant, teaching techniques and the concepts of education. It was important to avoid, if possible, preserving them in antiquity, so to speak, with a consequent waste of money. Fortunately, one of the principal architects of the school aid bill was Howe's predecessor as education commissioner, Francis Keppel, who has just resigned as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to go into the industry-backed field of educational publishing and teaching aids.

**Keppel helped conceive a kind of three-way thrust to the legislation. The first, already noted, was the importance of working through the states. The second was to stress the complementary and inter-acting roles of education, the war on poverty and the drive for civil rights. The third was the great need for what might be called laboratory experimentation in new approaches to learning. This is why, for example, the U. S. Office of Education has $100 million to invest in research and development.**

There will be dry runs in this area, just as in the Pentagon's development of new weapons systems. But there is promise of new weapons against ignorance.

The so-called "new math", which bewilders so many parents, including this one, stemmed almost directly from research done by the National Science Foundation in connection with the Defense Education Act.

**Nobody knows just what will come out of the experiments—that's why they need to be made—but some experts envision a number of experimental education centers around the country where parents, students and teachers may go for a look at new processes, somewhat in the manner in which farmers have spent time profitably at experiment stations sponsored by the Dept. of Agriculture.**

The logic and importance of tying together the attacks on ignorance, poverty and prejudice can hardly be over-emphasized. Poverty will persist unless the poor can get jobs. They can't get jobs without developing skills. They can't develop skills without education. And minority groups, who almost invariably comprise the hard core of the poor, can't be meaningfully drawn into this process on a basis of equal opportunity until the ugly lumps of racial and other prejudices are filtered out.

Happily, the common sense of this approach—so sensible that it had never really been tried before—was obvious not only to Keppel but Sargent Shriver and other like-minded government officials. Increasingly, it is hoped, Shriver's anti-poverty warriors, education and civil rights workers will be able to "needle" city and state administrations to move in the direction of these combined operations for related objectives.

***Home Districts Affected:***

# Congress Seen Rejecting Cuts In 'Impact' School Aid Program

**CONGRESS** will reject Administration budget proposals cutting or dropping urgent school aid programs, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin has predicted.

Rogin said Congress "is revolting" against the proposal to shift funds from aid to land-grant colleges, federally-impacted school districts, school lunch programs and student loans to "some of the new laws." Rogin was interviewed on the nationwide radio program, Labor News Conference.

**He charged that under Administration proposals, "about $200 million" would be lost to school districts now getting assistance to help ease the burden of high enrollments caused by federal activities in their areas.**

But, he noted, "many congressmen have such schools in their districts . . . and they are going to see to it that that aid continues. These school districts have developed programs that are based on impacted areas aid" and "sharp cuts like these would have bad effects throughout the country . . . particularly in the large cities."

**THE AFL-CIO** spokesman said that while "money itself is not the whole answer" to national school needs, it "is essential in order to have quality education." He added that "most of it will have to come from the federal government" so that local governments will be able to continue meeting the mounting demands for other public services.

**But, Rogin noted, many school districts "could be doing better" with the money they now have. More effort must be directed toward improving schools in low income areas, he said, pointing out that "unquestionably, there are two grades of education in many cities," with the quality of education better in high income areas than in low income sections.**

Reporters questioning him on Labor News Conference, produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO and aired each week over the Mutual radio network, were Mary Merchant, education reporter for the Washington edition of the Afro-American, and William Wyant, a Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

***Money Market Tightens:***

# Inflation Curbs Pose Threat of Slowdown

**MANY ECONOMISTS** are warning that the steps being used to combat the alleged inflation threat may well be heading us toward a recession. They insist that a far greater danger may be hard money.

This whole trend toward a "hard" or "tight" money market started last fall when the Federal Reserve Board pushed up interest rates by restricting the supplies of lendable funds. The explanation was that the economy was growing at such a rapid pace there was a threat of inflation. The "Fed" sought to put a brake on economic growth.

During this period many economists were saying that there was no real evidence that inflation was an immediate threat.

It was true that the Consumer Price Index had risen rather sharply, but most of the increase was attributed to higher prices for food and the Agriculture Dept. was predicting a decline of food prices by 6 percent by the end of 1966.

**The Wall Street Journal discounted the inflation threat, declaring: "In spite of the many warnings issued in recent weeks that price inflation not only is threatened but has already begun, careful analysis of the facts reveals very little real evidence of it. Indeed, government indexes show that whatever price inflation occurred is concentrated in a few special types of commodities."**

It seems that every time the economy starts to move into high gear the money-managers decide that it is time to control the pace by raising interest rates.

"The rate of interest," writes Dr. Seymour E. Harris, Harvard professor of economics, "is a crucial factor in the determination of economic activity. The lower the rate, all other things being equal, the greater incentive to borrow, produce and put idle men and resources to work."

The higher the interest rate, Harris points out, the slower the rate of economic activity, which means less jobs, less income and purchasing power and a lower rate of economic growth.

* * *

**THERE HAVE BEEN** three prime experiences with hard money in the post World War II period—1949-1950, 1953-1954 and 1958-1959—and each one led to a recession which imposed needless hardship on millions of American workers and small businessmen.

In each instance the stated purpose of hard money was to combat inflation that threatened the economy.

**However, experience has shown that in small doses hard money cannot be effective as an antidote to inflation and in large doses may succeed in curbing inflation but only at a terrible cost.**

Hard money does three things:

- Increases the profits of financial institutions.
- Reduces the level of demand and brings on a small scale recession.
- Curbs government programs using credit to promote agriculture, housing, small business and foreign trade development.

The latest and most alarming hard money development was the announcement by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration that they were raising the top interest rate on government insured home loans from 5.5 percent to 5.75 percent.

The mortgage bankers contended that with conventional housing loans going above 6 percent they could not afford to provide money for VA and FHA loans even though they were risking little with government backed loans. They knew that if they withheld money from the housing mortgage market—carried on their own form of "strike"—they could force up VA and FHA rates. They did.

**Said Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development: "It had reached a point where home purchasers were having their buying plans thwarted by a lack of mortage funds."**

This is the bind that comes with hard money. Less people will be buying homes and the things that go into them. There will be less construction generally. **(PAI)**

*(Willard Shelton, whose column normally appears in this space, is ill.)*

**CONGRESS** will reject budget proposals to cut back federal school aid to districts with high concentrations of government personnel, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin (center) predicted on Labor News Conference. Reporters Mary Merchant of the Afro-American and William Wyant of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch questioned him on the weekly AFL-CIO public affairs program over the Mutual radio network.

**VISITING ISRAELI** dignitaries were welcomed to AFL-CIO headquarters by federation officials. From left, Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, U. S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization; Israeli Labor Attache Amos Eiran; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan; Labor Minister Yigal Allon of Israel; and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Jennings. Also present were Federation Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Ernest Lee of the federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Kenin Conveys Greetings:

# New Labor College Dedicated by ORIT

Cuernavaca, Mexico—The most powerful weapons in the effort to achieve genuine social justice are truth and knowledge, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin declared at dedication exercises for the new American Institute for Trade Union Studies.

"To this end our joint efforts and this institute are dedicated," he said. "This, in effect, is what this institute will give to its graduates.

"Freedom—to organize and direct the unions in their countries. Freedom—from outside influence and control, by assuring that they will have the knowledge to make their own decisions. Freeedom—to win for themselves the benefits of higher wages and working conditions. Freedom—to defend the sacred rights of trade union liberties. Freedom—in sum, to fight for and preserve freedom."

**Kenin, president of the Musicians, represented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the opening ceremonies of the labor college. The institution was established by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and is designed to train union teachers who, upon returning to their own lands, will conduct or participate in labor education programs.**

The trainees, from free labor organizations throughout Latin America and the Caribbean area, will receive intensive instruction in the technical, cultural, economic, political and social development of democratic trade unions in particular, and the American worker in general.

### ICFTU Gave $180,000

The ICFTU's Intl. Solidarity Fund, of which Meany is chairman, gave $180,000 toward construction of the institute. The American Institute for Free Labor Development and the national unions and centers of many nations in the Americas assisted with technical aid, and most of the land was contributed by Gov. Emilio Riva Palacio of the State of Morales, who was one of the dedication speakers.

Kenin, bringing greetings from Meany and the members of the AFL-CIO, hailed the "solidarity, mutual understanding and co-ordination that brought forth this college."

**"Because we all know," he added, "that just as it will benefit the people of the developing nations of our continent by giving them the arms with which to fight in that eternal revolution, the revolution for social justice, in the same way it will benefit the workers of the North American continent."**

Morris Paladino, assistant director of the institute and former AIFLD staff member, reviewed the development of the hemisphere-wide labor education program and declared that the institute "will be an enduring reminder to our friends—and, yes, our enemies—that the democratic trade union movement is a permanent and indestructible force in today's society."

Other speakers included ORIT Sec.-Gen. Arturo Jauregui; Guillermo Hori Rovaina, representing Pres. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz of Mexico; the institute director, Prof. Bernardo Ibanez; Fidel Velazquez, secretary-general of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM) and ICFTU vice president, and Luis Garcia, architect and builder of the institute.

# Anti-Poverty Crusade To Step Up Program

The Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty has announced it is speeding up planned programs so the energies and talents of the poor, instead of being forced to explode in futile frustration, can be channeled into constructive activities to help end poverty.

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of CCAP, said the group's officers reviewed and analyzed the Crusade's April 13-14 conference which ended in disarray and are convinced of the need for "an even more vigorous" program.

"All of us regret the discourtesy that a small group of dissidents displayed toward Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity," Reuther said.

**"We also regret that it was not possible to proceed to an orderly conclusion of the conference and consideration of the thoughtful proposals that the vast majority of the delegates had labored so hard to formulate in the forum sessions."**

Reuther said the policy recommendations have been forwarded to the members of CCAP's national committee.

On the opening day of the conference, Reuther described three CCAP projects in a keynote address. The newest will be a southern rural action project which will operate initially in 22 counties in the South and expand into the Southwest. Another project almost ready to move to the action stage involves two centers which will train 1,000 persons in the next three years to help the poor organize. A going project aims to expand CCAP's liaison with 4,000 grass roots groups to 10,000 by mid-summer.

During the day and well into the evening, the 1,000 delegates broke up into smaller groups to attend forums and panel sessions. The delegates represented 125 organizations voluntarily associated in CCAP and the ghetto areas of cities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Washington, D.C.

### Shriver Heckled

When Shriver spoke at a luncheon on the final day, he was heckled and harassed by a small group of dissidents. Order could not be restored to act on recommendations and conference leaders adjourned the meeting.

**"We are embarrassed but not discouraged," commented Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and a CCAP vice chairman. "This is a crisis," Dr. Blake told a press conference later. "It shows millions of people are awfully tired at the talk of doing away with poverty and not seeing any jobs."**

Reuther, whose UAW said it would stick by its $1 million pledge to the Citizens' Crusade, said the conference showed the need for a "great expansion" in the war on poverty. He added:

"If we are to successfully wage war against poverty, we must demonstrate the courage and the will to cut through governmental red tape, remove bureaucratic roadblocks and overcome the resistance of the entrenched political power structure at the local level."

# Freedom Role ICFTU Theme On May Day

Brussels, Belgium—The organized workers of the newly-independent countries can play their full role in nation-building "only as free men, through their own independent efforts," the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions declared in its May Day Manifesto.

"The ICFTU pledges itself anew to continue its aid to the young labor movements of the developing countries—aid in training leaders, in organizing, in promoting socially-useful projects of all kinds and in resisting attacks on their freedom and independence," the statement said.

**"As in the past, the ICFTU stands ready to uphold the workers' rights to form, join and run trade unions of their own choice. And, as always, we will defend those rights no matter by whom they are threatened."**

The ICFTU sent greetings to workers everywhere on "May Day, the workers' own holiday, the day when we remember the pioneers who led us to past victories, the day when we look to the future and prepare for the struggles still to come."

The manifesto noted that in many nations, "thanks to the unstinting efforts" of free labor, the past year has seen "steady progress in winning for the workers steady employment, more leisure time and a fairer share of the wealth they produce."

# Builders Urged To Meet Needs Of Disabled

A veteran union lobbyist who can still climb stairs, walk through revolving doors and squeeze into a telephone booth is carrying the torch for hundreds of thousands of people who can't.

They include men, women and children dependent on wheelchairs, leg braces and crutches, persons with heart ailments and other handicaps.

Walter Mason, legislative director of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., feels strongly that the handicapped person should have the same right as anyone else "to vote, to worship, to get an education, to watch a ball game, to browse around the public library, to get to his office or to his factory workbench."

**Mason is a member of the executive committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and helped draft specifications for making buildings more functional for the handicapped.**

Most of the standards are common sense items—such as at least one ground-level entrance to a building or at least a non-slip surfaced ramp, doors wide enough to admit a wheelchair and similar features.

Mason notes: "There are no features which will cause problems of design in new construction, and no features which cannot be adapted in existing construction."

He points out that many of the recommendations benefit the general public as well as the handicapped "for they permit use of the facilities with greater ease and comfort by everyone."

### States Cooperate

A number of states have enacted legislation requiring all new buildings constructed with public funds to conform to these specifications, Mason notes, and many communities have amended their building codes.

**He holds out the hope that "the day will come in the not too distant future when every building and facility will be usable by everyone."**

Making buildings accessible to the handicapped, Mason stresses, would open up new employment opportunities for many whose abilities are now going to waste. "The economic potential is enormous," he says.

# 1965 Volume Sets Records For ULLICO

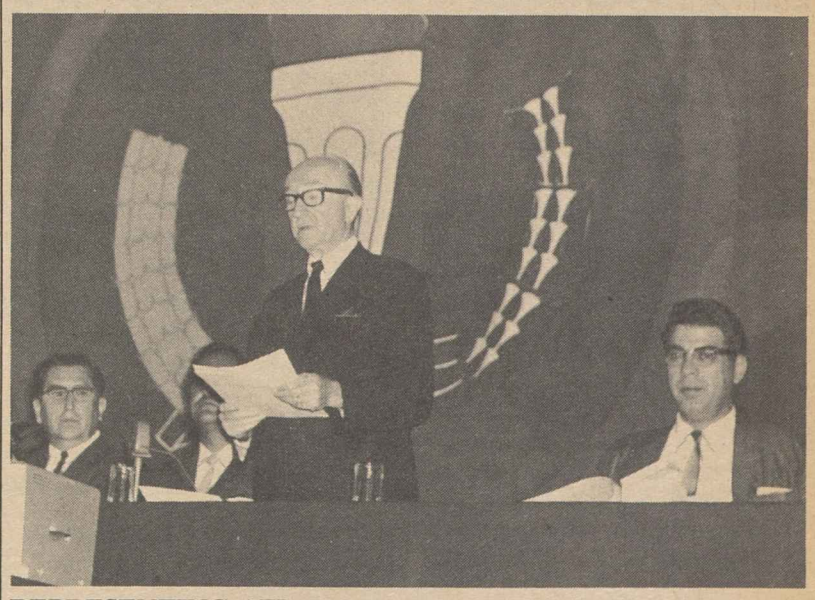
Chicago—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. reported its biggest year, with 1965 income, insurance volume, assets and payments to policyholders and beneficiaries setting new records.

ULLICO's annual stockholders' meeting heard Pres. Edmund P. Tobin report:

- Income was up 13 percent to more than $101 million, more than twice what it was five years ago. Assets rose to $59.6 million, compared with $38.5 million in 1960.
- Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totaled $91.4 million last year, compared with $45.4 million four years earlier.
- Total life insurance in force rose to $1.656 billion, up $560 million in the five-year period.

**AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who spoke at a luncheon following the meeting, praised the "astounding achievements" of the company during its 39-year history.**

The meeting was welcomed to Chicago by Pres. William A. Lee of the city's AFL-CIO Council, who noted that it was the first time a ULLICO annual meeting had been held in a city beyond the eastern seaboard.



**REPRESENTING** AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the dedication of the new American Institute for Trade Union Studies recently opened by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers in Cuernavaca, Mexico, was Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin (speaking), president of the Musicians. ORIT Sec.-Gen. Arturo Jauregui is at the left, with Sec. Gen. Juan Jose Osorio of the Inter-American Federation of Entertainment Unions beside him. At right is Morris Palodino, assistant director of the institute.

*Henning Hits Misinformation:*

# 'Blackout' Assailed On Apprentice Gains

New York—Construction unions and employers here were urged to establish an apprenticeship information center to clear away "the tragedy of misinformation prevailing about equality of opportunity for minority groups." The recommendation was made by Under Secretary of Labor John F. Henning at a conference held by the Building & Construction Trades Council and the Joint Industry Board.

Henning asserted that construction labor has been "maligned, misrepresented and exposed to unjustified attack" because its record of achievement in opening up training and employment opportunity to minority groups "is totally unknown to the nation."

**Noting that 1,776 non-white journeymen and 1,140 non-white apprentices have been absorbed in the industry here since March 1965, he characterized the lack of information about this record as "one of the great tragedies in the nation."**

"I say you should move out in front, now," Henning told employers and union officers. He suggested that an apprenticeship information center would help carry the story to civil rights groups and the public.

Henning said 14 major cities throughout the nation now have apprenticeship information centers that "take the veil of mystery" away from training and employment opportunity for members of minority groups. They have proved successful, he said, because they work closely with unions, employers and civil rights organizations.

He cited Labor Dept. statistics showing that the national jobless rate for Negroes is about twice that for whites, and noted that the unemployment rate in the construction industry today is nearly as high. Employers at the conference estimated that about 80,000 workers in the industry are presently without work in New York City alone.

Raymond Murphy, Jr., director of the Workers Defense League apprenticeship program, told the group his organization was "gratified" with the progress made in the direction of securing construction jobs for non-whites during the past two years.

**"We seek just rights in the area of apprenticeship training and job opportunity for people from minority groups who are qualified," he declared, "and we feel that your employer and union leaders have made important contributions toward this end."**

Murphy joined Henning in praising Peter J. Brennan, president of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council, and Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council, for their efforts.

## Glass Bottle Union Turns Back Raid

Defiance, O.—A raid by the ousted Teamsters on Local 51 of the Glass Bottle Blowers was frustrated when the AFL-CIO union won a runoff election at the Johns-Manville plant here. The National Labor Relations Board announced this tally: GBBA 308, Teamsters 212.

The NLRB set aside a previous election because of unfair tactics by the raiders, who started their campaign while Local 51 was on strike. The drive in support of the GBBA had the aid of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization and numerous affiliated unions in Toledo and northwest Ohio, Regional Dir. Jesse Gallagher said.

**FIFTEEN WEST VIRGINIA YOUTHS,** the first group from the Appalachia area to complete a 60-day training program in seamanship given by the Seafarers in cooperation with the West Virginia AFL-CIO, were graduated from the SIU's Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship in Brooklyn, N. Y. Shown following the ceremony are (from left) Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO; Mr. and Mrs. William Flanaghan of the State of West Virginia; Paul Harpold of Grafton, one of the graduates; James P. Nelson, coordinator of the project for the West Virginia AFL-CIO; Frank Nazum of the West Virginia state government; SIU Pres. Paul Hall and Sidney Renforth, Grafton, also a graduate.

# Contract Talks Pressed With N.Y. Dailies

New York—The newspaper unions stepped up their bargaining efforts here in an attempt to reach agreement with three merging newspapers by an Apr. 25 deadline.

The unions are seeking full agreement before that date with the new World Journal Tribune, Inc., formed to publish the morning Herald Tribune, afternoon World Journal and Sunday World Journal Tribune. These would succeed the current separately published lineup of the morning Herald Tribune, the Journal American and the World-Telegram & Sun in the afternoon and the Herald Tribune and the Journal American on Sunday.

In Washington, the Justice Dept. said that, because of the financial losses suffered by the three papers in recent years, it would not attempt to block the merger.

Union spokesmen said prospects for agreement on contracts before the deadline appeared hopeless.

**Managers of the new joint enterprise indicated that about 2,000 of the present 5,700 employes of the three papers will lose their jobs. Several unions said their members will not report for work on the target date unless full agreement is reached in advance on contract terms acceptable to both retained and displaced workers.**

Mailers Local 6, a Typographical Union affiliate, filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board after unsuccessful talks with the publishers and urged the board to seek an injunction to halt the merger.

# *SIU Opens Up Jobs For Mountain Youth*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

with room and board, any medical expenses, and necessary clothing and equipment.

They received both classroom and practical instruction from skilled instructors with specialized experience, were trained in seamanship, shipboard safety practices and survival techniques, and were familiarized with union rules and procedures so they finished up all ready to go to work.

The training qualified them for entry ratings in any of the three main shipboard work areas—ordinary seaman, wiper in the engineroom, or utility messman.

**Union Message**

SIU Pres. Paul Hall and Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, who also is a special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for anti-poverty activities, spoke at the commencement exercises.

**Hall emphasized that going to sea "is an opportunity to enter the best profession of all—professional seafaring," and told the graduates that "I want you to conduct yourself accordingly." The training project will be maintained, he said, so long as there are job prospects for those who complete it.**

Anthony Goncalves, administrator of the school, and Charles D. G. Stansbury, the training director, also spoke briefly.

The graduates came from nine different West Virginia communities. They range in age from 17 to 19, and were recruited through the 13 AFL-CIO local central labor bodies and the State AFL-CIO. Recruiting is still going on, and prospects can apply at the same offices. The only requirement is that they not be in school and that they can qualify physically.

The Lundeberg school is named in memory of Harry Lundeberg, SIU founder and first president, who was a pioneer in the development of manpower training programs for the merchant marine during World War II.

**It is maintained by steamship companies under their contracts with the SIU, and in addition to basic training for newcomers to the maritime industry offers upgrading courses for all other types of unlicensed jobs in the deck, engine and steward departments.**

It recently established a joint training program wtih the Marine Engineers District 2 to qualify unlicensed personnel for licensed engineers' jobs.

# New Cabinet Post Urged For Consumer Affairs

The AFL-CIO reiterated its support for a Cabinet-level Dept. of Consumers, while praising the "beginning" that has been made by the Johnson Administration in strengthening consumer representation in government.

Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty testified before a House Government Operations subcommittee in support of the objectives of a bill introduced by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.). He noted that as far back as 1960, the AFL-CIO had endorsed a similar measure by the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.).

**Since then, Doherty noted, considerable progress has been made through appointment of a special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, creation of the inter-agency President's Committee on Consumer Interests, and the Consumer Advisory Council, made up of non-government representatives.**

While pleased with the start, Doherty said, labor remains "very conscious of the need for a stronger base for consumer representation than is possible through the Executive Order route." It is time, he said, "that such representation should formally be organized and firmly established by statute."

He noted that there may be some problems over provisions of the Rosenthal bill shifting units of other departments to the proposed new department.

"In our view," he commented, "actual administrative shifts of present operating programs are not essential . . . although we would welcome any moves to the new department that would strengthen existing programs. . . . Creation of strengthened consumer machinery should not be delayed by debate over what units should be incorporated into the department."

The proposed department, he urged, should be "a focal point for stimulating attention to the consumer interest in other government agencies" whose programs affect credit, housing, prices, safety legislation, fraud and similar matters.

**"We would expect also that a strong consumer agency would be able to develop new legislative proposals," Doherty said, noting that much of the consumer legislation in recent years has originated in Congress rather than the executive branch.**

"A strong consumer agency in the executive would enable that branch of government to turn in a more effective performance on proposals for consumer interest legislation," he declared.

## CLC Official Elected To University Board

Kitchener, Ont.—Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Congress has been elected to the board of governors of the University of Waterloo.

# *Depends on Whose Pay Is Being 'Guideposted'*

**If pay raises for company presidents follow any guideposts it's not the 3.2 percent ceiling advocated by the Council of Economic Advisers, a sampling of company reports indicates.**

**A preliminary survey by Business Week magazine showed that 40 percent of company presidents got raises last year—averaging 9 percent.**

**Among the more generous companies—for their executives—were Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Burlington Industries, Inc. Westinghouse Pres. D. C. Burnham had his pay boosted from $198,055 to $223,390. His "additional compensation," such as bonuses, took an even bigger jump—from $50,000 to $90,000. Burlington Industries, the giant textile chain which has been engaged in a running battle against union organization, gave Pres. Charles F. Myers, Jr., a raise from $150,000 to $173,750 a year and a $3,500 boost in added compensation to $12,613.**

# Unions Urged To Back Youth Jobs Program

A plea for help in finding summer jobs for nearly 2 million young men and women 16 through 21 years old has been issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in support of Pres. Johnson's 1966 Youth Opportunity Campaign.

"Hire at least one youngster this summer above and beyond your normal staff needs if possible," Meany urged in a letter to national and international union presidents. "Preference should be given to those most in need.

"Try to avoid letting normal trade union regulations inadvertently present obstacles to the employment of young people in summer work-experience jobs.

"Contact your local unions to urge their support."

**Meany recalled that the AFL-CIO supported the program last year, and said that its aid had been pledged to the President for 1966. About half the summer job-hunters will be seeking to start their careers, he observed, and many of the others will need summer employment if they are to continue school.**

"This Youth Opportunity Campaign demands the wholehearted support of organized labor," he wrote. "Both our young people and our nation will benefit from what you do."

*Meany Hails Outcome:*

# Senate Again Defeats Dirksen Amendment

*(Continued from Page 1)*

could muster was a 57-39 vote, well shy of the needed two-thirds.

**It was after this defeat, in which labor again played a key role, that the GOP leader launched his filibusters which kept the Senate from considering the House-passed bill to repeal Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley.**

The two issues, Meany told the AFL-CIO convention last December, were "solidly and inescapably intertwined."

**Pressure Drive**

The drive for the Dirksen amendment took on a high professional gloss when the West Coast public relations firm of Whittaker & Baxter was hired to develop "grass roots" pressure. The firm had handled a multi-million dollar campaign for the American Medical Association against Pres. Truman's original health insurance plan and had been involved in some of California's biggest political campaigns.

So-called "citizens committees" were set up in each state, high-paid lobbyists with both Democratic and Republican connections were hired. But the ground-swell for the amendment never got much further than editorials in a number of small town newspapers.

Up until the eve of the vote, Dirksen searched for additional supporters by modifying his amendment to take account of some of the criticisms. He even accepted a proposal he had once firmly turned down. He agreed to require that a legislature be reapportioned on a one man, one vote basis before it could submit to referendum an apportionment plan departing from those principles. Dirksen explained his change of heart by noting that some 37 legislatures are already reapportioned and therefore the requirement would have little effect.

**Ironically the giant of the Senate in rallying opposition to the Dirksen amendment was his Illinois colleague—Democrat Paul H. Douglas. Over the past three years, on and off the Senate floor, in informal conversations with key opinion leaders and in public speeches and debate, Douglas warned against turning the clock back to the era when a small minority of voters elected most legislators in nearly every state.**

His key lieutenants were Wisconsin's Sen. William Proxmire (D) and Maryland's Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D).

Dirksen, who showed sparks of anger during the debate, vowed that "this issue will not fade away . . . as long as I am in the Senate."

But Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), who voted for the Dirksen amendment but did not actively push for it, had a different view.

"This will be the end of it," Mansfield told newsmen. "Too many states have been reapportioned already."

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIAT** activities were discussed at a meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters of AFL-CIO affiliates which take part in the free world labor movement. On the platform are, from left, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman of the Intl. Affairs Committee; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clarks and of the Intl. Federation of Clerical, Commercial & Technical Employes, who presided; Dir. Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and Robert Goss, who recently resigned as assistant secretary-general of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) in charge of organizing.

# Rollcall Vote in Senate On Dirksen Amendment

*The proposed constitutional amendment to overturn the Supreme Court's one man, one vote ruling failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote and was rejected by the Senate on April 20.*

*Labor strongly opposed the amendment, sponsored by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.). Thirty-eight senators backed labor's position by voting against the Dirksen amendment. Fifty-five opposed one man, one vote apportionment by voting for the Dirksen amendment.*

## FOR 1 MAN, 1 VOTE

### Democrats 35

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Muskie (Me.) |
| Bass (Tenn.) | Kennedy (N.Y.) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Long (Mo.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Brewster (Md.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Clark (Pa.) | McGee (Wyo.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Douglas (Ill.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Hart (Mich.) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Hartke (Ind.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Inouye (Hawaii) | Montoya (N.M.) | Young (O.) |
| Jackson (Wash.) | Morse (Ore.) | |

### Republicans 3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boggs (Del.) | Case (N.J.) | Javits (N.Y.) |

## AGAINST 1 MAN, 1 VOTE

### Democrats 26

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bartlett (Alaska) | Fulbright (Ark.) | Monroney (Okla.) |
| Bible (Nev.) | Harris (Okla.) | Moss (Utah) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Hayden (Ariz.) | Russell (S.C.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Hill (Ala.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Holland (Fla.) | Smathers (Fla.) |
| Church (Ida.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Lausche (O.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Ellender (La.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | McClellan (Ark.) | |

### Republicans 29

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Fong (Hawaii) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Allott (Colo.) | Hickenlooper (Ia.) | Saltonstall (Mass.) |
| Bennett (Utah) | Hruska (Neb.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Carlson (Kan.) | Jordan (Ida.) | Simpson (Wyo.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Kuchel (Calif.) | Smith (Me.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Miller (Ia.) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Morton (Ky.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Dirksen (Ill.) | Mundt (S.D.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Dominick (Colo.) | Murphy (Calif.) | Young (N.D.) |
| Fannin (Ariz.) | Pearson (Kan.) | |

**Paired For 1 Man, 1 Vote: McNamara (D-Mich.)**
**Paired Against 1 Man, 1 Vote: Long (D-La.), Symington (D-Mo.)**

# 1 Man, 1 Vote Debate Puts Issue in Focus

The issues involved in the Dirksen amendment came into sharp focus during the final hours of the Senate debate.

To Sen. Frank J. Lausche, the conservative Democrat from Ohio, one man, one vote apportionment of legislatures would mean "the labor leaders, the political bosses, and others unmindful of the need of balancing budgets will be in control."

He warned: "Destroy the influence of the conservative farmer and, in my judgment, there will be destroyed good government."

**Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) retorted that supporters of the Dirksen amendment "want to perpetuate rotten borough government in which a small group of people elect a majority of the legislators and narrow interests control those legislators."**

Controlling the minority-elected legislators, Douglas charged, were "the big private utility corporations and the big corporate interests which did not want labor organized and did not want protective legislation for labor. They were the groups which wanted to evade and avoid the paying of their just share of taxation. . . . These are the forces operating through Whittaker & Baxter. . . ."

It was Dirksen, himself, who linked reapportionment to the 14(b) repeal fight. Referring to labor's effort to repeal the "right-to-work" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, the Senate Republican leader declared:

"We stopped it, and we will stop it again."

### *Convention Record Now Available*

**The official proceedings of the Sixth AFL-CIO Convention held in December 1965 in San Francisco and a book of the policy resolutions adopted at the convention are now available from the federation.**

**The proceedings come in a two-volume set totaling more than 1,000 pages. Each volume is priced at $2.75.**

**The 192-page policy resolution book is priced at 85 cents per copy with lower rates for quantity orders.**

**The publications can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W, Washington, D.C. 20006.**

# *Report Bids U. S. Bar 'Floating Firetraps'*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

bers received a letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller supporting the reorganization plan.

**"The effectiveness of the Community Relations Service will be strengthened by relating its functions more closely to civil rights enforcement procedures," he said.**

The Senate earlier had approved the reorganization, which now takes effect. The director of the service, Roger Wilkins, becomes an assistant attorney general. He is the nephew of Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

**Unions Praised**

The merchant marine report adopted by the House committee praised the role of maritime unions in warning the nation and Congress of the hazards of ships transferred to foreign registry to escape U.S. standards and regulation.

**The National Maritime Union, in congressional testimony given months before the Yarmouth Castle disaster, had specifically termed that ship a "floating firetrap."**

Key recommendations of the committee report were:

- "That all future passenger ships be constructed of fireproof, fire-resisting and fire-retardent materials.
- "That all passenger ships—upon transfer of registry—be required to comply with the same standards as new ships.
- "That so-called international escape clauses be eliminated to prevent unscrupulous operators and promoters from endangering the lives of an unaware public with substandard, outmoded ships. . . . These ships should be forced to comply with certain safety requirements, such as the installation of automatic sprinkler systems.
- "That unless these mandatory provisions are adopted, the sub-standard ships should be denied clearance carrying passengers from U.S. ports."

The report also sharply rebuked the Defense Dept. for a "shocking admission" that U.S. defense plans include the use of such substandard foreign-flag ships as the Yarmouth Castle in time of emergency.

Just three months before the Yarmouth Castle disaster, the report noted, government witnesses had termed such ships "a significant asset in Dept. of Defense planning to satisfy emergency sealift requirements."

**At the Senate Commerce Committee hearings, Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) declared that the Yarmouth Castle disaster and the recent fire on the Viking Princess "have finally awakened this nation to the fact that all is not well with many of today's passenger ships."**

While U.S. vessels built since 1936 are required to have fireproof interiors and paint, foreign-made ships are under much laxer international requirements.

4-23-66

# Johnson Picks Ruttenberg for Labor Post

Pres. Johnson has nominated Stanley Ruttenberg to a new post of assistant secretary of labor for manpower.

Ruttenberg, former AFL-CIO research director, is currently Labor Dept. manpower administrator. "In this capacity," the White House announcement said, "he coordinated a wide range of strategic manpower programs which are proving highly beneficial."

Ruttenberg's appointment, subject to confirmation by the Senate, carries with it the chairmanship of the President's Committee on Manpower.

**The assistant secretaryship which Ruttenberg will fill is a redesigned post, previously designated as assistant secretary of labor for policy planning and research. Daniel P. Moynihan had filled the spot until his resignation last year.**

Ruttenberg, 49, joined the staff of the former CIO in 1938 and became its research director in 1948. He was the AFL-CIO's first research director, leaving in 1962 to become special assistant to the secretary of labor. He was named manpower administrator last year.

# AFL-CIO News

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# Rent Aid Funds Pass Senate Test

The Administration won a big victory by a tiny one-vote margin as the Senate rebuffed its Appropriations Committee and voted $12 million to start the rent supplement program.

Although the money was a relatively small item in a multi-billion appropriation bill, the political stakes were high. In the Senate, as in an earlier House vote, a conservative coalition tried to scuttle a Great Society program by denying it funds—and almost succeeded.

The Senate vote was 46-45. The House vote a month ago to keep the rent money in the bill was 198-190.

**Since there is no conflict between the two houses on the amount, final approval is assured. The government can begin at least a small-scale attempt to ease the pressure on public housing by paying part of a poor family's rent in apartments built by non-profit groups.**

Pres. Johnson early this year asked Congress for an "urgently needed" $30 million appropriation to get the program going. The money had been authorized by Congress last year, but never appropriated.

**Amount Reduced**

The amount was reduced to $12 million by the House Appropriations Committee in a supplemental bill providing funds for various agencies for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Despite this heavy cut and earlier concessions to ease conservative fears about the program, Republicans launched an attack on the measure as "inflationary" and a symbol of programs which should be shelved because of the Viet Nam war.

The attack was renewed when the bill reached the Senate, and the Administration lost the first skirmish in the Appropriations Committee. Eight Democrats, mostly from the South, joined seven Republicans to approve an amendment deleting the rent funds. Ten Democrats and two Republicans backed the Administration.

**On the key Senate floor vote, 41 Democrats and five Republicans joined to save the rent subsidy money; 26 Republicans and 19 Democrats voted to deny the funds.**

Earlier an attempt by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) to raise the rent appropriation to $20 million was beaten, 69-18.

The Administration had an easier time beating back an effort by Senate Republican Leader Everett

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## *Ford Executives Get Rolls Royce Salaries*

**Detroit — There's no 3.2 percent "guidepost" for top executives of the Ford Motor Co., a company report revealed.**

**The firm said it paid out $52.3 million in bonuses to executives during 1965—up 34 percent from the previous year.**

**Top moneymaker was Henry Ford II, the board chairman. His salary and bonus added up to $650,000 — a raise of $110,000 from the year before.**

**In addition to the bonuses, 286 persons received stock options for 309,750 shares of stock. And the company even loaned one of its vice presidents $237,549 to buy stock under the option plan.**

# House Acts to Strengthen Fair Employment Statute

**AFL-CIO SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS** for 1966 are, left to right, top: William E. Wainer, Brunswick, Me.; Ivy Thomas, Flint, Mich.; Julia Webb, Jackson, Miss.; below, William K. Tomhave, Austin, Minn.; William W. Boyd, Mobile, Ala.; and Belinda Wong, Aiea, Hawaii. Each winner receives up to $6,000 for study at the college of his choice.

## Bill Draws Bipartisan Backing

A labor-supported bill to strengthen fair employment guarantees sailed through the House, 299-94, with bipartisan support.

Its two main provisions would:

● Give the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission power to issue orders to stop discrimination in hiring, promotion and pay practices. The orders could be enforced and reviewed through federal appellate courts in the same manner as orders by the National Labor Relations Board and several other administrative agencies.

● Extend the ban on job discrimination to employers of eight or more workers. Under present law, employers with 100 workers are covered, with the figure scheduled to drop to 75 this July 2, to 50 the following year and, finally, to 25. The House-passed bill would reduce the figure to 50 on July 2 and to eight one year later. Establishments employing an estimated 37 million workers would be covered at that stage.

**Most state fair employment commissions now have enforcement powers comparable to those in the House bill and the AFL-CIO—in testimony on previous bills as well as the new legislation —had repeatedly urged that the federal commission be given "teeth" to enforce its orders.**

The compromise measure included as Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act gave the commission a conciliation and investigation mission, but required it to bring suit in federal district court to halt the discrimination.

House Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) led the fight for the bill, which his committee had approved last year. He was actively joined in the large-

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## *Six Awarded Scholarships By AFL-CIO*

Six new high school graduates, three boys and three girls, have been awarded four-year scholarships under the AFL-CIO College Merit Scholarship program.

This is the eighth year of the program and brings the number of winners to 48.

Each scholarship provides up to $6,000 in financial assistance for study at the college of the student's choice.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified the following winners of their selection:

**Ivy Thomas, Flint, Mich.; William W. Boyd, Mobile, Ala.; William K. Tomhave, Austin, Minn.; William E. Wainer, Brunswick, Me.; Julia G. Webb, Jackson, Miss., and Belinda Y. Wong, Aiea, Hawaii.**

The winners are chosen on the basis of competitive tests given annually by the non-profit National Merit Scholarship Corp., their records in high school and an evaluation of their ability by their high school teachers.

The United States has been divided into three zones for administrative purposes, and two winners are named in each area. The only restriction is that at least three of the scholarships go to students whose father or mother belongs to an AFL-CIO union.

*(Continued on Page 11)*

*Speaking for 50 Million:*

## Consumer Coalition Urged to Win Laws

The first national assembly in behalf of 50 million American consumers has called for enactment of a broad package of federal protective legislation as well as the establishment of a permanent consumer lobby.

Consumer Assembly '66, sponsored by 32 national organizations, including the AFL-CIO, took its case directly to congressmen and senators on Capitol Hill after hearing national leaders give a lengthy indictment of abuses which cost Americans millions of dollars yearly and a heavy toll of lives.

**Panelists and speakers in the three-day meeting described the pressing need for legislation in packaging, lending, auto safety, pre-testing of drugs and cosmetics, water and air pollution, as well as the need for lower-cost medical care and utility rates.**

All agreed that enforceable legislation would come only through a greater effort by a coalition of organizations, such as had gathered for the assembly.

In an address to the delegates, Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs, proposed the creation of a national federation of organizations to promote the welfare of the American consumer.

"The power of the consumer is now split into 197 million parts," she said. "All of the special interest groups are very well organized to exert their influence loudly and clearly in the nation's capitol. In contrast, the consumer interest is so widely diversified and disorgan-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## 1 Man, 1 Vote Rule Spurs Growth of State, County

**By David L. Perlman**

One man, one vote reapportionment of state legislatures was credited with a major assist in the "phenomenal growth" reported by the State, County & Municipal Employes at its 16th convention.

AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf told the nearly 1,300 delegates that reapportioned legislatures have passed laws giving public employes collective bargaining rights that union members 10 years ago "wouldn't have dreamed were possible."

**Today, he said, the union's locals are developing genuine "trade union relationships" with their employers and no longer have to "beg" city councils and state legislatures "for another nickel an hour or another holiday." Membership, Wurf said, has jumped 40,000 in two years to over 290,000.**

He gave credit also to the example set by the federal government, whose union recognition policy has been copied by many local governments. Despite shortcomings, he said, the executive order issued by

*(Continued on Page 10)*

# Hearing Slated In Machinists' Airline Dispute

A special emergency board named by Pres. Johnson to mediate a contract dispute between the Machinists and five airlines will hold its first formal hearing May 6.

The meeting, in Washington, will be open to the public, as will successive hearings on May 7, 12 and 13, the board decided. Members are Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), chairman; Richard Neustadt, associate dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration; and David Ginsburg, Washington lawyer.

**The IAM was preparing to call 34,000 mechanics and other ground personnel out on strike April 23 when Johnson blocked action for at least 60 days under Railroad Labor Act procedures by naming the three neutral arbiters to serve with union and management representatives in holding hearings and recommending a settlement of the dispute.**

The board will report back to the President within 30 days and strike action is banned for another 30 days.

The union started joint negotiations six months ago—the first such meetings of the kind—with representatives of Eastern, National, Northwest, Trans World and United airlines. Failing to agree, the parties asked the help of the National Mediation Board in February, again without success.

The union seeks major contract improvements from the lines in such areas as wages, pensions, vacations and insurance, IAM Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey said.

## IAM Local Donates Bus To School for Retarded

Kansas City, Mo. — Machinists Local 314 will donate a new 66-passenger bus to the Marshall, Mo., School & Hospital for Retarded Children. The bus was acquired through saving stamps donated by union members and their friends over a five-year period.

**HOUSING CRISIS** faces the United States, Boris Shishkin warned at Senate hearings on the Administration's Demonstration Cities legislation. Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, was accompanied by Alexander Bookstaver (right), the federation's investment director.

# Crisis in Nation's Cities Tied to Lag in Housing

The AFL-CIO warned of a growing "housing crisis" in the United States and urged Congress "to come to grips with the enormous, urgent and deep-seated problems confronting our nation's cities."

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, said labor is "strongly in accord" with the goals of the Administration's Demonstration Cities bill, but considers it "unduly modest" in scope. The bill calls for grants to selected cities to demonstrate how entire neighborhoods can be revitalized through better housing, schools, public transportation and recreation facilities.

Testifying before a Senate Banking subcommittee, Shishkin said "a much greater" effort is needed to meet the needs of an expanding urban population and to rehouse families living in slums.

He urged the subcommittee to keep in mind this "one overriding fact" in considering housing legislation:

**"Year after year, federal housing programs have shown greater federal receipts than expenditures. They have cost the taxpayers nothing."**

Shishkin noted that both public and private housing starts are below the level of a year ago and "it is clear that the nation's housing needs are not being met."

Praising the coordinated approach of the Demonstration Cities legislation, Shishkin noted:

"Even new housing developments, well-intended and well-built, can deteriorate unless the people living in them have access to jobs, educational opportunities, medical care, recreational facilities and social services."

He urged Congress to approve:

- More generous relocation grants for families dispossessed by slum clearance and assurance of adequate housing before they are compelled to move.
- A step-up in construction of low-rent public housing to at least 125,000 units a year.
- **A "new communities" program designed "to accommodate a cross-section of families, both in terms of their income and their racial composition" to relieve congestion of existing cities.**
- More funds to plan and develop mass transportation facilities.
- Improved rural housing and community facility programs.
- Maintenance of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage and benefit standards for all housing involving federal financial assistance or mortgage insurance.

## Housewright Made Aide to Suffridge

The Retail Clerks announced the appointment of Vice Pres. James T. Housewright, the union's director of organization, as executive assistant to Pres. James A. Suffridge.

Housewright, 44, succeeds Vice Pres. Murray Plopper, who retired after 30 years of union service but will be "on call" for the rest of 1966 in connection with his former assignments. Plopper is 56.

Vice Pres. William A. McGrath took over Housewright's post as director of organization. McGrath, 44, has been organizing director for RCIA's eastern and central divisions.

At Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Parley:

# *Abel Hits Industry On 'Propaganda'*

Pittsburgh—Steelworkers' Pres. I. W. Abel opened the seventh constitutional convention of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO here with a blast at "propagandists" for industry who have been accusing labor unions of being "too strong and too powerful."

In an apparent answer to recent declarations by R. Conrad Cooper of U.S. Steel Co. and press reports that Steelworkers are "making $10,000 a year," Abel cited official figures of the Internal Revenue Service on earnings in the Pittsburgh area where much of the union's membership is concentrated.

"Last year 101 people had an income of over $200,000 a year and their gross take reported in the press was $95,467,000," he said. "In this area of well-heeled people, 384 persons reported getting over $100,000 a year.

**"Contrast that with the 96,014 people who reported incomes of between $6,000 and $7,000 a year and then consider the sad story the figures show—74,608 Allegheny County persons received less than $1,000 a year."**

Abel reported on progress of the USWA, explaining internal changes such as the new civil rights program and widened educational and training programs at all levels.

The Steelworkers in the last year issued charters to 315 new locals, which represents about 10 percent of its total number of locals, Abel said, noting that organizing campaigns have added 38,000 to USWA rolls this year.

He reviewed the liberal legislation passed by the 89th Congress and appealed to the Pennsylvania labor movement to redouble efforts at the local level to return liberals to office, increase registration, get out the vote and swell dollar contributions to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

**The State AFL-CIO "Good Citizen of the Year Award" was presented to Rev. Frank Ruth, pastor of Reading Reformed Church, who served in the state legislature from 1930 to 1960. He sponsored the first state unemployment compensation bill in the nation under Gov. George Earle in 1936. State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer noted that his Reading neighbor was a founding member and still holds his card in Cigar Makers Local 402 at Quakertown, Pa.**

COPE activity and political action was the main theme of the convention. After extensive debate, the delegates accepted the recommendation of the executive council to make no endorsement in the Pennsylvania Democratic primary contest for governor between State Sen. Robert Casey, Scranton, and Milton Shapp, Philadelphia manufacturer.

Four top officers and all members of the executive council are to be chosen. Opposition appeared against only one incumbent, Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson, director of COPE, who was opposed by James Puglin, executive secretary of the Allegheny AFL-CIO Council.

## *Steelworkers' Head Gets Israeli Award*

**Pittsburgh—Leaders of 26 international unions were among 1,500 labor, civic and business leaders who saluted Steelworkers' Pres. I. W. Abel at a dinner sponsored by the State of Israel Bonds.**

**Labor Minister Yigal Allon of Israel praised the union for its support of the new nation and gave Abel a plaque "for advancing the cause of democracy."**

**Abel said his union has a "profound interest" in democratically-inclined nations and particularly Israel, which has given democracy "a strong foothold in a key area."**

# 3 Unions Strike FEC In New Rules Battle

Conductors, hostlers and trainmen walked out in Miami against the previously-struck Florida East Coast Railway as the Supreme Court heard arguments in Washington that the road has "flagrantly" violated its legal labor contracts by operating with strike breakers.

The new strike began Apr. 24 when the FEC unilaterally put into effect drastic changes in work and pay rules for members of the Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and the Conductors & Brakemen. About 300 workers called the latest walkout.

**Nearly 2,000 members of 11 nonoperating unions have been on strike against the FEC since Jan. 23, 1963, for the same contract improvements that nearly all major U.S. railroads agreed to at that time.**

The terms imposed by the FEC, according to BRT Assistant Pres. Ray Moore, are "worse than those that caused some of the great railroad strikes" of the past. All the striking unions have agreed to cooperate until a settlement is reached that is "satisfactory to all," Moore reported.

He said the FEC has been trying to impose the new terms on its employes since 1963 but was halted by court orders until it complied with Railway Labor Act procedures. It completed those procedures by serving notice on all unions and holding mediation sessions with the three that now have struck. Hearings are pending for the other unions.

The striking unions offered to arbitrate their dispute but management refused.

**In Supreme Court hearings, attorneys for the Justice Dept. and the railroad unions argued that the rail labor act forbids unilateral changes in labor agreements but the FEC continues to violate its agreements. They asked the court to overturn a 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling permitting the railroad to make any changes it believes "reasonably necessary" to operate during the strike.**

In another development, the Railway Labor Executives' Association filed a motion in U.S. District Court in Jacksonville urging appointment of a federal receiver for the FEC—a request made earlier by the city of Miami. The RLEA said the duPont estate and the St. Joe Paper Co., both run by financier Edward Ball, have violated pledges made when Ball got control of the once-bankrupt FEC in 1961.

# Beirne Hits Guideposts As 'Economic Nonsense'

A 3.2 percent ceiling on wages is "economic nonsense" and the Communications Workers will resist the effort of the Council of Economic Advisers to "fasten their untested theories on us," CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told his union's collective bargaining policy committee at a conference in Washington.

"There is nothing in the guidelines or guidepost or ceiling about profits or about prices," Beirne observed. They attempt to impose a limit only on wages, he said, declaring:

"You cannot reduce collective bargaining to a decimal point."

**Beirne's speech opened a three-day conference at which delegates from all CWA locals were to draft contract goals on behalf of 400,000 union members.**

Beirne declared "there is no conflict of interest between what CWA needs and America's needs." He promised that "what we will bargain for—and achieve—will be good for our members and the nation."

The trade-union concept that the whole nation benefits when workers move to better income levels, greater security, more leisure time has been challenged by "some high-level economists" suddenly "saying it isn't so," the CWA head noted.

"We disagree," Beirne said. "We say they're wrong. We say they are doing a disservice to the President.

"In short, we don't intend to permit the collective bargaining process which has so well served us, and America, to be thrown aside so that some economist can decide in all his wisdom what Ma Bell and other companies should pay us."

Beirne agreed that the Council of Economic Advisers has every right to suggest guidelines. The CWA never has quarreled with the President or his advisers, he said, on their exercise of "what they consider to be their responsibility to the national well-being."

**Noting that "runaway inflation" could destroy wage levels "almost overnight," Beirne said the union has no quarrel wtih anyone concerned about inflationary pressures but "an arbitrary 3.2 ceiling on wages to control inflation is bad theory."**

Telephone workers need relief from inadequate wages and low pensions and "oppressive overtime practices," he said.

*Consumers—On Guard:*

# Marketplace Filled With Booby-Traps

What are some of the abuses of the marketplace that Consumer Assembly '66 took aim at and seeks corrective legislation for? In the words of the panelists, here is a sampling:

*Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan, on pre-testing of drugs and cosmetics:*

"In writing laws dealing with cosmetics, the men in Congress have been more than just hesitant—they've been downright scared—to do anything which could be construed as interfering with women's inherent right to try to be more beautiful. . . .

**"Apparently it is all right to lose your hair and infect your scalp from a poisonous hair dye—or go blind if it gets in your eyes—just so your inherent right to use unsafe hair dyes is not interfered with by any law. . . ."**

*Ralph Nader, author of "Unsafe at any Speed," on automobile safety:*

"The deluxe seat belt is poorly engineered, highly unreliable and ineffective. The motorist is being lured into paying more for a materially more dangerous belt, in terms of opening under accident conditions, than the lower cost, safer standard type belt. . . ."

*Robert Knoll, researcher for Consumers Union:*

**"It doesn't take a million dollar test program smashing dummies into instrument panels to prove that a hard sharp ridge will fracture the human skull or that a heavy open ash tray when hit on an angle could slice into a face or arm or chest. What it does take is subjective reasoning by conscientious men who can change these designs in the early stages."**

*Alfred L. Moseley, Research Director, Trauma Research Institute, on auto safety:*

"The investigation of traffic deaths in the United States is a national disgrace. . . . Vehicle failure may play a role in 60 to 70 percent of the traffic death cases."

On highway safety: "The federal highway administrator has publicly announced that there are designs existing in roadways that subject the motorist to danger. . . . When the design engineers answer to the courts, the quality of our roads will be upgraded."

*Sen. Paul H. Douglas, on truth-in-lending:*

"I have to report that the money-lending industry's recourse has not only been to make no move whatsoever toward letting the consumer know what he is asked to pay, but has poured even greater resources into its lobbying efforts to defeat the truth-in-lending bill.

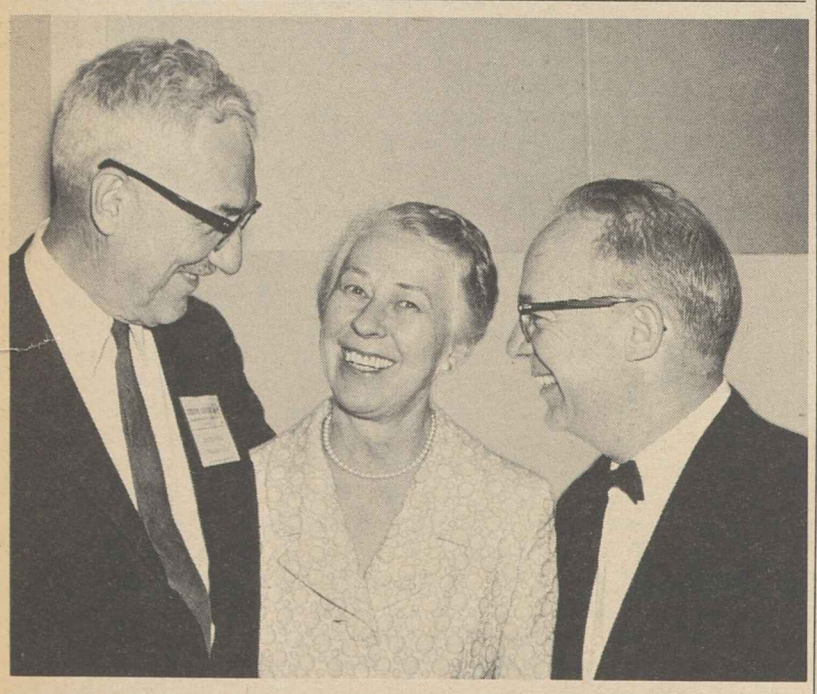
**"The cost of massive consumer debt is immense. American families annually pay interest and finance charges of at least $22 billion on their personal debts. This means that they pay $9 billion more a year in consumer credit charges than we pay as a nation in interest cost on the entire national debt."**

*Russell E. Train, President, The Conservation Foundation, on pollution:*

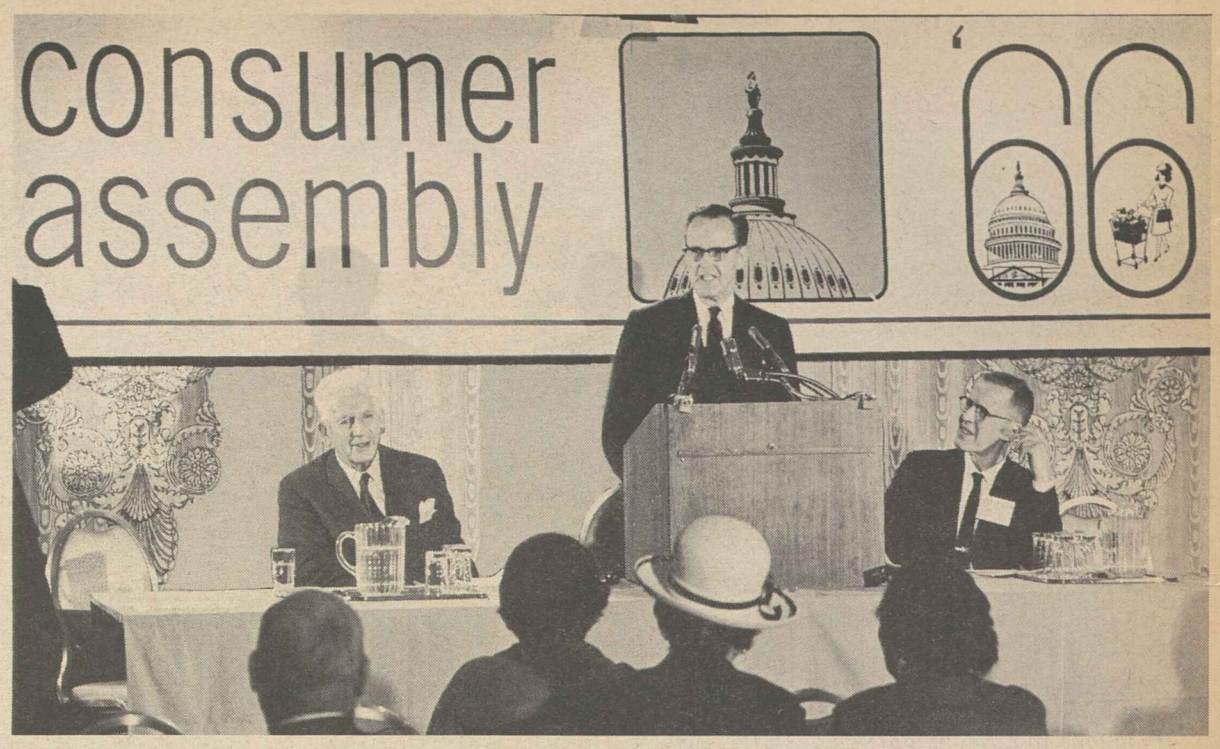
"Since the beginning of time the amount of water on earth has been constant. There is no more or no less water available now than ever before. So too is the air supply fixed and constant, a thin layer around the earth. If the battle against pollution is not won, we will pay dearly in terms of loss of health; indeed the human race may well strangle in its own filth. The war on pollution is a matter of life or death."

*Nathan S. Paven, former assistant attorney general of Massachusetts, on excessive utility rates:*

"To achieve lower rates requires that we, as consumers, concern ourselves not only with the rates themselves, but also with the sources of power; not only with disputes over rates but also with the planning for the expansion of our power supply. We must be prepared to do this before the utility commissions and in the courts, if necessary."



**KEYNOTE SPEAKER** to Consumer Assembly '66, Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs, greets two representatives of the 32 organizations which met to press for enactment of national consumer legislation. At left is Dr. Colston E. Warne, president of Consumers Union; at right is Paul Jennings, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.




**PROSPECTS** for truth-in-packaging legislation during the current Congress are hopeful, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) told delegates to Consumer Assembly '66 in Washington. The sponsoring organizations, which represent 50 million consumers, seek legislation for marketing protection, auto safety, drug and cosmetics pre-testing, as well as truth-in-lending, whose sponsor Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) is at left. At right is Jerry Voorhis, panel chairman and president of the Cooperative League of the USA. Delegates visited Capitol Hill to press their program.

# *Consumer Assembly Focuses On Need for Permanent Lobby*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ized that it is barely heard above a whisper."

Similarly, Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) urged a permanent action group for consumers and praised the assembly as a "giant step forward in putting organized muscle into consumer action."

Patman, speaking on living costs, pointed out that abuses to the consumer can come from the public sector of the economy as well as from business. The Federal Reserve Board action in raising its interest rates by 37.5 percent, he said, takes millions of dollars out of the pockets of American wage earners and gives them to the bankers.

"Just imagine the outcry if any labor union had demanded a 37.5 percent increase in wages or if an industry hiked its prices 37.5 percent. Under our present monetary system, the money lenders are exempt from most of the rules of society," he declared.

**Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) told the panel that there was hope for his truth-in-packaging bill in the current Congress despite the lack of attention it has received during the four years since the 1961 investigation of packaging and labeling practices.**

He noted that in a compilation of organizations which support truth-in-packaging, the numbers have risen steadily, insuring its eventual passage, "but the timing depends in part on how clearly Congress hears the message of this assembly."

Sen. Paul A. Douglas (D-Ill.) speaking of truth-in-lending, told the delegates that after six years of work, five years of committee hearings and three Presidential messages specifically endorsing such legislation, the issue should now be law and there should be self-reform in the credit industry.

"The truth-in-lending bill still remains buried within the Committee on Banking & Currency, and even more distressing, self-improvement within the industry in order to protect consumers from the shady devices of unethical lenders has failed completely to materialize," he said.

In a panel devoted to the question of auto safety, delegates were told that the Automobile Manufacturers Association and General Motors had declined to participate.

**The panelists, who included Ralph Nader, author of "Unsafe at any Speed," condemned the auto industry for its secrecy in matters of safety engineering and its refusal to cooperate in research and crash tests.**

Nader told the panel that of the three components involved, education of drivers is a long-range program that must be improved; the betterment of highways is also a long-term necessity, but the automobile can be made more "fail-safe" with the next model.

Rep. James A. Mackay (D-Ga.) called for a Federal Automobile Administration which would be charged with enforcing mandatory standards for manufacturers and would work with national leadership and the states in automotive safety research.

**AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, told the assembly that the federation is following a similar tactic by bringing together eight unions that have contract relations with GE and Westinghouse. Jennings assured the consumers that the wage increases being sought by the unions would not raise the price of a single product made by either company.**

Before departing for an afternoon visit with congressmen and senators, the delegates were addressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, who urged them to make their efforts on Capitol Hill something more than "a one day excursion." He called on them to follow-up back home in their states on a year-round basis.

"Keep letting your congressman and senator know," Biemiller stressed.

Participating organizations in the assembly were labor unions, cooperatives, farmers groups, women's clubs, senior citizens, credit unions, civil rights groups, veterans and religious organizations.

# Johnson Reconstitutes Labor Advisory Panel

The President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy—substantially reconstituted in management and public members—will meet May 4 and 5 to discuss maintenance of "a stable and healthy economy," the White House announced.

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel was named as a new member of the seven-man labor contingent. Others, all holdovers, include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks and Pres. W. A. Boyle of the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

Four new management representatives were named: Pres. Donald C. Burnham of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Board Chairman Edgar F. Kaiser of Kaiser Steel Corp., Goodrich Co. Pres. J. Ward Keener and Campbell Soup Co. Pres. W. B. Murphy. Holdover management spokesmen are three board chairmen: Henry Ford II of Ford Motors Co., Stuart T. Saunders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., of Intl. Business Machines Corp.

**Of the five original public members only one remains, George W. Taylor of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. New members are University of Oregon Pres. Arthur S. Flemming, University of Minnesota Pres. Owen M. Wilson, Law School Dean Page Keeton of the University of Texas, Pres. Howard W. Johnson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.**

The labor-management advisory group was created in 1961 by the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, with the secretaries of labor and commerce alternating as chairmen each year. It has not met, however, in more than two years.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz is chairman for the current year, with Commerce Sec. John T. Connor as vice chairman.

## RCIA Names Director Of Community Relations

Appointment of Peter P. Voeller of Madison, Wis., as community relations director of the Retail Clerks was announced by Pres. James A. Suffridge. Voeller has been secretary-treasurer of Local 1401 since 1959.

**MEMORIAL** to Eleanor Roosevelt on the grounds of the United Nations carries on its base the late Adlai E. Stevenson's eulogy, "She would rather light a candle than curse the darkness and her glow has warmed the world." Shown at the dedication are, from left: U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg, UN Sec.-Gen. U Thant, and two of the Roosevelt sons, James Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. The memorial was presented by the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, to which labor has been a major contributor.

# Rail Shopcrafts Agree On Joint Contract Goals

Chicago—All railroad shopcraft unions on May 17 will simultaneously serve carrier managements across the country with identical notices for wage and rule improvements, including a 20 percent pay increase.

The executive council of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept. agreed at a meeting here to inaugurate a joint national movement to revise and supplement existing agreements through notices covering wage increases, shift differentials, a cost-of-living adjustment, improved overtime, vacation and holiday rules, pay for jury duty, and the establishment of a 30-minute paid lunch period on every shift.

**Department members include the Machinists, the Boilermakers, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Sheet Metal Workers, the Railway Carmen and the Firemen & Oilers.**

Highlights of the joint bargaining program include:

- An increase of 20 percent in all existing rates of pay and differentials, effective next Jan. 1.
- Cost-of-living adjustments effective April 1, 1967, and every three months thereafter amounting to a cent an hour for each three-tenths of a point change in the Consumer Price Index for the months of March, June, September and December above the base index figure for December 1966.
- Double time payment for overtime now compensated for at the rate of time-and-one-half and triple time where the current rules call for double time.
- Differentials of 18 cents an hour for shifts starting between noon and 5 p.m. and 25 cents for those starting between 5 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- Annual paid vacations ranging from 10 consecutive workdays to 25 consecutive workdays depending on length of service.
- The addition of one paid holiday to bring the total to nine.
- A paid 30-minute lunch period within each eight-hour tour of duty.

Among the international officers attending the executive council session here were IAM Vice Pres. Joseph Ramsey, Sheet Metal Workers Vice Pres. J. W. O'Brien, IBEW Vice Pres. Thomas Ramsey, Boilermakers Pres. Russell K. Berg and Vice Pres. Edward H. Wolf, Carmen Pres. A. J. Bernhardt, and Firemen & Oilers Pres. William E. Fredenberger. Department Pres. Michael Fox presided.

# Court Extends Ban on Strike By Firemen

U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff extended to May 11 a temporary order restraining the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen from striking and at the request of both sides postponed a hearing from Apr. 27 to May 4 on rail management's petition to make the order permanent.

At the same time, Judge Holtzoff dismissed as "insufficient" a motion by the union to transfer the case to another court.

**The motion was based on an affidavit by BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert that the judge has a "personal bias" against the union and in favor of the railroads. Gilbert cited five unfavorable Holtzoff rulings in the BLF&E's battle to restore some of the 20,000 jobs eliminated by a 1964 award under compulsory arbitration ordered by Congress.**

The union struck eight railroads early in April but ended the walkout by court order. The railroads have announced that after the hearing on the union's right to strike they will urge Holtzoff to fine the BLF&E and Gilbert for failing to halt the strike promptly enough.

## Ex-Pulp-Sulphite Leader John P. Burke Dies at 82

Fort Edward, N.Y. — Funeral services for John P. Burke, who was president and secretary of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers for 48 years until his retirement 15 months ago, were scheduled for Apr. 29 here in St. Joseph's Church.

Burke was 82 when he died at Miami Beach, Fla. He got his first job at 13 in a paper mill and later, while working for the Intl. Paper Co. at Franklin, N.H., helped form the union. He headed the organization from 1917 to 1965.

CLC Marks 10th Year:

# *Canadian Labor Asks Halt To Strike Bans, Injunctions*

**By Gervase N. Love**

Winnipeg, Man.—A drive to boost union bargaining strength by tearing down some of the bars to strikes and cutting the power of the courts to issue injunctions was launched at the sixth constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress. Some 1,600 delegates, marking the 10th anniversary of the merger that set up the CLC, demanded the right to take a strike vote whenever they want during negotiations and called for amendment of the Industrial Relations & Disputes Act to make technological changes introduced while a contract is in force subject to negotiation, conciliation and the right to strike.

**In addition, they sent back for strengthening a proposed resolution denouncing the use of injunctions, which urged affiliates at all levels to use "every legitimate means" to eliminate them and to "strengthen the right to picket."**

The right to take a strike vote is now limited to the period beginning seven days after a conciliation board report is filed.

The convention's stand on the right to strike over technological changes had at least some of its roots in the recent report of the Industrial Inquiry Commission on Canadian National Railways "run-throughs," known as the Freedman Report after the chairman, Justice Samuel Freedman of the Manitoba Court of Appeal.

**Theory Challenged**

The report challenged the "residual rights theory" under which management has refused to bargain about the introduction of automated equipment and made recommendations, not yet put into effect, which would make the changes subject to negotiation and protect employes from unilateral management action. "Run-throughs" referred to the abandonment of CNR stations and the running of trains through them.

The floor discussion of the proposed resolution against injunctions was highlighted by the demand of Robert Bouchard, Steelworkers delegate from Rouyn, Que., that the CLC mount a campaign of civil disobedience against their use in labor disputes.

The fight against injunctions, long a sore point with Canadian unions, goes back to a Newspaper Guild strike last winter against the Oshawa, Ont., Times. Mass picketing by the entire local labor movement in defiance of an injunction led to a speedy settlement.

During the debate before the resolution was returned for beefing up, Murray Tate, an ANG member representing the Toronto & District Labor Council, hailed the Oshawa incident as a "glorious page in labor history" and called injunctions a rope placed around labor's neck by management, often with the acquiescence of the courts.

Sec-Treas. Pat O'Neal of the British Columbia Federation of Labor told the convention an incomplete count showed that between 1955 and 1965 more than 300 injunctions had been issued in B. C. labor disputes.

**Change Approved**

The delegates accepted an Executive Council recommendation for updating the justification machinery in the jurisdictional disputes section of the CLC constitution. The revision cuts down the time between the filing of a claim of justification and a final decision by the Executive Council.

It had its genesis in the imposition of sanctions upon the Steelworkers following a charge of raiding by the Molders. At issue was a 550-man unit at Three Rivers, Que., which USWA leaders maintained would have been taken by the Quebec-based, unaffiliated Confederation of National Trade Unions had the USWA taken the time to go through the lengthy justification process.

Other resolutions opposed CNTU efforts to destroy national bargaining units by splitting off elements in Quebec; called for establishment of a panel of qualified arbitrators by the Federal Dept. of Labor, and renewed CLC opposition to compulsory arbitration.

A companion resolution urged stricter enforcement of the Canada Labor Code, which regulates minimum wages and maximum hours, and called for a new base pay of $2 an hour.

Two major items remained to be acted on as the convention moved toward its close—broadscale CNTU raids on CLC affiliates in Quebec, and Pres. Claude Jodoin's proposal for a commission to review the CLC's structure and operations and make recommendations for modernization to the 1968 convention.

Reports by Jodoin, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald and the Executive Council showed that CNTU raiding started 1964 and had some initial success but has been effectively countered since then. In 1965, the reports showed, no major raid succeeded and in the latter part of the year the CLC organized more workers in Quebec than the CNTU. However, the CNTU, which grew from about 90,000 to nearly 200,000 members in the past two years, has now attacked CLC unions in the radio, television and railroad fields.

# Free Labor Aid Urged To Help New Nations

Winnipeg, Man.—A free world assault on poverty in the underdeveloped nations, with the democratic labor movement in the forefront, was urged by visiting trade unionists from three countries in speeches to the Canadian Labor Congress convention.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the session, listed three tasks he said lie ahead of the U. S. and Canadian labor movements, one of which is that of extending not only the idea of free unionism and free collective bargaining throughout the world, but of extending throughout the same world the standard of living "which we have won through free unionism and collective bargaining."

**Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, speaking alternately in English and French to a bilingual audience, denounced poverty and hunger as "a shame to our civilization" and the "greatest threat to peace," and called for a concerted action "to wipe them out."**

One of the tasks of free labor as spelled out by Lord Harold Collison, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, is to "help our colleagues to help themselves by providing assistance in the training of teachers, technicians and skilled craftsmen," and "to convey the know-how which will lead to the understanding use of all the aid that science and engineering can provide towards the goal of a larger and larger national product."

**Organizing the Key**

Collison, who also is president of the Intl. Federation of Plantation, Agricultural & Allied Workers, declared that organization is the only means whereby the workers in underdeveloped lands "can win for themselves a place in the sun."

Abel's three-point program for joint action by Canadian and U. S. labor included raising the standards of all North American union members up to those achieved by unions with the most effective bargaining power, and helping the "tremendous group" of unorganized wage and salary workers in both countries to unionize themselves.

Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, a visitor to the convention, was introduced and spoke briefly.

# Unions Aid Counselors On Apprentice Planning

School guidance counselors in the Washington, D.C., area learned at first hand of apprenticeship opportunities for youngsters at a workshop sponsored by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council.

Representatives of locals of the Carpenters, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Typographical Union and Sheet Metal Workers took part in what is planned as the first of a series of meetings with guidance advisers.

**The union representatives discussed the qualifications students need to enter apprenticeship programs, the benefits to those who learn a skilled craft and stressed that the union-management programs are "completely open" to applicants who meet qualifications.**

The 100 counselors present also were told of pre-apprenticeship "on-the-job training" programs for students who cannot presently meet apprenticeship standards.

Robert Borden of the D.C. Apprenticeship Information Center told the school officials: "Send us the kids for aptitude pre-testing." If they show an ability to meet apprenticeship standards, they will be referred to an apprenticeship committee. In any event, he said, the center will help the youngster to find a job somewhere. "No kid's name just gets filed away," he said.

The union officials invited the school advisers to bring student delegations to visit various apprenticeship programs and job sites.

The first-of-its-kind meeting was keynoted by Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and the counselors were welcomed by Dr. Carl Hansen, D.C. superintendent of schools.

*In Newspaper Strike:*

# N. Y. Publishers Hit On Bargaining Lag

New York—Publishers of three dailies are making "no real attempt" to negotiate new contracts for their 5,700 union employes, the Newspaper Guild charged in a strike bulletin as federal efforts continued to get unions and management to intensify their bargaining efforts.

The Guild struck the Herald Tribune, Journal American and World-Telegram April 24—a day before the date set for merger into the World Journal Tribune, Inc., publishing the morning Herald Tribune, the afternoon World Journal and the Sunday World Journal Tribune at a loss to the city of one afternoon and one Sunday paper.

Members of nine craft unions refused to cross the Guild picket lines.

**The strike was called for lack of Guild contracts—either with the old papers or the new World Journal Tribune, Inc. A key issue involved differences over the application of seniority provisions to determine which employes would be laid off, or the amount of severance pay to be given some 2,000 workers scheduled for firing—900 Guildsmen and 1,100 craft members.**

Craft unions which announced they would not report for work until contract terms have been agreed to were sued by the publishers. In a petition filed in U.S. District Court, the new corporation contended former contracts are still in effect and asked that an arbitration order be entered against Typographical Local 6; and ITU Mailers Local 6; Printing Pressmen's Local 2; Lithographer's & Photoengravers Local 1-p; and the unaffiliated Deliverers.

Guild contracts on the three dailies expired last year and negotiations for renewal agreements became stalled over job safeguards and other procedures in anticipation of the long-rumored merger.

The union is seeking a contract with the merged operation with wage minimums comparable to those at the Times and the News, a full union shop and protections against job displacement through the use of automated equipment.

All the newspaper unions had contracts with the three dailies, but no agreements have been reached with the merged papers, which announced their intention of publishing a morning Herald Tribune, afternoon World Journal and a Sunday World Journal Tribune.

Papers still publishing include the Times, Post, Daily News, the Long Island Star-Journal and the Long Island Press. At the Post, the Guild ended 13 months of bargaining by reaching tentative agreement on a contract providing automation and jurisdictional safeguards and "full management discussion with the Guild" before any future merger.

# Colgate Strike Wins 50c Gain For 3 Unions

Solidarity of three unions in negotiations and in a strike was the key to a settlement for 2,700 employes of Colgate-Palmolive Co. valued at 50 cents an hour in wages and benefits over two years.

The unions were Local 5-114 of the Oil Workers at Kansas City, Local 15 of the Chemical Workers at Jeffersonville, Ind., and the Independent Employees Association at Jersey City, N.J.

The bargaining committee was made up of representatives of all three unions, and all were present at negotiations at each of the three company locations as well as the final sessions at the offices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in Washington.

**The major breakthrough came with Colgate's agreement to compare its wages with others in the soap industry. Previously the company had refused to consider wages paid by other major soap manufacturers, but had tried to use "area average" patterns.**

The new contract provides wage increases of 26 cents per hour over the two years and approximately 11.5 cents each year in increased fringe benefits.

Vacation schedules were improved to give three weeks after five years of service with the company, four weeks after 15 years and five weeks after 25 years.

Retirement was provided at any time after age 55 with full retirement at 62. Improvements also were made in hospitalization insurance, sick leave plan, seniority system, and in minimum pay guarantees.

**NEWSPAPER GUILD** members, striking for job protection in the planned merger of three New York dailies, picket the World-Telegram & Sun. The strike began when the publishers failed to agree with the Guild and nine other newspaper unions on the fate of 2,000 workers due for firing under a merger of the World-Telegram & Sun and the Journal American and the Herald Tribune.

**HOTEL WORKERS** from New York assemble on the steps of the state capitol in Albany to demonstrate support for legislation granting collective bargaining rights to employes of charitable, educational and religious organizations. The group included union members from the Sloane House YMCA—and clergymen who formed a committee to support the right of "Y" employes to organize.

# *'Y' Dispute Spurs Drive For New Law*

Albany, N. Y.—A 15-bus caravan brought 800 New York City hotel workers to the state capitol here to support legislation extending collective bargaining rights to employes of charitable, educational and religious institutions.

The delegation, sponsored by Local 6 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, included employes of the Sloane House YMCA and members of a clergymen's committee which is supporting the workers in their efforts to get a union contract. The "Y" workers had been fired after a protest demonstration and were recently reinstated after five weeks on the picket line. But the management has refused to negotiate a contract or accept state mediation, claiming exemption from state labor laws.

**Local 6 estimates that several hundred thousand workers in New York state are denied collective bargaining rights because of exclusions in the law. Many of them are among the state's lowest-paid workers. Some Sloane House employes make as little as $44 a week, the union said.**

The Rev. John H. Gill, who joined the demonstration as co-chairman of the Clergy Committee for Uniform Labor Laws, said in a statement:

"It is ironic that religious social agencies must be legally prevented from exploiting the labor of the very people these agencies are designed to serve, the poor. . . . Sweeping the floor in a religious charities building is not qualitatively different from sweeping the floor in the garment district."

# Reedy, Valenti Leave LBJ Staff

George Reedy, since 1951 a staff aide to Pres. Johnson both in the Senate and the White House, resigned to enter private business, and the President lost another staff member when Special Assistant Jack Valenti resigned to become president of the Motion Picture Association.

Reedy was a highly respected spokesman for Johnson when the latter was Senate Democratic leader, but served only a relatively brief term as official White House press secretary before quitting the post and moving to other duties. Valenti, after a period as a Texas public relations man, rejoined Johnson the day the latter became President and performed a wide range of duties as speech writer, liaison with diplomats and appointments manager.

# Jobs, Schools, Housing Topics for Rights Parley

Work session for the coming White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" will center on three major problems—jobs and economic security, education and housing.

The areas were selected by the 29-member council to the conference, which will be held June 1 and 2 in Washington, during discussions at a series of weekend meetings.

**"While recognizing the importance of many other areas in fulfilling the rights of the American Negro, the council was of the opinion that these three areas are of the utmost urgency and magnitude as to require the closest attention," said Council Chairman Ben. W. Heineman, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago & North Western Railway.**

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and generally regarded as the dean of the nation's civil rights leaders, is honorary chairman of the conference. Federation Pres. George Meany and Steelworkers Vice Pres. Joseph Molony are members of the leadership council planning the conference.

The session was first suggested by Pres. Johnson in a speech last June at Howard University, Washington. Its goal, he declared, should be "to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which after the long time of injustice, he is finally about to secure."

About 2,000 persons are expected to participate in the conference. Heineman expressed the hope it will be a "how-to-do-it conference, rather than a mere reidentification of the problems."

He hailed the "devoted work" of the council members "in going over the wide range of concepts, proposals and programs outlined during the 1965 planning session.

# Green Memorial Fund Awards 7 Scholarships

Columbus, O.—Seven local union leaders in Ohio have been awarded William Green Memorial tuition scholarships for the long-term union leadership program at Ohio State University here.

The awards were announced by the William Green Memorial Fund selection committee headed by Prof. Glenn Miller of the university's Dept. of Economics and including Pres. Frank King and Sec.-Treas. Robert Bollard of the Ohio AFL-CIO.

The union leadership program was developed by the Labor Education & Research Service at Ohio State as a long-term program emphasizing the social sciences, with Dr. A. J. Wann as director. Now offered in 16 urban centers in Ohio, 500 union leaders and active members are enrolled.

**The Green memorial fund was established in 1955 with a gift of $100,000 by the former AFL in memory of Green, its president from 1924 to 1952 and a Coshocton, O., native.**

Six of the winners received awards for their third year of study, and one for his fourth year. The winners are:

Fourth year, Frank A. Leon of Steelworkers Local 3523, Warren, O.

Third year, Jack Daniels, Letter Carriers Local 3688, Willoughby, O.; W. O. Flynn, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Local No. 2, Toledo; Calvin A. Hull, Transportation - Communication Employes, Sherwood; James F. Lee, Government Employes Local 1558, Dayton; Henry Lowe, Auto Workers Local 1275, Ravenna; Dalton O. McLaughlin, Railroad Trainmen, Local 169, Newark.

Also financed by the Green Memorial fund are two graduate fellowships, worth $2,250 each for study in the field of labor and industrial relations, and two undergraduate scholarships valued at $500 each for Ohio State students majoring in economics, political science and similar fields.

# AFSCME Appoints Publications Chief

John G. Blair, associate editor of the Cleveland, O., Plain Dealer and a news reporter since 1938, has been named publications director of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Blair was editor of the Cleveland Record during the Cleveland newspaper shutdown of 1961-62. The Record, published by nine unions, achieved a circulation of 150,000.

# The Campaign's Challenge

**AS THE 1966 CAMPAIGN** picks up momentum—six primary elections will be held in the first week of May—certain trends are emerging that pose problems for liberal programs and policies.

Elsewhere on this page is a detailed report on the activities of the ultra-conservative Americans for Constitutional Action and its plans to support with manpower and money congressional candidates in 115 marginal districts where by and large liberals now hold the seats.

**The John Birch Society is actively recruiting members and funds for the November elections, also pinpointing vulnerable liberal seats as targets.**

The conservative coalition in Congress has mounted an unremitting campaign against liberal programs, seeking to cut and chop at funds necessary to implement and expand the historic legislation of the first session of the 89th Congress.

To date the conservatives have been beaten back in floor fights but the votes reveal an uncomfortably thin margin for the liberals. It is this margin that the conservatives are after in the November balloting.

Given the historic trend in off-year, non-presidential elections of a loss of seats to the party in power and the 51 liberals who were swept in with the Johnson landslide in 1964, many in startling upsets, the conservative bid is aimed at stopping Great Society programs dead in their tracks.

**But given the acknowledged wide popularity of the medicare, aid to education, anti-poverty programs and others, the rightwing tactic is not to attack the programs head on, but to emasculate them, starve them out and in effect destroy their effectiveness.**

The conservatives also are trying to work both sides of the street on the issue of Viet Nam and have created a phony inflation issue as a screen for attacks on liberal welfare programs.

* * *

**THIS IS THE SHAPE** of the attack six months before the voting. It is a direct challenge to liberal and labor groups on whether the progress touched off with the 1960 election of Pres. Kennedy and stepped up with the election of Pres. Johnson in 1964 will continue into the 90th Congress.

The challenge can be met and overcome if all the basic strengths and resources of the liberal community are mobilized. There are a number of factors, also, that are present in the 1966 elections that can help the liberal cause: the sharp increase in Negro registration especially in the South and the redistricting of congressional seats to meet the Supreme Court's one man, one vote rule.

**But basically the situation calls for a major registration effort, a campaign to give all possible aid and assistance to the freshman liberals who have provided the victory margin for liberal programs, a concentration on the real issues of the great strides toward social and economic justice in the past five years.**

Labor is deeply committed to a major register and vote drive, a stronger COPE effort financed with greater voluntary contributions to stem the conservative attack and keep the voice of the liberals in both parties alive and strong in the halls of Congress.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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***Liberals the Target:***

# ACA Readies Special Support For Conservative Candidates

**THE RIGHT-WING** Americans for Constitutional Action plans to give special assistance to certain conservative candidates for the U. S. House and Senate this year.

In addition to contributing money, ACA will assign field agents full-time to about 115 candidates, presumably in marginal districts. Though it wasn't announced, ACA extra aid unquestionably will go to candidates running against the vulnerable new liberals elected in 1964 in close contests.

Though it's keying in on 115 races, ACA will take some part in at least 225 campaigns for the House and Senate in 37 states.

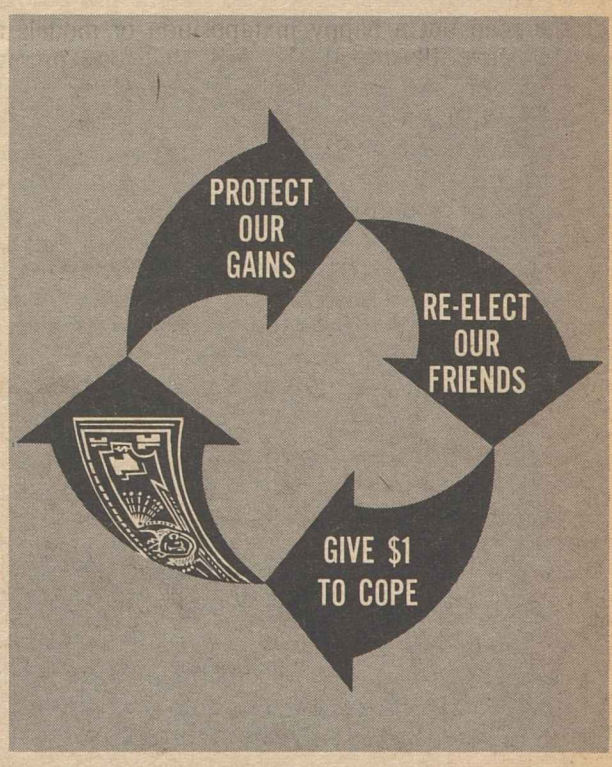
**Candidates getting the special treatment this year will be able to choose what type of service they most need from ACA—whether it's a speech-writer, a campaign manager, or simply clerical help.**

Names of candidates getting this service will be kept secret, ACA announced.

For the first time, ACA will have a finance director. He is Frank J. Kovac, former finance director for the Republican National Committee. Kovac announced he'll shoot for a $500,000 kitty to aid conservative candidates. Normally, ACA's main contribution to its endorsed candidates is trained personnel. This year, a large dose of cash will be added.

That the ACA plans an all-out assault against newly-elected liberals is evident in recent material distributed by the organization.

In releasing its official voting record for the first session of the 89th Congress, ACA takes 47 of 51 new liberals and gives them a combined rating of 9.9 percent right votes from its point of view. It claims the conservatives these 47 replaced had voted 83.3 percent right in the 88th Congress.




In its ratings for 1965—which include votes opposing 14(b) repeal as key right votes—ACA awarded 100 percent scores to 12 House members, Republicans John Buchanan, Jack Edwards and James Martin of Alabama, James Utt of California, George Hansen of Idaho, H. R. Gross of Iowa and Durward Hall of Missouri. Democrats getting 100 percent ACA scores were Thomas Abernethy, William Colmer and John Bell Williams, all from Mississippi.

**High-scoring senators on ACA ratings, at 95 percent, were Republicans Carl Curtis and Roman Hruska of Nebraska, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, John Tower of Texas and Milward Simpson of Wyoming, and Democrats Willis Robertson and Harry Byrd, Sr. (now retired) of Virginia.**

Forty-two liberal House Democrats got zero ratings from ACA, as did Senators Robert Kennedy (N.Y.), Edward Kennedy (Mass.), Walter Mondale (Minn.), Gale McGee (Wyo.), and Phil Hart and Pat McNamara, both of Michigan. All are Democrats. **(COPE Memo.)**

## *Morgan Wins Award For European Series*

**Edward P. Morgan, whose nightly news commentary over the ABC radio network is sponsored by the AFL-CIO, has won a 1966 Overseas Press Club award.**

**The award, for the best interpretation of foreign affairs on radio, was for Morgan's 1965 three-week series of nightly broadcasts from half a dozen Communist capitals in Eastern Europe.**

**Morgan's commentaries have won for him every major radio journalistic award in the 11½ years he has been sponsored by the former AFL and the AFL-CIO.**

***Morgan Says:***

# Safety Assigned to Back Seat In Automobile Sales Appeals

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**IT'S A MAN'S CAR,** not his house, today that is his castle. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the automobile has become a movable shrine to itself. It is worshipped around the world. It is the idol of rich and poor alike, plus the middle class in between. Especially to the American true believers it means status. To everybody, everywhere, concerned about his height on the totem pole or not, it is the revered source of mobility and escape.

Morgan

The fact that, nowadays, the escape may be to places beyond this world via a fatal accident in traffic raises the question of whether this speeding altar may also enclose a death wish. Maybe. The daily wanton slaughter on the streets and highways of all continents tempts one to think so. But there are, obviously, other allures.

**The Intl. Auto Show has packed up and left the New York Coliseum but its memory lingers on. One sensed, moving among the exhibits of metallic mastodons and their competitive offspring, "the small car," a reach by people for wider horizons, a longing to be carried off on a magic carpet from the tightly-confined monotony of daily life.**

The classless society is still a far piece down the road but a happy juxtaposition of models at the show illustrated the fact that our present prosperity at least allows opulence to trickle down. Here magnificently poised in one corner was a $33,365 Rolls Royce Phantom V limousine. People laughed out loud, though not necessarily incredulously, at the price. Across the aisle squatted a Japanese-made Datsun sedan with a multi-tentacled aerial on its ivory top and a tiny portable TV set playing merrily to an empty back seat. Price, presumably without the telly, $1650. Ignoring the Rolls a housewife with a British middle class accent gazed at the Datsun and giggled. "Home, James," she said, "and don't spare the horses."

The butter-thick churning of prosperity has produced both the veneer of luxury for those who can only afford the economy spread and the 24-karat gleam of the rare jewel for those who buy it whether they can afford it or not.

Perhaps you remember the disappearing machineguns, the smoke machine and other fittings on James Bond's Aston-Martin DB-5 in the movies Goldfinger and Thunderball. Well, on the strength of all that free publicity the Aston-Martin people figured they might find a modest market for their luxurious cars, minus the 007 accessories, in the U.S.A. They may be right. At the show they sold four "shooting brakes" (sporting station wagons to you and me) for $22,500 each. Just right for the schoolday car pool.

One customer bought not only a shooting brake, in rich Roman purple, but a $29,000 super Ferrari and a Rolls limousine—more than $85,000 worth of cars at a swoop. "In England," a sales person from London said, a little archly, "we would call his type nouveau riche."

**BUT AS PROSPERITY** has kissed nearly every economic level, it can, like any romance, bring tragedy. Federal safety standards in car design are in the offing. The industry is bracing for them. Never has Congress been so full of regulatory measures and, apparently, zeal to pass at least some of them. The government's purchasing agent, the General Services Administration, has nearly 70 innovations in mind, including elimination of dashboards, to make car travel safer. Pres. Johnson vented his anger again over the ghastly toll of traffic deaths.

Here and there a manufacturer himself makes an attempt to tackle the issue frontally. One has produced a poster, boasting a sturdy body and chassis for his British Rover line, which includes this reminder:

**"An impact speed into an immovable object of only 30 miles per hour is equivalent to more than the "G" forces (gravitational pull) experienced by astronauts on reentry into the earth's atmosphere."**

Power and speed seem to remain the dominant selling points, however, and the car magnates are not inclined to dismantle those alluring features of their movable shrines. It is possible that the whole contradictory situation will solve itself. If the chromium-plated traffic jams, such as exist daily in New York and almost every other major city in the world, get any worse everybody will be immobilized. They'll be late to appointments, but alive.

***Mounting Need Cited:***

# Voluntary Agencies Spurred In Consumer Guidance Effort

**COMMUNITY AGENCIES** were urged by an AFL-CIO spokesman to join the growing labor effort to make non-profit consumer counseling more widely available.

Noting a mounting need for consumer education, Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities declared that "a great many people get head over heels in debt and don't know how to cope with the problem." He said union-sponsored consumer-training courses are now under way in 75 communities and open to "any and all citizens who want to attend them." The ten-week courses cover borrowing and measurement of interest rates, car buying and repairs, home purchases and rentals, insurance buying and how to finance education, he said.

**"We propose to promote, in cooperation with other community agencies, similar training for everyone who needs it." His statements came during the weekly AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, on the Mutual Radio Network.**

Perlis renewed the call for government-sponsored disaster insurance for floods and other risks not now covered by private carriers. Voluntary agencies "are not able to meet the total needs of the people who are stricken by disaster," he said. He noted that the Red Cross spent more than $17 million for rehabilitation and restoration in the aftermath of Hurricane Betsy, "yet the tremendous needs far exceeded all that the Red Cross was able to do."

**CONSUMER EDUCATION** and disaster services are two of the four major areas of urgent community need on the agenda of the 11th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, May 15-19 in Washington. Perlis said lectures and workshops at the conference will also explore possible improvement of present unemployment relief and strike assistance programs.

Presentation of the Murray-Green award to Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Shriver for outstanding work in helping retarded children will highlight the conference.

**The award, named for the late Philip Murray, president of the former Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the late William Green, president of the former American Federation of Labor, was established in 1956 to honor achievements and contributions in health and welfare that have inspired others to work for the common good.**

Reporters questioning Perlis were Louis Cassels of United Press Intl. and Ben A. Franklin of the New York Times' Washington bureau.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**A FOOTNOTE** is required in the wake of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen's final defeat in his extraordinarily persistent drive to push through a constitutional amendment overriding the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions on the makeup of state legislatures.

The Illinois Republican from his position as minority floor leader had a clear shot last year at making his case and winning the necessary two-thirds majority—and fell short.

He used his parliamentary skill, in a manner quite tolerable under Senate rules, and forced a floor vote by the device of substituting his own proposal for a minor noncontroversial issue that happened to pop up on the Senate calendar.

So he got his vote and lost, on a 57-39 roll call; he would have had to persuade seven senators to switch sides to get two-thirds.

This should have ended it, particularly since he had previously lost in a preliminary test. But it didn't end anything.

**Dirksen decided he wanted still another vote, and he served notice that unless the Judiciary Committee would report out his amendment, clearing it officially for the floor, he would himself filibuster in the committee to block action on a pending immigration reform bill.**

This filibuster blackmail worked. A Democratic vote was switched in committee on Dirksen's amendment, so it could be reported to the Senate "without recommendation," and the senator got out of the way of the immigration bill, which was promptly passed and signed into law.

Pleased with himself, Dirksen next mounted a floor filibuster against a Senate vote on repeal of Sec. 14(b), announcing he would renew both the filibuster and his amendment fight this year—which he did.

* * *

**THE SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS** didn't rely exclusively on his personal powers of persuasion to change the Senate's mind.

Somebody put up enough money to engage the California public relations firm of Whitaker & Baxter to move into Washington with a high-powered operation to rouse the hinterland grassroots in support of the Dirksen amendment.

**Whitaker & Baxter is a name to be conjured with when it comes to grassroots campaigns; it was a principal part of the mechanism by which Harry S. Truman's original national health insurance program was blown out of the water.**

Whitaker & Baxter did not stint its services in behalf of the Dirksen amendment. Head of its Washington operation was Robert M. Smalley, until last June public relations director of the Republican National Committee. Samuel C. Brightman, longtime publicist for the Democratic National Committee, was a consultant.

A Committee for Government of the People was set up under irreproachably "bipartisan" auspices and what a Whitaker & Baxter prospectus termed an "intensive nationwide publicity campaign" was set in motion.

**These things obviously cost money. Sen. Paul H. Douglas, the Democratic captain of the forces opposing the amendment, and Democratic Sen. Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland tried on the Senate floor to get Dirksen to explain who was putting up the money or when a lobbying report might be expected.**

Sen. Dirksen's reply was that all this was "a rehash of the old 'red herrings' trotted out" from time to time and that no one needed to instruct him regarding the reporting procedures of the Lobbying Act because "I helped to write it."

* * *

**SO THE SENATE** in its majesty went to a roll call test again—and once again Dirksen was seven votes short, this time by a 55-38 tally.

**"The Committee for Government of the People" hadn't won over a single senator's vote. In the only change from the roll call of 1965, except for absentees, Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) voted against the amendment instead of for it.**

**HOW UNIONS** can help communities meet emergency human needs will be the central theme of the 11th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, Leo Perlis (center), director of the federation's Community Services Activities, reported on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO presentation on the Mutual Radio Network. He was questioned by Ben A. Franklin (left) of the New York Times and Louis Cassels of United Press Intl.

***How to Buy:***

# Elderly Have Second Chance For Medicare Plan B Bargain

By Sidney Margolius

**THE NEW DEADLINE** of May 31 for enrollment in the doctor insurance part of the medicare program (Plan B) gives people 65 or older who have not yet signed up another chance to get this valuable protection.

While older persons get the hospital insurance part of medicare without any additional cost and with no enrollment deadline, they do have to let the Social Security Administration know if they want the doctor insurance part. At a cost of only $3 a month, the doctor insurance pays for doctor fees in or out of a hospital except for the first $50 of your total annual costs, and 20 percent of the remainder. It also pays for additional home nursing visits, diagnostic tests, prosthetic devices and a number of other medical expenses.

**At this writing almost 17 million persons have signed up for the doctor insurance, about a million have said no, and over a million still haven't answered.**

**Those who did not sign up and those who said no now have another chance.**

The May 31 deadline applies mainly to people who became 65 before Jan. 1. People who reached or will reach 65 after that date have a seven-month period in which to enroll, beginning three months before the month in which the birthday occurs and continuing three months after it. However, people who become 65 before the May 31 deadline also will be entitled to coverage on July 1, when the insurance takes effect, if they sign up before May 31.

Those who are supposed to sign up by May 31, but don't, will have to wait for the next general enrollment period this fall and must pay an additional 10 percent.

People not yet 65 should keep in mind the seven-month enrollment period. For example, a man who will reach 65 in November 1966 has an enrollment period beginning Aug. 1, 1966, and continuing to Feb. 28, 1967.

**SUPPLEMENTARY PLANS:** Many of the health insurance policies people over 65 now carry will be discontinued by the insurance companies after July 1, when medicare goes into effect. In place of these policies, a number of health services, insurance companies and employers have developed new supplementary plans. These fill in the gaps in medicare in varying degree. They also need to be compared and selected with care. A few being offered by fringe sellers even seem quit deceptive.

**The medicare gaps for which moderate-income retirees especially need supplementary coverage include: the $40 in-hospital and $50 doctor-bill deductibles; the additional $10 a day for the 61st to 90th days of hospital care which the patient must pay; the additional hospital coverage after the covered 90 days; the additional $5 a day for the 21st to 100th days of post-hospital nursing home care; medicines used outside a hospital; optical and dental care, and other medical expenses not insured by medicare.**

Employer-paid supplementary plans are most desirable because of the tax-saving benefits. The employer can deduct such coverage since the Internal Revenue Code says that a pension plan also may provide for hospital and medical expenses of retired employes, spouses and dependents.

Employers have been receptive to providing supplementary coverage for medicare; in fact, more receptive than they were to providing health insurance for retirees before medicare. Some recently-negotiated supplementary plans even have eliminated a previously-required contribution from retirees towards the cost of the insurance. Another feature of some plans is that the employer not only pays the deductibles and co-insurance expenses of medicare, but also the $3 fee.

Group-health plans are by far the most comprehensive way of providing supplementary care for medicare, whether the cost is paid by an employer or by the retiree. The fact that the medicare doctor-bill insurance covers only "specific complaints" and not checkups is a noticeable gap, advises Dr. W. Palmer Dearing, executive director of Group Health Association of America.

The new Blue Cross supplementary hospital plans for senior citizens which this writer has seen, usually costs about $2 a month, and Blue Shield supplementary benefits for doctor bill insurance, a little less than $2.

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***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# A Self-Help Plan That Avoids Diets, Drugs, Dancing Lessons

By Jane Goodsell

**DO YOU SUFFER** from feelings of inferiority? Long for a more forceful, dynamic personality? Do you sometimes feel that life is passing you by? Oh, of course you do! Well, don't just sit there, sighing wistfully. By following my three-key program to success and happiness, you can overcome your feelings of inadequacy and develop the ability to meet life's challenges with courage and assurance.

**Step No. 1. Buy yourself a felt-tipped pen.** This simple writing tool costs less than two packs of cigarettes, but it can boost your self-esteem more effectively than an MG, XKE—or even a double martini. However weak and immature your handwriting may be, a felt-tipped pen magically transforms it into a bold, masterful scrawl that radiates determination and strength of character.

**With a firm, resolute signature like that, you can't possibly be the negative, submissive, weak-minded type you'd previously considered yourself. Your handwriting reveals you as a born leader, a person of indomitable will and purpose.**

**Step No. 2. Get your knives sharpened.** Using knives that have lost their cutting edge has a demoralizing effect on even the hardiest ego structure. A man who is habitually consigned to mangle roasts with a dull carving knife develops feelings of failure and ineffectualness that prevents him from ever aspiring to the presidency—or even asking the boss for a raise.

Conversely, a sharply-honed blade—one that slides incisively through a prime rib roast, and cuts bread into precise, paper-thin slices—makes its manipulator feel like a keen, decisive, authoritative person who can master fate and guide destiny.

**Step No. 3. Get some goldfish.** People who don't like goldfish because they don't **do** anything, miss the point entirely. That's the wonderful ego-building thing about goldfish. Everyone needs to feel superior to somebody, and sometimes this can be a problem. There come moments when everyone you know seems to be getting more out of life than **you** are. Either they're living it up, buying cabin cruisers and color TV and going to Paris, or else they're earnestly engaged in self-improvement—studying Spanish or learning shorthand or doing isometric exercises.

**This can be very depressing and, at moments like this, a brace of goldfish can do wonders to boost your morale. No matter how dull and colorless your life may seem, no matter how listless and apathetic you may feel, you're having a whale of a time compared to those stupid fish, who do nothing but float around the fishbowl with their mouths open.**

Well, there you are—three cheap, easy, safe keys to self-realization and life-enhancement. So who needs LSD?

# *Crafts Revive Ancient Arts In Work on Opera Center*

**New York—Take it from their boss, the building craftsmen who worked on the new Metropolitan Opera House at Lincoln Center weren't just earning a living; they were consciously creating a work of art.**

**Lou R. Krandall, head of the contracting firm that built the theater, told the story during an intermission interview on the weekly opera radio broadcast.**

**It started with an interviewer's comment that "there were no headlines about strikes and no jurisdictional quarrels" during the construction.**

**"In the first place the labor unions worked with us," Krandall said. "And when we saw problems that would be jurisdictional, and that sort of thing, in advance, they were all settled. We had no strikes on this job at all.**

**"But above all, I have never been on a project where the workmen seemed to feel that they were working on something special and took the big interest that they did here . . . Everybody seemed to take a pride in it."**

**Krandall made special mention of the plasterers, who molded the fronts of the boxes and other sections of the theater—"a trade of a generation ago."**

**"We assembled a group of men who just went in—they made their own ateliers—we gave them space there, they went in and worked, they had their meals there. The average age of these men I think would be 65 years or more. And this is the type of thing that took place with labor."**

***Council Project:***

# New Survey Studies Labor's Arts Activity

**HOW ARTFUL**—or arty—is the AFL-CIO? The federation is conducting a survey to find out.

Actually, the survey is a serious venture designed to discover the amount of involvement by all AFL-CIO organizations in the support and encouragement of the arts.

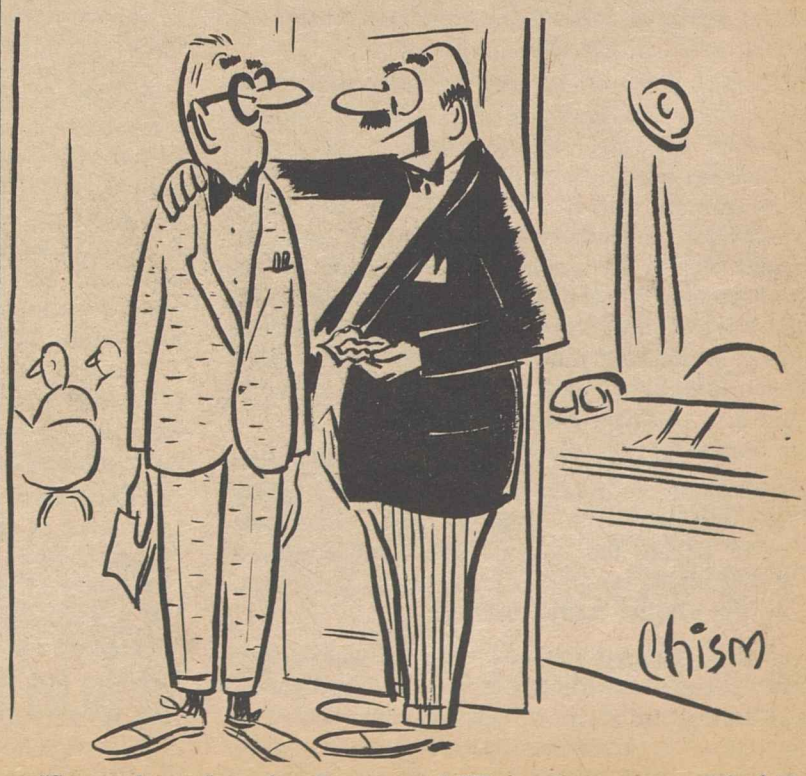
**The venture began with a resolution calling for support of the performing arts, which the 1965 convention referred to the Executive Council. The council set up a subcommittee of Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Herman Kenin to implement it. Kenin is chairman of the AFL-CIO public relations committee.**

The subcommittee quickly discovered that no inventory had ever been made of arts activity by unions. So last week, letters went out to all national and international unions and state central bodies in search of the facts about current and recent arts projects. The letters offered the following as a partial list of possibilities:

- Sponsorship of concerts, plays, recitals and other performances, professional or amateur.
- Contributions to cultural undertakings—the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the "Save Carnegie Hall" drive, etc.
- Sponsorship of exhibitions of painting and sculpture, by members or others.
- Gifts to schools and libraries.
- Creation or support of adult education in the arts and humanities.
- Organization or support of planned travel (trips to Europe, etc.) that offers cultural as well as recreational opportunities.

**Also awaiting the results with interest is the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, a foundation which, in a study of the arts a year ago, suggested that "labor has especially dramatic possibilities" to increase appreciation for the arts. These "limitless possibilities," the fund said, are "all but unexplored."**

The survey is designed to explore them.




**"Sorry about the raise, Potter, and I'll see that you get this $10 back promptly."**

*In Federationist Article:*

# Shriver Hails Gains In War on Poverty

The national war on poverty is moving forward on a wide front and is being won, declared Sargent Shriver, Director of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

Shriver, in an article in the April issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, said economic conditions have never been better for helping people move out of poverty. He warned, however, that the complete eradication of poverty may take perhaps 20 years and added:

"Considering the magnitude of poverty in our society, one might say we have 'only scratched the surface.'

"But we feel we have taken that first giant stride that is the most important step of the journey."

**Shriver's article, titled "The War on Poverty—A 'Giant Stride' Forward," is part of an entire edition devoted to the problem of poverty. While Shriver describes the government's anti-poverty programs, other articles deal with the growth potential of the poverty population and what organized labor is doing locally and nationally.**

Shriver said 2.2 million people moved out of the poverty class in 1965, but there remain the "shocking" total of 32 million people still in dire poverty.

He said the war on poverty, as waged by OEO and other government agencies and programs, has had a real impact on many poor people in the past 18 months, citing these gains:

- It has reached over 3 million poor people directly with jobs and other services they did not have before.
- It has involved over 5,000 residents of areas served by poverty programs on community action boards.
- It has enrolled over 600,000 pre-school children in Head Start classes in less than a year.
- It provided jobs for more than half a million teenagers through the Neighborhood Youth Corps.
- It approved over 5,000 separate money grants for Community Action Projects, covering every state, more than one-third of all counties and over one-half of the 182 poorest counties.

"The Community Action Program," Shriver said, "has been and will continue to be the main attack in this war on poverty."

He said CAP consumes over half of OEO's funds and is operational in some 656 cities and towns. Asserting that CAP can only succeed through cordinated public and private efforts, Shriver added:

**"Effective local anti-poverty action needs the help of the churches, the established welfare agencies, employment offices, settlement houses, schools, youth groups, veterans organizations, labor unions—representatives of all the moving forces in the whole community and, of course, the poor themselves. For the poor should assist in determining what priorities are placed on their needs, which programs will work best and what techniques are most likely to bring the desired results."**

Shriver stressed that "participation of the poor themselves is one thread that runs through the Community Action plans."

He said 21,000 poor people are now employed directly in Community Action agencies. Some 45,000 will be employed in the 1966 Summer Head Start programs. By the end of 1967, he added, it is expected that over 100,000 poor people will be employed as teacher's aides. child supervisors, clerks and in other sub-professional jobs which can lead to careers outside the poverty program.

**Shriver said the requirements of the war in South Viet Nam have forced Pres. Johnson to increase the war on poverty more slowly than he might have otherwise.**

The OEO has asked Congress for $1.75 billion, compared to $1.45 billion in the current year, Shriver said, permitting some expansion of going programs. The war will be "noisy, visible, often dirty, uncomfortable and sometimes politically unpopular," but it will be won, he concluded.

## W. V. Dameron Dies; Former IAM Editor

Germantown, Md.—William V. Dameron, retired Machinists' grand lodge representative and former editor of the Machinists' Monthly Journal, died unexpectedly at his home here. He was 65.

In a 28-year union career Dameron served as an organizer, local union president, and IAM representative in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, Elected editor of the Journal in 1955, he served until the publication was discontinued in 1957. Dameron retired in 1964.

**CHARTER** from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is presented by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) to Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers after the IBEW had voted to affiliate.

**GOOD SHOPPING** practices are studied in a consumer information course sponsored by the Chicago AFL-CIO's community services committee and the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, local anti-poverty agency. Shown with some of the 80 community representatives taking part in the class sessions are Dir. Price Patton (standing left) of Family Financial Counseling Service and Project Dir. Joseph Rovai, former Insurance Workers staff representative.

# Chicago Labor, Anti-Poverty Agency Train Consumer Advisers For Poor

Chicago—Helping the poor stretch their meager funds is the aim of a pilot program conducted by the Community Services Health & Welfare Committee of the Chicago AFL-CIO and the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity (CCUO), the local anti-poverty office.

Eighty community representatives at the South Parkway Urban Progress Center, an outpost of the CCUO on the city's South Side, attended eight weekly sessions of two hours each.

Subjects covered were sources of credit and planning for major purchases, credit purchases and the law, buying and selling practices, protection of legal rights, family financial counselling, landlord-tenant relations and home purchases, insurance and money management.

**The idea is to arm the community representatives, who go from door to door seeking out the poor and telling them where to go to solve their problems, with the information the poor need to protect themselves against loan sharks and high-pressure salesmen.**

Evaluation of the pilot project is under way by the sponsoring groups. Here's what could happen:

- The program could halt after graduation of the first 80 students.
- Similar pilot programs could be conducted in all seven of the city's urban progress centers.
- The CCUO could take over the program and train members of its staff to teach the course.
- The local central body could become a war on poverty agency and carry on the program. In this case the federation would advance 10 percent of the cost, with the federal Office of Economic Opportunity providing the rest.

Director of the pilot project was Joseph Rovai, former staff representative of the Insurance workers.

Guest speakers and resource personnel included Charles Schumacher, Illinois Credit Union League; Lawrence Levin, vice president, Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago; Price Patton, director, Family Counselling Service; Fred Newman, president, Insurance Workers Local 22; Jerome Schur, assistant corporation counsel working on consumer credit cases; Edward Marsalek, director, Consumer Fraud Bureau, Illinois attorney general's office; and John Nolen and Aaron Briggs, Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Classes were divided into two groups of 40, each meeting on a different day. Speakers presented subjects for 30 to 60 minutes, with at least one hour for questions and discussion. Individual help was made available on request.

**The course was patterned after the Chicago AFL-CIO consumer counseling program, which was launched in the fall of 1960, after the AFL-CIO Community Services Dept. outlined a basic program for local unions and central bodies. Community Services staff representatives here adapted the basic outline to the needs of local unions. About 125 union members participated in the first course in 1960.**

Last week both the pilot program conducted for the Chicago war on poverty office and the labor Community Services consumer programs presented completion certificates to the graduates. The trade union program was conducted for 25 members from Auto Workers Locals 457 and 1011 and Textile Workers Union of America, Local 958.

# *Insurance Union Wins 1st Vote After 'Freeze'*

The Insurance Workers, prevented from taking part in representation elections for Metropolitan Life Insurance agents for nearly a year by a "freeze" imposed by the National Labor Relations Board, won bargaining rights for the firm's agents at Dubuque, Ia., by a vote of 20-0.

The election was the first one for Metropolitan since the Supreme Court turned down the company's challenge to board election procedures.

**IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen announced the Dubuque vote. Organization Dir. Robert J. Nicholson said dates have been set for additional elections in Gary, Ind., and Flint, Mich. and eight others are in the processing stage.**

The union had won a series of 31 elections in Metropolitan units before the embargo on further elections—10 had been petitioned for but not acted on, Gillen related.

After each of the 31 union victories, Metropolitan management refused to bargain on the ground that a city-wide or district-wide unit was too small. In almost every case the board rejected the company argument and found management guilty of refusing to bargain.

Metropolitan won a favorable ruling in one of four appeals courts and the NLRB carried that case, involving the "Met" office in Woonsocket, R.I.—to the Supreme Court. On Apr. 5, 1965, the high court vacated the decision of the 1st U.S. Circuit Court in Boston, but returned the case to the board for "lack of articulated reasons." Two months ago the NLRB reaffirmed its ruling in a decision that spelled out its reasons for believing a city-wide unit was appropriate.

The union organizing drive in Metropolitan had been slowed down by the legal battling but was resumed after the high court ruling. When bargaining resumes with Met officials May 10, the union will have representatives present from the 31 units where bargaining must still be conducted, it said.

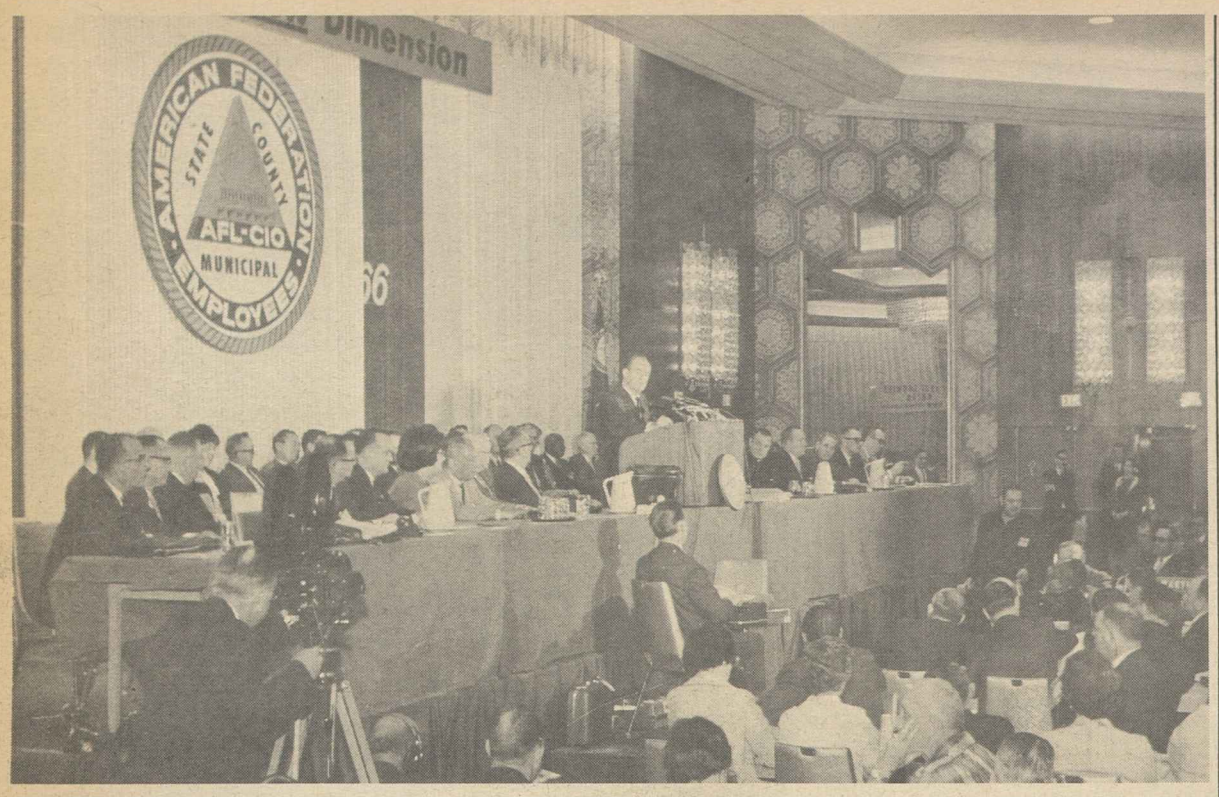
# Labor Opposes Plan to Shift Federal Jobs

The AFL-CIO reiterated its opposition to excluding all employes of the State Dept., the Agency for Intl. Development and the U.S. Information Agency from the federal civil service system.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller asked a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee to reject provisions of a House-passed bill which would put all civil service positions in the three agencies in the foreign service.

**He said in a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) that this would take away from employes job safeguards and appeals rights of the civil service system and the Veterans Preference Act.**

At the same time, Biemiller endorsed another provision of the House bill which would provide extra benefits to foreign service employes in "hazardous" areas.




**STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES** convention hears Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey declare that a strong economy and social progress at home are essential to the nation's leadership role in the world. The 1,300 delegates represented nearly 300,000 AFSCME members.

Membership Up 40,000:

# State, County Votes To Hike Per Capita

(Continued from Page 1)

Pres. Kennedy and reaffirmed by Pres. Johnson, "means as much to public employes as the Wagner Act means to workers in private industry."

Wurf, who was elected to his first term as president two years ago by a slim 21 votes out of 2,879 cast, was returned to office unopposed, along with the AFSCME's veteran secretary-treasurer, Gordon Chapman.

Under a new constitution adopted at a special convention last year, vice presidents for the first time were elected by delegates from the districts they represent. Eight of the 16 positions were contested with elections under way as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

**The convention approved, by overwhelming voice vote, a two-step raise in per capita for locals now paying 65 cents a month per member. The rate will go to 85 cents in July and to $1 next January. Locals chartered since 1960 are presently paying the $1.**

A dramatic episode in the convention hall demonstrated the intensity of the delegates' feeling that collective bargaining will lead public employment out of what Wurf termed the "depression psychology" of the 1930's.

The speaker was Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. He was warmly applauded throughout his address. But the convention hall erupted when the vice president declared: "You have a sympathetic Administration, one that recognizes your rights in collective bargaining."

At the words "collective bargaining," the delegates rose from their seats, cheering and applauding for minutes before allowing Humphrey to continue with his speech.

**Somewhat startled, the vice president commented: "I hope that every union in America is as enthusiastic about collective bargaining as this one is."**

Humphrey told the delegates that the United States must set an example at home of social progress and justice in order for its words to carry weight in the world.

"We have taken a big first step in the war on poverty. . . . We are going to have to try many approaches, and we are going to make some mistakes. . . . We are going to have to persist until we find the answer."

He also urged the delegates, while in Washington, to call on their congressmen and "zero in on some of the legislative programs" now before Congress.

The convention schedule anticipated the vice president's request. A series of regional breakfast meetings with members of Congress was on the agenda.

The union, which made its first national political endorsement just two years ago, heard Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, urge that political action be put "at the top of your agenda."

**"Nothing," he told the delegates, "is more important to you this year than the outcome of the elections." Right-wing groups, he warned, are preparing "for another assult on the labor movement" if they can come to power.**

In a series of reports to the convention, the union's leaders recited progress in meeting internal problems while stepping up the pace of new organization.

The executive board reported that sale of the union's building had produced funds to pay off a series of debts to other unions and that a controversial housing program was being phased out.

All but two of the "special arrangements" the union had for financial administration of councils have been ended and a functioning judicial panel has had jurisdiction over internal union appeals, the board said.

Wurf, in his keynote address, noted that he had come into office "with a very small margin of votes" and added:

"Those who supported me did not make demands that would have made the victory hollow, and those who opposed me worked like the devil to make sure that I had a successful term of office. I am very grateful for the unity."

In choosing to pay off its debts rather than "keep money in the bank", Wurf said, "we have just decided we are going to be a self-sufficient, self-administered union capable of carrying its responsibilities.

In working for the rights of public employes, he noted, the AFL-CIO and its Executive Council "have been on our side every inch of the way."

# Teen-Age Employment Seen Continuing Spurt

The radical improvement in job prospects for teen-agers during the past year will continue into the summer months, the Labor Dept. predicted on the basis of a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the year ending in January teen-age employment soared by 1.1 million—more than in the entire preceding 15 years, the BLS said in an article by Thomas E. Swanstrom of its Division of Labor Force Studies in its publication, Employment and Earnings.

"Employment of teen-agers will rise substantially between February and May, while the number who will be unemployed will not change markedly from the 700,000 level of February if the usual seasonal labor force patterns prevail," the article predicted.

**"Between May and June, however, both employment and unemployment will rise very sharply as young persons finish the school year and enter the labor market. Even with continued expansion of business activity, unemployment of teen-agers in June may total about 1.7 million, about 100,000 fewer than in June 1965.**

"However, their unemployment rate would be substantially lower than a year earlier because of the greatly increased number of teen-agers in the labor force this year."

The study notes that only about 1 million more young people 14 to 19 were employed in January 1965 than in January 1950. The increase of 1.1 million in the following year, however, boosted total teen-age employment to 5.7 million, and accounted for about half of the total increase in jobs, it adds.

However, the year-long spurt failed to make any noticeable dent in unemployment rates for non-white teen-age boys and girls. In the three months ending in January, the article points out, jobless rates were 24 percent for non-white boys and 31 percent for girls. The rates for white boys and girls both were 10 percent, down from 12.5 percent in January 1965.

The BLS attributed the improved employment picture to a gradual tightening in the job market "as an increasing demand for labor has run into a limited supply, while the reserve of experienced workers has gradually dwindled." As the reservoir of idle experienced workers was drained, it noted, employers found it "more and more necessary" to hire less efficient and less trained members of the labor force.

The BLS also said the special programs geared to the training or employment of young men and women constituted an additional factor in the employment increase.

## *Machinists Settle A 'Border Dispute'*

**Derby Line, Vt. — The American half of a plant on the U.S.-Canada border is back at work after a two-month strike.**

**Members of Machinists Local 1829 voted to accept contract terms offered by the Union Twist Drill Co. which were considerably better, the IAM said, than the company's first offer. They included a wage hike of 10 cents an hour, dues checkoff and maintenance of union membership, a half-day holiday on Vermont's town meeting day, and upgrading of 57 low-rated workers.**

**Members of IAM Local 1896, on the Quebec province side, were held to a cooling-off period under Canada's labor laws and did not strike, IAM Rep. Robert Day reported.**

# Senior Council Hails Pledge By Johnson

Pres. Johnson has proclaimed May as Senior Citizens Month and the National Council of Senior Citizens called on its 2 million members to kickoff a new drive for federal programs aimed at the needs of the elderly.

"The most hopeful note for older Americans" has been the President's pledge to seek a further increase in basic social security benefits next year said Council Pres. John W. Edelman.

**"Last year's benefit increase of 7 percent was scandalously inadequate," he said, urging labor, church, social and business groups to work for a doubling of present social security cash benefits "if our social insurance system is to have any future value."**

Federal agencies promoting Senior Citizens Month noted that nearly 18.5 million Americans are 65 and over. Daily, more than 3,800 U.S. residents reach the 65-year-old mark, they said.

## Kaiser Sharing Plan Sets Benefit Mark

Fontana, Calif. — Kaiser Steel Corp. employes will share in a record $574,000 pot under the long range sharing plan established by the company and the Steelworkers.

The March gain is equal to 69 cents for each hour worked. Of this, 32 cents per hour worked will be distributed to employes in cash.

# Baltimore Unions Back New Group Medical Plan

Baltimore, Md.—The labor-backed East Point Medical Center, a low-cost group practice operation designed to supplement Blue Cross-Blue Shield type coverage, has opened for business and is seeking to enroll members from trade union ranks.

The center is the first prepaid group health plan in Maryland. It was chartered as a non-profit organization by the state and has been licensed by the Maryland Insurance Dept.

The Auto Workers, active in setting it up, have started a drive among their 10,000 members in the Baltimore area. Other unions also are expected to participate.

Membership is open to those with Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage or commercial insurance which yields benefits comparable to those provided in UAW agreements with major employers in the area.

**Leonard Lesser, general counsel for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and president of the medical center, said that subscribers will pay a flat fee, usually $6 to $7 a month depending on the type of Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage they carry.**

"Between their Blue Cross-Blue Shield or other insurance coverage and their prepaid health care at East Point," he said, "persons or families who enroll will have just about all the health care protection they will require."

Both doctors and laymen are represented on the board of directors. The doctors provide service under contracts, with associated specialists to give clients broad health service.

The directors, in addition to Lesser, include Assistant Dir. B. W. Bothe of UAW Region 8 as secretary; Pres. Ellison Stockton of UAW Local 239, treasurer; Pres. John J. Bianco of UAW Local 678 and Pres. Carl Sigmon of UAW Local 738. Dr. Oscar M. Camp is medical director.

# Meany Assails Curbs on Public Employe Unions

Good labor-management relations in public employment won't come about through "court orders, punitive laws or artificial devices like compulsory arbitration," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany sent a message to the State, County & Municipal Employes convention "to emphasize again that the AFL-CIO wholeheartedly supports the efforts of local and state government employes to organize and protect their rights through collective bargaining."

**He praised as "a positive approach" the collective bargaining proposal drafted by a panel including union representatives and accepted by New York's Mayor John V. Lindsay.**

"It is designed to eliminate—not accentuate—the causes of conflict," Meany said.

It is his "guess," he commented, "that this approach will catch on. I think that the next few years will see more organization among state and local government workers; more and better collective bargaining, and less strife than ever before."

But this forward progress, Meany warned, could be set back if union members don't work to elect "the kind of public servants who share our faith that the future can be better than the past."

Unions can't "build little islands of security and growth in a sea of economic depression and social reaction," he said. A factor in the "remarkable growth" of public employe unionism is the "political change" that labor helped bring about.

In reiterating the labor movement's support of its public employe members, Meany told the convention, "I am also asking for your intensified support for the objectives of the labor movement as a whole."

The message from Meany, who is recuperating from an operation, was read to the convention by his executive assistant, Lane Kirkland.

*Up to $6,000 in Aid:*

# AFL-CIO Scholarship Awards Mark Program's Eighth Year

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The winners can go to any accredited college they select and can study anything they want. The amount of each grant is based on the actual cost involved during the winner's college year and the amount he or his family can provide.

In advising the winners of their selection, Meany expressed confidence that their study "will not only develop your outstanding abilities but will enrich our society as well."

"Since its inception," he continued, "the AFL-CIO has supported the establishment and improvement of our compulsory, free education system. Today, we feel that the multiple challenges of the complicated society we are living in requires the extension of the concept of federally-financed education into the realm of higher education. We believe that public education should be available to all for two years beyond high school."

Meany cited organized labor's advocacy of federally-financed college scholarships and other student aid to qualified high school graduates and added:

**"The AFL-CIO looks forward to the day when all young people will have the opportunity to develop the full measure of their capabilities, regardless of their financial status. In this interim period when so many young people are deprived of this opportunity, the AFL-CIO is happy to demonstrate its interest in furthering eduactional opportunities through our scholarship awards."**

Sketches of the winners follow:

**William K. Tomhave,** 18, Austin, Minn., graduates high in a class of 521 students at Austin High School and plans to enter Luther College (Decora, Iowa) to major in mathematics and choral music, looking forward to a career as a high school teacher. His father, William C. Tomhave, has been an active member of Packinghouse Workers Local 9 for the past 18 years and is a checker for the Hormel Co. in Austin. His mother doubles as homemaker and part-time cashier for the Northwest National Life Insurance Co. In high school his interests center on the school chorus in which he doubles as a conductor, and on athletics. He enjoys football, wrestles, and excels in the discus and shotput. He is active in the school's Latin Club.

**Ivy L. Thomas,** 17, Flint, Mich., finished close to the top in a class of 551 members at Flint Southwestern High School. She plans to enter Wellesley College to concentrate on psychology, with an eye to a future career as a child psychologist. Her mother, Mrs. Ivory Thomas, teaches retarded children and is a member of Local 435 of the American Federation of Teachers. Her father has a heart condition which keeps him from working. She has written poetry for the school magazine and is a member of the Writers' Club. She plays the piano, the French horn and the trumpet and is vice president of the Jazz Club, secretary of the French Club and a vice president of a national sorority, Xinos.

**William W. Boyd,** 18, Mobile, Ala., who will graduate from W. P. Davidson High School in Mobile, heads the list in scholastic achievement in a class of 366 students. He plans to enter Harvard University to concentrate on physics and mathematics, looking forward to a career in teaching physics at the college level. His father, Bill Morgan Boyd, is a brakeman on the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway and is a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge 1128. Young Boyd works after school hours from 4 to 9 p.m., seven days a week, at a drive-in. He received a scholarship to the Alabama American Legion Boys' State last year, and had the highest score of 565 participants. He is an avid coin collector and enjoys golf, tennis, swimming and music. He is a member of the National Honor Society, Spanish Club and the Key Club at his school. He earned varsity letters in football, basketball, baseball and track before starting work at the drive-in.

**Belinda Y. Wong,** 17, Aiea, Hawaii, will graduate from St. Andrew's Priory High School in Honolulu, finishing third in her class. She has chosen Stanford University and plans to major in European history with a view toward a career in government service. Her father, Alfred En Chong Wong, was an active member of Iron Workers Local 742 before entering the U.S. Navy 25 years ago. Her mother worked for some years in an organized bakery to help both her two daughters go on to college. Miss Wong is interested in a wide range of subjects including languages and English literature as well as history. She is a sports enthusiast and is a member of the Student Council, the Camera Club and the National Honor Society.

**Julia G. Webb,** 16, Jackson, Miss., graduates from the William B. Murrah High School in Jackson, ninth in a class of 530 students. She plans to attend Vanderbilt University and major in languages with a view to a teaching career. Her father is deceased and her mother, Mrs. Imogene Lyon Webb, works as a cashier and a homemaker for her two children. Miss Webb is an enthusiastic reader, especially enjoying historical novels, poetry and books on the Civil War. She is copy editor of the school yearbook and worked in the high school office for the past three years. Her hobby is sewing and she has designed and made many of her own clothes for the last seven years. She likes all music, but is especially fond of folk music.

**William E. Wainer,** 18, Brunswick, Me., graduates from Brunswick High School third in a class of 288 students. He plans to enter Bowdoin College where he expects to major in history, which he hopes later to teach. His father, Edward W. Wainer, works as a produce manager and has an insurance agency in addition. His mother is a homemaker for their family, which includes four children. He has been editor-in-chief of the high school paper and during the past spring spent much time researching the state of labor-management relations in preparation for a debate on the subject.

**CITATIONS** for outstanding service were presented to three union leaders at the New York City AFL-CIO's annual community services and rehabilitation institute. While 800 delegates applauded, citations were given by the council itself to Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers (right) and by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped to Chairman Michael Sampson (left) of the council's community services committee, and Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. The Greater New York Fund was institute co-sponsor.

# Truth in Labeling Urged For 'Canned' Editorials

Congress should give "serious consideration" to requiring publications to identify the real source of "canned" editorials, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) declared.

Thompson urged his colleagues in the House to read an article by Ray Deninson in the March issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist which revealed how "right-to-work" lobbyists had paid self-described news service to distribute editorial material opposing repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

**Identical editorials and supposed news items appeared in hundreds of newspapers from coast to coast—with no clue to the reader "that the views being presented had been paid for by an organization with a direct personal stake in the issue."**

Thompson also put into the Congressional Record an editorial from Publishers' Auxiliary, a newspaper trade publication, which termed the use of unlabeled canned editorials a "betrayal" of the reader. He insterted also a sales brochure from an editorial service which distributes promotional material from clients tailored as news and feature stories.

Thompson commented: "I am not so naive as to think we can eliminate the use of canned editorials, but I do think serious consideration should be given to a requirement that they be labeled as such, and that those who have bought and paid for the editorial space be identified."

By coincidence, as Thompson was warning the House of the growing use of "canned" opinion in newspapers, the National Association of Manufacturers was reporting to its members on its success in influencing weekly newspapers.

The NAM bulletin said more than 3,500 weekly editors receive its Industrial Press Service, which in-

**The conservative business organization reported: "The pick-up is phenomenal—space you couldn't buy."**

It added that its press service "has constantly reminded the weekly newspaper that Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act should be retained."

## *Clothing Workers' Fund To Open Child Centers*

**Baltimore, Md.—The Health & Welfare Fund of the Clothing Workers Baltimore Regional Joint Board will open three pre-school child care centers for the children of working mothers.**

**The centers, believed the first supported as joint labor- management projects, will be located in Baltimore, Chambersburg, Pa., and a third community to be selected. The joint board represents some 16,000 ACWA members in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Pennsylvania.**

**Sam Nocella, joint board manager, said the centers will care for tots two to six years old, and that the union expects them "to serve as models for similar facilities throughout the nation."**

**The Health & Welfare Fund is supported by management and labor and will be expanded to handle the child care program, Nocella said.**

# *Hot Races Shape Up In Six More States*

The political picture came into sharper focus in several states as major candidates filed or indicated they would file for governor or senator.

Rep. Carlton R. Sickles, serving his second term as congressman at large from Maryland, entered the race for the Democratic nomination for governor. A former labor attorney, Sickles is expected to campaign strongly as spokesman for younger urban and suburban voters seeking to wrest power from the old-line rural Democratic organization.

**Sickles, who has won two previous statewide races by healthy majorities, faces major opposition from State Atty. Gen. Thomas B. Finan. The Republican nominee for governor is expected to be a Baltimore County GOP leader, Spiro T. Agnew.**

Former Rep. Brooks Hays resigned as a consultant to Pres. Johnson to enter the Arkansas Democratic primary for governor. His opponents will include Dale Alford, who ran successfully against him as a segregationist "independent" in 1950 and served two House terms; recently resigned State Supreme Court Justice Jim Johnson and State Rep. Kenneth S. Sulcer. Incumbent Gov. Orval E. Faubus, elected to six successive terms, announced last month he would not seek the office again.

A onetime Faubus ally, James T. Karam, stated publicly that he was shifting to the Republican Party. Indications were that he might run against Winthrop Rockefeller for the GOP nomination for governor.

In Montana, Gov. Tim Babcock, a leader of the Goldwater wing of the Republicans in 1964, announced he would run for the Senate against incumbent Democratic Sen. Lee Metcalf next November.

Democratic Sen. James O. Eastland, Judiciary Committee chairman, filed for a fifth successive term from Mississippi. In the past an automatic winner, he faces wholesale defections of conservative Democrats to a rising state Republican Party and may be seriously challenged by GOP Rep. Prentiss Walker, elected in 1964 when Barry Goldwater swept the state.

**In Georgia, the way was apparently being cleared for a parallel effort of Goldwater Republicans to challenge the long-established Democratic organization by running Rep. Howard H. Calloway, also elected in 1964, for governor. Stephen Pace, Jr., son of a onetime Democratic member of Congress, announced a shift to the GOP amid speculation he would file for Calloway's House seat.**

In New York, incumbent Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was conceded renomination for a third term after a period in which he faced a possible challenge from Sen. Jacob K. Javits. Rockefeller accepted, with some chilliness, an offer of aid from former Rep. William E. Miller, Goldwater's running-mate for the vice presidency two years ago.

## V. O. Gardner Dies, Headed Rail Union

St. Louis—Vernon O. Gardner, president of the Railway Telegraphers from 1939 to 1946, was buried here after services attended by top officers of his union, now the Transportation-Communication Employes. Aged 89 at his death, Gardner started work as a telegrapher in 1902 and became a union officer in 1924.

In a message of sympathy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said Gardner "served his fellow workers" and the labor movement "well and faithfully."

### *Withholding Change Effective May 1*

**The amount of federal income tax withheld from paychecks will change after May 1—to a bigger deduction for higher-paid workers and a lower deduction for low-paid workers.**

**The change neither increases nor decreases the amount of tax actually due. Its purpose is to bring the amount withheld closer to the tax owed at the end of the year.**

*Labor Urges More Funds:*

# Pressing Need Cited For School Aid Hike

Organized labor urged Congress to continue and expand federal aid to elementary and secondary education, particularly by increasing appropriations.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the education subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee that the "great educational strides" of the 89th Congress need to be carried further.

"More remains to be accomplished, and it would be a grave disservice to America's future to curtail the programs enacted thus far or even to freeze them at their present levels," he said. "The AFL-CIO does not for one moment accept the argument that anything in the present international situation necessitates lower expenditures at home for the health, education and well-being of our people."

**What is "most needed," Biemiller testified, is an increase in federal funds for local school districts from "considerably less than 10 percent of all such outlays to about 25 percent. He noted that spokesmen for large cities, for suburban communities and for rural areas have each called for added support to meet their special problems.**

**"All of these arguments are convincing," he commented.**

The AFL-CIO spokesman warmly supported a proposed rise in the basis for fund distribution from the present standard—the number of children in families with $2,000 or less income—to a $3,000 income figure. He recalled that the latter had been the labor movement's original recommendation.

However, Biemiller opposed a parallel provision to eliminate incentive grants to school districts which increase their budgets. He acknowledged that problems had arisen in the actual operation of the incentive program, but expressed the hope that "Congress will try to work out the problems rather than discard the program."

He also called for four-year authorization for all programs begun under the Elementary & Secondary School Act of 1965, on the grounds that "school districts must be able to make reasonably long-range plans . . . to better fulfill the purposes of the legislation."

**Biemiller vigorously defended the impacted aid program, which helps school districts where there are large concentrations of federal military and civilian personnel. He opposed Administration plans to cut back the program and called instead for expansion of the impact approach to problems of rapid growth or of economic decline; to school segregation, whether by court order or voluntarily undertaken, and to rural areas.**

"We are confident that this Congress, having set forth on a major program of federal support for elementary and secondary education, will share our view that programs now in existence should be strengthened and improved, rather than being curtailed and phased out," he said.

Biemiller expressed concern about another bill before the subcommittee, which would place full responsibility for federally-assisted adult education programs in the public schools. He said the public schools' adult education people had often proved ineffective in reaching adults who are most in need of basic education, and that those in the South "simply do not have any mechanism for dealing with the eductional needs for adult Negroes, particularly in the rural areas." He suggested "additional consideration" by the subcommittee of the bill's proposals.

In a related area Biemiller sent a letter thanking Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) for the effort he has led "to restore to meaningful levels the appropriations for the school milk and school lunch programs. "Both these programs have had the full support of the AFL-CIO since their inception," he said.

**Biemiller said the AFL-CIO favors Administration proposals to provide pre-school breakfasts and summer lunches for the neediest pupils but doesn't believe the money should be taken from existing programs.**

"Good nutrition is a basic need of all children," he said, "and we fully support your efforts to restore funds for this purpose."

# Peace Corps Issues Appeal For Craftsmen

The Peace Corps is looking for skilled building trades craftsmen for programs in 46 nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Dir. Jack Vaughn said training programs for volunteers are scheduled for this summer. The corps is particularly interested in applicants "with solid journeyman experience" and there is no upper age limit.

**Plumbers for Iran and carpenters for Somalia are examples of projects for which volunteers are being recruited.**

The volunteers will teach by demonstration, showing workers in their host countries skills they need to help build their nations.

**EXPANDED FEDERAL AID** to schools was urged by the AFL-CIO at Senate hearings. Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), chairman of the subcommittee on education, welcomes AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin.

**CHARTER OF AFFILIATION** with AFL-CIO is presented by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to the federation's 129th affiliate, the National Association of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes. Left to right, union Pres. William D. Dolphus; Legislative Rep. Ross A. Messer; Schnitzler, and Sec.-Treas. James D. Burke. Founded 27 years ago, the union represents maintenance employes in many cities. Dolphus is stationed in St. Louis, other top officers in Washington, D. C.

# House Votes To Strengthen Job Bias Law

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ly one-sided floor debate by four other members of the committee —Democrats Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.), sponsor of the measure, and John H. Dent (Pa.), along with Republicans Alphonzo Bell (Calif.) and Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.).

The bill also mandates the commission to conduct a continuing survey of apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs, where Powell charged "outrageous discrimination" can be found.

**The House rejected an amendment by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) which would have separated the investigative and judicial functions of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. Goodell cited as a precedent the division of NLRB functions between the general counsel and the board.**

On the eve of the vote, the House Republican Policy Committee issued a statement criticizing consideration of the bill "at this time" and complaining that hearings were not "adequate." Most GOP members, nevertheless, voted for the bill. The sharpest criticism in debate came from a southern Republican, Rep. Glenn Andrews (D-Ala.), who termed it "totalitarian." But Andrews noted that he does not agree with any fair employment legislation.

The bill now goes to the Senate and there appeared to be a possibility that its provisions might be considered along with White House legislative recommendations on other areas of civil rights.

# Frank Sheehan, TWU Leader, Dies

New York — Funeral services were held here for Frank Sheehan, an international vice president of the Transport Workers, who died on Apr. 26.

Sheehan, 55, was described by the union's officers as "a dedicated trade unionist who forever fought for the dignity of working people." TWU Utility Local 101 issued a statement praising him as a founder of the local who helped end "sweatshop conditions."

He is survived by his wife, Frances, and a son.

Sheehan was one of five TWU officials jailed with the late Michael J. Quill during the New York transit strike early this year.

# *Funds For Rent Plan Approved by Senate*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

McKinley Dirksen to curtail another new program awaiting funds to get under way—the Teachers Corps.

As authorized by Congress last year, the federal government would pay 90 percent of the salaries of teaching teams sent into poverty areas at the request of local authorities, with the local school districts paying the remaining 10 percent. Dirksen sought to change this to a 50-50 ratio. His amendment was rejected, 64-22.

In other areas, Democrats and Republicans joined to boost funds for several popular programs above the amount recommended by the President.

**The House passed a $6.9 billion agricultural appropriation by a 366-23 vote which rejected White House cuts in the school milk and school lunch programs. School milk money was boosted from a budget request of $21 million to $103 million and school lunch subsidies raised from a budgeted $138 million to $197 million. The higher amounts were strongly supported by the AFL-CIO.**

On this bill, Republicans refrained from offering the across-the-board 5 percent cut the GOP has sought in all appropriations.

A package of education bills took a big step forward with approval by the House Education & Labor Committee. These include:

- A five-year extension of the federal program of construction and operating subsidies to public libraries, with spending authority sharply increased. The AFL-CIO had testified in strong support of the measure, which is sponsored by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.). It includes new programs for exchange of books and resources by libraries and special services for schools for the handicapped.
- Authorization for a new summer school lunch program.
- **A three-year extension of the college aid program with grants for undergraduate facilities construction rising from $453 million in fiscal 1967 to $900 million in fiscal 1969. Grants for graduate facilities would rise over the same period from $60 million to $120 million.**

The committee also rejected the Administration proposal to phase out the student loan program under the National Defense Education Act and substitute guarantees for private loans.

- Authorization for a new three-year program for college international study projects which had been sought by the President and endorsed by the AFL-CIO in testimony.

The committee expects to complete action shortly on an extension of the elementary and secondary school program.

4-30-66

# Labor Backs Health Plans Building Aid

Federal mortgage insurance and loans for group medical and dental facilities will help "lower the cost and raise the quality of medical and dental care," the AFL-CIO said.

The federation filed a statement with the Senate Banking & Currency Committee strongly supporting the Administration's Group Practice Facilities bill.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in an accompanying letter to the committee that non-profit, consumer-sponsored group health programs "have made an outstanding record of providing quality health services at a reasonable cost."

**He noted that profit-making group practices can obtain financing through the Small Business Administration as well as private sources. But non-profit health plans cannot obtain small business loans "and private financing has been all but impossible," Biemiller said.**

The AFL-CIO statement pointed out that group health programs make available to the patient the many specialist skills of modern medicine.

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# Profit Boom Stirs Warning On State of U. S. Economy

**AMERICAN FLAG** is carried beside that of Viet Nam as members of the Plantation Workers Federation march in a May Day parade in Saigon. Their banner reads: "Welcome the international cooperation of labor movements in free and democratic countries for labor promotion and social progress in Viet Nam." The union is the second largest affiliate of the Viet Nam Confederation of Labor.

## *White House Aide Cautions Business*

The rise in profits in the first three months of 1966 "substantially exceeds" the rise in wages and salaries, the Administration declared.

A further rise in the share of profits in the national income, the top White House economist said, would raise the question of whether "it is in the interest either of the health of the nation's economy or in the interest of business itself."

**The profits situation was laid out in a speech by Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, to the 54th annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington.**

Ackley told the assembled businessmen that profits after taxes in the fourth quarter of 1965 were up more than 88 percent over the level of early 1961 and "were providing the highest sustained rate of return on owners' equity in our modern history."

**Wages Static**

Citing Wall Street Journal figures for the first quarter of 1966 showing a 12 percent rise over the same quarter a year earlier, he drew the comparison with weekly spendable income of the average factory worker in March 1966—unchanged from a year earlier in terms of constant dollars—and said:

**Does anyone imagine that labor will continue to show moderation in its wage demands when price and profit margins are continually rising?"**

On prices and profits, Ackley noted that "earnings figures make it clear that, on the average, the margin over costs has been advancing. Either prices have been raised more than costs, or prices have not been reduced where costs have fallen."

The largest part of recent increases in consumer prices, the White House economist declared,

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## Powell Shift Stalls Vote On Site Bill

A last-minute switch by House Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N. Y.) upset plans to bring the on-site picketing bill to an immediate vote in the House.

The legislation, which would give building trades unions the right to picket at a multi-employer construction site, is a top priority goal of the AFL-CIO. It has Administration endorsement, a long history of bipartisan support, approval from the House Labor Committee and clearance from the Rules Committee.

**A day before the bill was scheduled for House floor action, Speaker John W. McCormack told newsmen that Powell had suddenly switched signals.**

He quoted from a letter Powell sent him in which the Labor Committee chairman said he was now "unalterably opposed" to the bill and would not call it up in the House. Powell also complained that the Senate had not started action on the bill and said there was "doubt" it would pass.

*(Continued on Page 2)*

*After 10 Years:*

## Unionism Returns To O'Sullivan Plant

Winchester, Va.—Workers at the plant of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. here—the site of a classic union-busting effort under the Taft-Hartley Act in the 1950s—voted to be represented by a labor union for the first time in nearly a decade.

The vote, in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board among 505 eligible employes, was 325 for the Auto Workers, 137 against, with six votes challenged.

**Only a handful remained in the O'Sullivan workforce of the hundreds who struck the plant during a contract dispute 10 years ago. Others who stayed out while the labor movement conducted a nationwide boycott against the struck plant's products were not on hand to enjoy the victory.**

All but 37 of the eligible workers voted in the election. The UAW polled 64 percent of the eligible vote, 70.5 percent of the valid votes cast.

The organizing campaign was brief and vigorous. An AFL-CIO staff member, in town for a campaign at a nearby plant, passed out union leaflets at the gates and was contacted by workers who said they were tired of their non-union status.

**Time Was Right**

Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton of the AFL-CIO's Baltimore office assigned staff members and met with a 30-member in-plant committee which reported the time was right for a union organizing campaign.

Cards were signed by a majority, an NLRB election petition was filed and a date set after a three-week campaign. The UAW was the only union on the ballot, the Rubber

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## House Passes Expanded Aid For Colleges

With rare unanimity, the House approved a stepped-up three-year extension of federal aid to colleges with spending authority going up each year.

The $3 billion authorization bill was passed by unanimous voice vote, with Democrats and Republicans vieing in its praise. There was not an echo of the fierce controversy which had surrounded the issue until the breakthrough legislation was passed in 1963.

**Construction grants for under-**

*(Continued on Page 10)*

## *Labor Backs Foreign Aid Extension*

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to approve a five-year foreign-aid program, warning that "the Communist enemy can never be defeated by military means alone."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that American labor is prepared to support expenditures "well above" the budget requests to overcome political instability and poverty in developing nations.

**"One of the lessons of Viet Nam," Biemiller said, "is that lags in social and economic development produce political instability, poverty and frustrations which invite Communist aggression."**

He pointed out that the $2.46 billion sought for economic aid during the coming year and $900 million for military aid represents less than one-half of 1 percent of the nation's national product — contrasted with the 1 percent goal suggested in a United Nations resolution which the U.S. supported.

"We recognize that aid totals must depend on availability of sound projects and on existence of suitable political conditions in the recipient countries," Biemiller noted. "Nevertheless, it seems clear that one-half of 1 percent of our wealth is not enough for a program which offers so much hope for

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## Alabama Voting Shows Moderates Fragmented

Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, wife of segregationist Gov. George C. Wallace, walked away with the Alabama Democratic nomination to succeed her husband, getting an absolute majority over nine opponents in the May 3 primary.

Wallace ran his wife for the nomination because the state constitution prohibited him from seeking a second consecutive term for himself. He and Mrs. Wallace made it clear in the campaign that she was seeking the nomination, in essence, as a stand-in and that her husband intended to continue to direct the state's affairs.

**The November general election, however, shapes up as less of a certainty for Democratic candidates than in the past. Republican Rep. James D. Martin, elected in 1964 as a backer of Barry Goldwater, has announced he will seek nomination for governor at the GOP state convention next month.**

Martin came within 8,000 votes of defeating veteran Democratic Sen. Lister Hill when he made his first try for office in 1962 and is considered a formidable campaigner. The Democratic Party in the state is in turmoil, with veteran Democratic organization figures shifting openly to the GOP.

The anti-Wallace elements among

*(Continued on Page 11)*

**DIFFERING VIEWS** on strikes by public employes were voiced at the State, County & Municipal Employes convention by Pres. Jerry Wurf (left) and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. But both stressed the key role of collective bargaining in settling disputes in public as well as private employment.

# Defiant Notice Brings Crackdown by NLRB

A company president who posted his own defiant notice alongside a National Labor Relations Board settlement agreement has been ordered to sign and post a new notice, free of any threats or scornful attitudes.

The wording of the second notice to employes, posted by Pres. H. D. "Breezy" Wynn of the Southern Athletic Co., Inc., on a bulletin board at the Knoxville, Tenn., clothing plant, was a "clear expression" of Wynn's "personal disdain" for a board-approved settlement of unfair labor practice charges lodged by the Clothing Workers against the company, and of employe rights, the board said.

**Pledge Required**

Since Wynn was the "sole perpetrator" of the unfair practices which the firm agreed to discontinue, and because he was "personally identified" with the company's unlawful conduct, the NLRB said Wynn, must make this pledge:

"We will not post any notice that would modify, alter or vitiate this notice."

Last Nov. 22 an NLRB trial examiner ruled that Wynn violated his own company's agreement not to interfere with or threaten employes when he posted this notice alongside an agreement of settlement signed by another company official:

"The NOTICE appearing beside this one DOES NOT reflect a change in the attitude of 'Breezy' Wynn. It would be unwise and dangerous for anyone to believe they can let up on their work and . . . otherwise deliberately hurt this company without losing their jobs.

**"The Union is not running this plant. 'Breezy' Wynn is running it! If you don't believe it, ask those people who were laid off back in August of last year that the union tried to get back wages for!**

"You don't need a union here to be treated right. Those few employes who keep on being involved with the union had better do some serious thinking about that!"

Upholding the examiner, the board agreed that management broke the law by threatening to fire an employe for union activity, by stating it would "never sign a contract with a union" and by other acts, including the notice by Wynn.

**The "coercive impact" of Wynn's notice is even more apparent, the NLRB said, when read along with the other notice containing employer assurances that such threats would not be made.**

The settlement was set aside by the board and Wynn was ordered to sign a new notice.

# Powell Switch Delays Action On Situs Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

McCormack, who has been a strong supporter of the legislation, replied tartly to Powell that the bill had been scheduled for floor action at Powell's own request.

"You asked me to schedule the bill and I did so," McCormack wrote. "You also assured me personally you will call the bill up when reached."

**On this bill, as on the 14(b) repeal bill last year, Powell has attached various conditions for moving the legislation ahead—including prior action on the fair employment bill which recently passed the House. But, as a New York Times account noted, his conditions "have continually shifted."**

The sidetracking of the legislation came as members of 30 employers groups, banded together as the National Action Committee, were on their way to Washington to mobilize a last-ditch fight against the site picketing bill.

**Key to Effective Bargaining:**

# *State, County Union Affirms Insistence on Right to Strike*

**By David L. Perlman**

Public employes—with few exceptions—must have the right to strike in order for collective, bargaining to function effectively, the State, County & Municipal Employes declared.

Delegates to the union's 16th convention unanimously reaffirmed the AFSCME's strike policy in a resolution which came to the floor after a lively, friendly and unscheduled debate.

The participants: Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf.

**Wirtz, in his speech to the convention, agreed with the union's opposition to punitive anti-strike laws for public employes—with a qualification. He criticized the "unfairness, absurdity and ineffectiveness" of outlawing strikes by public employes without providing "alternative" procedures for settling disputes such as fact-finding, mediation and arbitration.**

Furthermore, Wirtz said, he couldn't go along with the union's distinction that law enforcement officers shouldn't strike but that other groups of public workers should have the right to do so. "Every government function is essential," Wirtz said, "or the government shouldn't be doing it."

Wurf, in reply, stressed that the union "does not want the right to strike for the sake of striking."

**Easy Out**

He told Wirtz, however, that when there is no possibility of a strike agency heads find it "much easier to tell us no than to have the guts to tell the city council that it has to raise taxes to pay employes decently."

Nor can the union agree that a strike of "park employes in Brooklyn" is in the same category as a strike of policemen.

**"Every repressive law that has ever been passed to prevent us from striking generally led to a strike," Wurf declared, "and generally made it almost impossible to settle the strike quickly because we had to find a way around this unreasonable statute."**

Other major resolutions passed by the convention:

- Opposed the "unrealistic and unworkable" wage guidelines of the Council of Economic Advisers.
- Gave "wholehearted" support to COPE.
- Urged "passage of anti-lie-detector legislation on the local, state and federal levels," terming polygraph tests "unreliable" and an "infringement of personal liberty."
- Called for passage of the wage-hour bill pending in the House, praised the "breakthrough" inclusion of hospital workers and urged future amendment of the law to include Panamanians working for the Canal Zone government.
- Endorsed home rule for the District of Columbia.

The convention also called for state review boards to ferret out and eliminate "discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin" in all public employment.

Earlier the delegates gave an ovation to civil rights leader Bayard Rustin who told them the alliance between unions and civil rights groups isn't based on "love and affection. . . . Alliances are made amongst people who have a mutual interest and must rely upon one another."

"If you will look at what the poor need and what the Negro most grieviously needs . . . it begins to sound exactly like the legislative program of the AFL-CIO, only we want a little more," Rustin declared.

"The Negroes have to fight to repeal 14(b), not because George Meany is a nice man, but because in every state where they have it, wages are lowest for us.

**"You have got to have a $2 minimum wage. . . . It would bring a hundred times more into the coffers of the Negro and white working poor than the war on poverty would do in the next 20 years.**

"We need extended coverage for millions more workers, and that is not because the AFL-CIO has got it written in its program, but because when you look at those who are not covered, they end up being Puerto Ricans, poor black people and poor white people."

The convention also heard Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers praise the two-way cooperation between the unions, ranging from SIU support on the picket lines of striking New York City welfare workers to AFSCME backing of the Seafarers in Chicago. The union presented Hall a plaque citing his "fraternity and friendship."

The convention, which had returned Wurf and Sec.-Treas. Gordon Chapman to office unanimously, raised the president's salary to $27,500 and that of the secretary-treasurer to $22,500. It also elected 16 vice presidents to an enlarged executive board. Elections, for the first time, were by regional caucuses.

**Officers Named**

Incumbents re-elected were N. B. Crippen, Northwestern District; Ruby Wicker, Western; Rev. Albert Blatz, North Central; Don McCullar, Southwestern; Steve Clark, Wisconsin; Harry Gray, New York, and James A. Broyer, Northern New England.

New board members chosen were George Hammond, Rocky Mountain District; Arthur Hamm, Midwestern; Charles Hungate, Central; William J. Charron, Michigan; Ethelrie Harper, Mideastern; Lee Tafel, Southeastern; William J. McEntee, Eastern; William Czuckrey, Southern New England, and Santurnin G. Mauge, a Panamanian, for the Caribbean area, consisting of Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone.

# Coast Seminar Explores Bargaining with Navy

The techniques of negotiating better contracts for employes of naval shipyards in the West were explored in depth at a Collective Bargaining Seminar in Santa Rosa, Calif., sponsored by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

The session was the second in a series, the first having been held for East Coast shipyards in Washington.

Participating were 40 international union representatives and members of collective bargaining committees in naval yards at San Diego, Long Beach, San Francisco and Mare Island, Calif.; Bremerton, Wash., and Pearl Harbor, H.I.

The students attempted to determine what union contracts with the federal government have in common with contracts in private industry, and how they differ. They also studied the craft of bargaining, how to deal with management psychologically, and how to express a contract demand in the language of a contract clause. Sample clauses were drafted in small workshop sessions, then discussed in general meetings.

**Represented were members of the Boiler Makers, Carpenters, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Operating Engineers, Laborers, Machinists, Painters, Pattern Makers, Sheet Metal Workers and Technical Engineers.**

The seminar was opened with addresses of welcome by MTD Pres. B. A. Gritta and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel V. Flanagan. The faculty was headed by Assistant Dir. Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and included MTD Research Dir. Paul R. Hutchings; William Kuhl, research and education director of the Boiler Makers, and Henry T. Wilson, director of the Laborers Federal Employes Dept.

**CONTRACT CLAUSES** were debated in and out of classes during the Collective Bargaining Seminar conducted by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. for West Coast naval shipyard union representatives. Presiding over his al fresco session were MTD Research Dir. Paul R. Hutchings (right) and AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. Otto Pragan (in white shirt). Pragan directed the school, which was held in the Marine Cooks & Stewards Center in Santa Rosa, Calif.

*'Substantial' Hike Sought:*

# CWA Contract Goals Reject Wage Guide

The collective bargaining policy committee of the Communications Workers instructed union negotiators to seek "substantial" increases in contract benefits this year for 400,000 telephone and allied workers "even though they may exceed the 3.2 percent guideline" set by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

In a resolution adopted at a three-day Washington conference the 64-member committee of rank-and-file workers and CWA leaders charged that the guideline is largely responsible for a "wrong-way" distribution between the income of workers and profits in recent years.

**Members set bargaining goals for 1966 after hearing CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne report: "We are not going to have our lives tied to a decimal point in a guideline that is also an absolute ceiling."**

Three-year contracts covering most CWA members employed by the Bell Telephone System will expire between September 1966 and February 1967. To replace them the union will seek:

- A "substantial wage increase," the amount not specified.
- Further narrowing of wage differentials between towns and areas, with rates measured by a key city and job classification from which to rank all other city and job classifications.
- Inclusion of all work locations in the same labor market area in the same wage band, with no more than six wage bands for the country and no more than $4 between bands.
- Elimination of all social security deductions from pension calculations; increasing all minimum pensions to $125 a month; reducing the years of service needed to retire on pension; introducing survivors' rights where they do not already exist under pension plans.

**The committee called for sweeping job structure changes, many of them geared to the creation of higher-paying job classifications for work on new types of automated equipment.**

Job upgradings will be asked for clerical workers, particularly those involved in computer operations. Increased pay differentials will be sought for service assistants. The committee also asked elimination of "oppressive overtime" work.

**Bell Deductions**

At one time, the committee said, the Bell system deducted all social security payments from the pensions of retired workers. CWA has reduced these deductions to one-third and now seeks to eliminate the deduction entirely, it said.

Life and health insurance, fully paid by the company, will be sought along with vacation improvements, reduction in the workday of telephone operators, and provisions for more stable labor-management relations.

**The union announced it will also ask for standardized work practices for blue-collar and white-collar employes of Western Electric Co., Bell's manufacturing arm. This includes elimination of time clocks, and putting all workers on a salaried basis.**

For operators the union will ask a seven-hour work day, including two 15-minute relief periods.

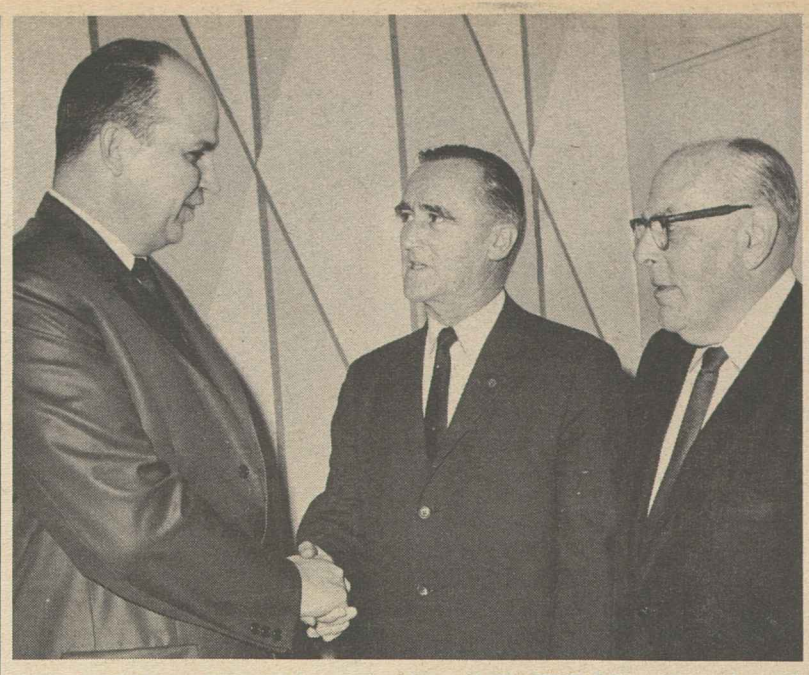
For directory advertising workers, the CWA seeks higher commissions and other job improvements.

The committee, citing the high number—62 percent—of grievances won by the union, noted that many disputes apparently are being processed to higher levels when they could be settled by first-line supervision and local CWA officers.

The committee's final resolution was that "collective bargaining will become a 365-day per year function of each individual CWA member."

## Scholarship to Spur Rehabilitation Career

New York — Patricia Spirn, daughter of Harold Spirn, a member of Clothing Workers Local 10, has been named winner of the 1966 Rehabilitation Careers Scholarship Award of the National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services.



**WELCOME** to New Orleans is given AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, center, by Pres. Victor Bussie, left, of the Louisiana AFL-CIO, and Pres. A. P. "Pat" Stoddard of the New Orleans central body at annual meeting of the New Orleans United Fund. As president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, Beirne saluted labor and other groups for surpassing the 1966 fund goal despite "mammoth demands" for aid to victims of Hurricane Betsy. Beirne is Communications Workers president.

# *GM Discount Curb Held Trade Restraint*

The General Motors Corp. violated the anti-trust laws by engaging in a "classic conspiracy in restraint of trade" to block sales of its cars by discount dealers in the Los Angeles area, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled.

The unanimous decision reversed a lower court ruling exculpating GM in a suit brought by the Justice Dept. to enjoin the practice. However, it did not rule on the government's claim that the company's dealership franchise contracts violate the anti-trust laws when used to prevent sales at discounts. Nor did it rule on the validity of unilateral action by GM to enforce such contracts.

The case goes back to 1960 when about a dozen franchised dealers sold cars to discount houses, which in turn sold them to the public at prices under those demanded by the dealers. Three dealers' associations protested to GM.

**The firm quickly persuaded the offending dealers to agree not to sell to discount houses. Justice Abe Fortas, who wrote the opinion, observed that they were "treated to unprecedented individual confrontations" with the Chevrolet regional manager, Roy Cash. He recalled that one dealer testified Cash told him: "I can tell them to stop something. If they don't do it . . . I can knock their teeth down their throats."**

"The protection of price competition from conspiratorial restraint is an object of special solicitude under the anti-trust laws," said Fortas' opinion. "We cannot respect that solicitude by closing our eyes to the effect upon price competition of the removal from the market, by a combination or conspiracy of a class of traders."

**Sherman Act Cited**

"Nor do we propose to construe the Sherman Act to prohibit conspiracies to fix prices at which competitors may sell, but to allow conspiracies or combinations to put competitors out of business entirely."

Because of the court's failure to rule on the validity of the dealer contracts or on unilateral enforcement action by GM, the decision is not expected to lead to an immediate boom in the discount selling of autos. In a separate concurring opinion, Justice John M. Harlan expressed the belief that GM "is not precluded" from enforcing the "location clause" by unilateral action, but the courts would have to decide before the way to large-scale discount operations would be clear.

Justice Dept. spokesmen said that in the past, discount sales of autos have been made only in sections where competition is at a minimum and where prices have become "inflated."

GM and other auto manufacturers withheld comment pending detailed study of the decision.

# CSA Meeting To Focus on Family Needs

Community-based action to meet emergency human needs will be the subject of a four-day AFL-CIO conference in Washington, May 16 through 19.

The 11th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services will examine the unmet needs of families stricken by personal or natural disasters and map a program of education and action to meet them through the cooperation of local unions and their members with other community agencies.

**Attending the conference at the International Inn will be 400 union representatives who participate in community service programs in their states and communities. Leaders in health, welfare, disaster aid and consumer problems have also been invited.**

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Service Activities, announced that conference topics will include debt counselling, money management, community disaster aid, unemployment relief and strike assistance. Special emphasis will be placed on how unions and union members can more effectively draw together all community help in finding emergency solutions to emergency problems, he said.

The conference will conclude with the annual Murray-Green award dinner May 19, at which Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Shriver will be honored with a joint award for their work in behalf of retarded children. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, will present the award.

# O'Sullivan Workers Bring Unionism Back

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Workers having agreed not to assert their interest in their former unit.

**AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher welcomed the O'Sullivan workers back into the labor movement and expressed his appreciation to the UAW and the URW.**

The two affiliates, he said, "displayed the finest example of trade union statesmanship, fraternal cooperation, and commitment to the best interests of the workers."

Kircher stressed the claim the URW could have made because of its former status as the legal bargaining agent, its support of a lengthy and costly strike and a sustained boycott. In waiving its primary organizing rights, he said, the rubber union was "clearly motivated by a concern for the welfare of the workers which it placed above the union's legitimate claim."

The new UAW unit will draft contract proposals after the election result is certified by the NLRB, Staff Rep. Cecil Strickland said. Management has until May 9 to contest the conduct of the election.

The first O'Sullivan union struck May 13, 1956, when the company refused to discuss contract terms. Originally a directly-chartered federal local, it had become an affiliate of the URW. The latter union supported the strikers and waged a nationwide boycott against O'Sullivan as "America's No. 1 Heel."

**The firm hired strikebreakers and the URW eventually was decertified. When the strikers continued to picket, the NLRB upheld charges against the union, holding that it was illegal for former O'Sullivan employes to picket after being replaced and after losing an election in which, as economic strikers, they were not allowed to vote because of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act at that time.**

Court rulings upholding the board action later were reversed by the Supreme Court. The URW continued to picket until Sept. 4, 1961, but the plant stayed non-union until the recent UAW drive.

# Court Ruling Upholds UAW In Card Check

Chicago—The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled there was nothing ambiguous about the wording on union cards authorizing the Auto Workers to seek their recognition by an employer as a National Labor Relations Board election.

In a 2-1 decision the court rejected the claim of the C. J. Glasgow Co., Dixon, Ill., that it was justified in refusing to bargain with the UAW in 1962 because the wording on the membership application cards had an unclear meaning, and therefore the cards could not be used as proof that the union represented a clear majority of the workers at Glasgow's shipping container plant.

**When the UAW asked the firm to recognize it and bargain, it held signed authorization cards from 18 of 32 employes. Each card stated that the employe authorized the union to bargain and also, in wording at the bottom, that the card was "for use in support of the demand for recognition or for an NLRB election."**

# Richard J. Gray Dies; Headed Building Crafts

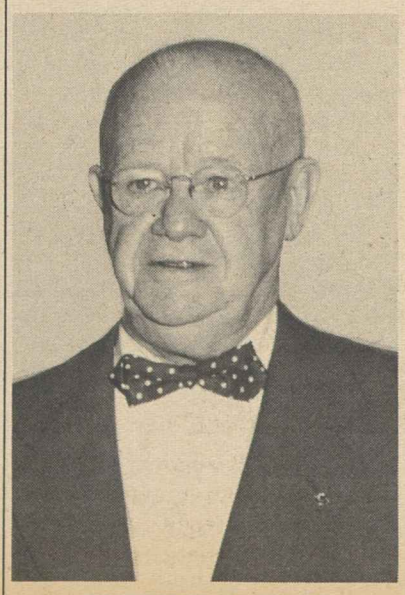
Richard J. Gray, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. from Jan. 1, 1947, until his retirement on Apr. 1, 1960, died in a Washington hospital following surgery for lung cancer. He was 79.

A union member since 1904, when he began his apprenticeship as a Bricklayer in Albany, N.Y., he held numerous local offices after attaining journeyman status until he was named a special deputy on the international union staff in the 1920s. He was elected international treasurer in 1928 and secretary in 1936, and was named a BCTD vice president in 1934.

**He founded in 1955 the department's National Legislative Conference, which annually draws to Washington some 4,000 local and international union delegates from all parts of the country to advance the legislative program of the department and the AFL-CIO.**

During World War II he was one of the principals on the labor side in establishing the Seabees.

The sorrow of the labor movement at his death was expressed to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. In sending their condolences they said he "will long be remembered and honored by his many friends in the labor movement, in government and in every walk of life where he labored successfully to better the life of the worker and his family."



RICHARD J. GRAY

**RIBBON-CUTTING** ceremony opens the 21st AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show at Baltimore's Fifth Regiment Armory. Participants (left to right) were Federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Baltimore Mayor Theodore McKeldin; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, label trades department president; Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning; Pres. Dominic N. Fornaro, Baltimore AFL-CIO; Federation Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge; Maryland State Comptroller Louis Goldstein, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. J. DeAndrade.

# *Johnson, Meany Hail Union Label Show*

Baltimore—Harmony through labor-management cooperation was the keynote as the 21st AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show opened a six-day stay with a ribbon-cutting ceremony at the Fifth Regiment Armory and friendly salutes from Pres. Johnson, Federation Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

It was the show's first visit to this strongly organized city since the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. in 1958 began its annual exhibition of union-label processes and products.

**Admission was free and the more than 130 exhibitors gave away tons of information and thousands of gifts and prizes.**

Pres. Johnson's message, read by Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, noted the nation's unprecedented economic growth in the past six years and observed:

"Nowhere is this vitality better reflected. . . . Nowhere is the mutual cooperation of labor and management better represented than in this exhibition of quality goods and services."

Meany's message called the show "one of the year's highlights" for labor, since it "demonstrates beyond challenge that free workers and free management, operating in a free economy, can produce the best goods at the lowest prices for the greatest number of people."

**Labor is proud of the show and the tribute it pays to labor-management cooperation and harmony, said Meany, adding: "We are equally proud of the union label and the union shop card, the hallmark of the American free democratic labor movement."**

Henning praised the union label for representing the "dynamism, freedom and independence of trade unionism."

Schnitzler sounded the keynote: "The mutual respect you see here is reflected in the understanding which makes possible 50,000 union contracts successfully negotiated without a strike" in the U.S.

Visitors who saw the exhibits of AFL-CIO unions at the show could see the type of work done by members of those unions in the federation's own exhibit, set up as a theater. Shown frequently throughout the six-day show were a number of AFL-CIO films from the "Americans at Work" series and such others as "Land of Promise," "When Day's Work Is Done" and "In Common Brotherhood."

Back in the show for his 13th appearance was Val Hamer, 69, Baltimore glassblower who says only about two dozen of his fellow craftsmen are still on the job. A member of Glass Bottle Blowers Local 118, he drew crowds several times a day to his union's booth with its 2,700-degree furnace.

**Ancient Press**

The Printing Pressmen had a 94-year-old Washington flatbed press on which they printed maps, posters, and patriotic selections like the Declaration of Independence.

Heavily guarded was the exhibit of the Bureau of Printing & Engraving, which showed treasury bonds up to $500 million denomination and currency in bills from $10,000 down. Union men on duty included Plate Printer John J. Goggin, Engraver Robert Jones and Assistant Chief of Printing Kenneth DeHart, all members of Local 2, Intl. Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers.

**Among other exhibits were a union barber shop, sheep-shearing by the Meat Cutters, several members of the Bricklayers showing how to build a wall, new pumper brought by the Baltimore Fire Fighters local, and a showing of projectors by the Theatrical Stage Employes.**

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, who heads IATSE, presided over the opening luncheon as president of the Label Trades Dept.

## Factory Hirings Show Sharp Jump

The strongest demand for workers since 1953 is indicated by factory labor turnover rates for March, according to the Labor Dept. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Accession rates—new hires plus recalls of workers on layoff—rose to 51 from 48 per 1,000 workers in February, after seasonal adjustment and mostly as a result of new hiring, the report showed. The layoff rate continued to drop, slipping down to 1 per 1,000 workers from 1.1 in February. The quit rate jumped to 27 from 24 per 1,000 workers in February.

The accession rate was 20 percent higher than a year earlier, the BLS said, and the layoff rate was 25 percent lower.

### *Green Berets Bear Hat Workers Label*

**Framingham, Mass.—The green berets of song and story, so proudly worn by the Army's elite Special Forces, carry the union label.**

**They are turned out by members of Cap Makers Local 4, with headquarters in Boston, at the plant here of the Bancroft Cap Co., which has been making military headwear for 70 years. The firm is opening a new plant in Cabot, Ark., where the work is to be done by members of Cap Makers Local 130.**

**The berets are imported in rough form from the Basque section of France. Bancroft employes block them to proper sizes, insert linings and sew in the sweatband.**

## Pennsylvania Parley Ends on Unity Theme

Harrisburg—More than 2,000 delegates wound up the seventh constitutional convention of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO in a spirt of unity despite sharp rivalries during the four-day session.

Principal cause for division, the question of endorsing a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in the Democratic primary election May 17, was bypassed by almost unanimous support of the recommendation of the executive council and officers to remain neutral.

Candidates are State Sen. Robert P. Casey, Scranton, endorsed by the State Democratic Committee, and Milton J. Shapp, Philadelphia manufacturer.

Answering arguments that the AFL-CIO should not take a hands-off position, Pres. Harry Boyer said he was "far more concerned with conserving the unity of this state labor organization."

Harmony prevailed also as ballots were counted for election of four top officers, 41 members of the executive council and six auditors.

**Only officer facing opposition was Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson, Bryn Mawr, director of COPE, who defeated James Puglin, COPE director for the Allegheny County Labor Council, by a vote of 3,789 to 753.**

Boyer, Sec. Harry Block and Treas. Earl C. Bohr were unopposed.

***To Meet Modern Needs:***

# CLC Votes to Launch Two-Year Self-Study

**By Gervase N. Love**

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Labor Congress has voted to take a two-year-long look at itself to make sure its structure and operation can meet the challenges of a modern world.

Delegates to the sixth constitutional convention, meeting here a decade after the CLC was founded, approved a resolution instructing the executive council to set up a committee "to examine the entire question of structure, mergers, affiliations and unity," and to make recommendations to the 1968 convention.

The proposal was advanced by Pres. Claude Jodoin in his keynote speech and in a half-dozen resolutions offered by labor bodies in different parts of the country. Both Jodoin and the resolutions reflected a belief that the present structure, while adequate when the CLC was established by merger of the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor, might need updating to deal with the problems that now face a unified labor movement.

**The critical self-examination is believed without precedent among the world's major trade union national centers. The British Trades Union Congress, in its famous "Resolution No. One," moved in the same general direction but restricted its study to mergers.**

The CLC executive council was expected to name a top-level committee to conduct the examination, and to authorize it to call in outside experts in all pertinent fields.

**Act on Injunctions**

The convention Legislative Committee rejected a demand from the floor that it amend an anti-injunction resolution by adding a call for a campaign of civil disobedience. However, it returned a stronger version which was adopted after brief discussion—all favorable—and which instructed the officers and provincial federations and urged affiliated unions:

- "To engage in a strong and militant campaign to eliminate the use of the injunction in labor disputes.
- "To challenge injunctions wherever and whenever they are granted.
- "To organize systems of mutual aid for unions and members affected by the use of injunctions.
- "To promote legislative, political and other activities in opposition to the use of injunctions in labor disputes."

**A broad statement recommended by the Committee on Intl. Affairs, offered as a substitute for 24 separate resolutions, was adopted after considerable debate.**

It supported "unconditional discussions or negotiations" by all parties to bring about an immediate cease-fire; the eventual removal of all foreign troops from both North and South Viet Nam, and United Nations initiative in both the cease-fire and the subsequent peace-keeping machinery.

The delegates authorized the executive council to readmit the Seafarers Intl. Union if it is satisfied that the SIU meets constitutional requirements. The SIU was expelled in 1960 on charges of raiding the National Union of Marine Engineers and its Canadian segment was later put under trusteeship by the government. Two of the trustees, Charles H. Millard, former Canadian director of the Steelworkers, and Joseph MacKenzie, on leave from his post as CLC organization director, recommended reaffiliation.

CLC support of the New Democratic Party was renewed with a recommendation that strongly urged local unions not affiliated to align themselves with the party and work for the goals it shares with labor.

**A companion resolution directed officers to initiate discussions with the AFL-CIO aimed toward persuading international unions to amend their constitutions, where necessary, to give their Canadian locals the right to participate in political action "to the point of affiliation."**

Among other actions the convention:

- Approved plans for a joint study of automation by labor, management and government.
- Adopted a manpower training program calling for relocation subsidies, government-financed training for workers whose skills become obsolete, and grants for employes over 60 with 40 years' service whose jobs are wiped out by automation.
- Adopted an economic policy statement discounting the threat of inflation and urging tax cuts for low-income groups, higher hourly pay rates, broader social security programs and greater investment in "social capital."
- Urged Canada to join the Organization of American States.
- Heard Thomas C. Douglas, NDP leader in Parliament and a long-time CLC favorite, call for a redistribution of income to end poverty and predict further gains for the NDP.

Jodoin, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald and Exec. Vice Presidents William Dodge and Joe Morris were re-elected without opposition. So were General Vice Presidents George Burt of the Auto Workers, William Mahoney of the USWA and William Ladyman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Arthur R. Gibbons of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen was elected to succeed Frank Hall of the Railway Clerks, who is retiring. Hall has been the rail clerks' Canadian vice president since 1925. The delegates also elected 13 regional vice presidents.

## 8 Railroads Ask Damages From BLFE

Eight railroads have asked the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to assess damages against the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen for a four-day walkout that started Mar. 31.

Also they asked that the union be fined $50,000 and its president, H. E. Gilbert, be forced to pay $5,000 for not ending the strike promptly enough.

**Gilbert said at a state meeting of the BLFE in North Platte, Neb., that the suits amounted to a "vengeful and personal attack" by management on him and the union.**

The damage suits were brought by the Pennsylvania Lines West, Boston & Maine, Seaboard Air Line, Central of Georgia, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Grand Trunk Western and Union Pacific.

Meanwhile U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff, who enjoined the BLFE from striking before May 11, heard arguments of labor and management on the right of firemen to strike without going through lengthy Labor Act procedures and prepared a decision.

Merger Attacks Seniority:

# Guild 'White Paper' Charges Dailies Forced N. Y. Strike

New York—A "white paper" designed to set the record straight in the Newspaper Guild strike against the publishers of three merging dailies was issued by the Guild a day after Mayor John V. Lindsay had summoned union leaders to city hall to hear his proposal for ending the strike, which began Apr. 24.

The mayor proposed establishment of a three-member fact-finding panel to review the dispute and make recommendations for a settlement, but the unions later rejected the plan.

**Bertram A. Powers, president of Typographical Local 6, and Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the Guild, agreed that they preferred good-faith collective bargaining, assisted by a mediator.**

Joseph Baer, president of the unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers Union, said he had "flatly rejected fact-finding and demanded round-the-clock bargaining." Baer had previously made it clear his union will not accept what he describes as a return to working conditions prevailing 60 years ago.

### Three Papers Publish

Meanwhile, U.S. District Judge Edward C. McLean ordered six of the craft unions, whose members have refused to cross the picket lines, to show cause by May 10 why they should not be forced to arbitrate their dispute with the publishers under the terms of contracts existing with the defunct papers, the World-Telegram & Sun, the Journal American and the Herald Tribune. The action which resulted in the order was brought by the new company, the World Journal Tribune Corp.

The main dailies still publishing are the New York Times, the Daily News and the New York Post.

**With the printers, the main issue is severance pay. Powers has informed the publishers that if they wish to lay off 400 printers at one swoop they must provide something more than the three weeks' severance pay they are now guaranteed under existing contracts.**

Guildsmen at both the World-Telegram and the Journal American, under their old contracts, received severance pay of up to 60 weeks at the rate of two weeks per year of service. At the Herald Tribune there was no ceiling on severance pay.

With the Guild, the principal issues have been seniority rights and the number of jobs to be lost.

The Guild's white paper, titled "How Three Publishers Forced the Merger Newspaper Strike," reviewed the events leading up to the announcement of the merger by the World Journal Tribune Corp. and the strike that prevented the merged publications from getting off the ground.

**"The merger publishers," the report said, "proposed to cut their staffs in half, dismissing 900 employes in Newspaper Guild jurisdiction, 2,000 in all, including the craft union workers. [They] selected staffs for their WJT papers without regard to their seniority standing, long recognized and accepted in the papers' Newspaper Guild contracts."**

Thus, the Guild charged, the publishers had deliberately forced a strike, and the nine craft unions had refused to cross the Guild's picket lines.

### Secrecy Charged

The Guild recalled that its separate contracts with each of the three papers involved had expired Mar. 30, 1965. It accused the publishers of secretly negotiating with one another for merger of their properties, while apparently negotiating with the union for renewal of the contracts.

At first the publishers admitted only that they were holding discussions that might result in a merger, but in December 1965, when the Guild was nearing agreement on the terms of new contracts with the Herald Tribune and the World Telegram, the publishers admitted they were on the verge of completing their merger.

Still there was no real bargaining, the report said; and the publishers refused to give any information as to when and how they would carry out the merger, what staff personnel would be retained or how they proposed to select those to be retained.

Finally on Mar. 21, the Guild said, the publishers "lowered the boom."

During the next few weeks, although there were disputes with all ten unions, the papers made no serious attempt to come to an agreement with any of them, the Guild charged. Finally they announced that Apr. 25 would be the target date for publication of the merged dailies.

While the publishers were willing to follow seniority rules for the craft unions, they insisted on laying off Guild-represented employes in complete disregard of contract terms and conditions which had been in existence for 12 years or more, the 3,000-word Guild report charged.

**Negotiations have continued since the Guild struck, but they have resulted in little progress, with Matt Meyer, president of the three-paper combine, taking an extremely tough line in his public statements. In an NBC television interview, he barked: "We are not going to be raped."**

When Mayor Lindsay called the publishers and the union leaders to his office to hear his latest proposal, Theodore Kheel, a veteran mediator who has won the respect of both sides in previous disputes and who had been taking part in the talks between the printers and publishers, stepped out of the picture.

Among other unions involved in the merger dispute are the ITU Mailers, the Lithographers & Photoengravers, the Printing Pressmen and the Stereotypers & Electrotypers.

**BALTIMORE TEACHERS** carried a coffin around City Hall to protest budget cuts threatening a promised raise. They won a change in the time of a public hearing so teachers and parents could attend. Members of Teachers Local 430 voted to prepare for a strike if the city reneges on the raise.

# Labor Urged to Mobilize For Off-Year Elections

Montreal, Que.—Organized labor in the United States refuses to sit out the 1966 congressional elections "and let the wrecking crews go to work on the tremendous legislative gains of recent years," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared in a speech to the 27th convention of the Firemen & Oilers.

"Facing us during the months ahead," he told nearly 300 delegates headed by Pres. William E. Fredenberger, "is the need to accumulate the funds and mobilize ourselves to do the job. Our goals are clear, and failure of labor to mobilize to these goals will cost our nation heavily in legislative progress."

**He warned that "unless we are utterly and totally involved" in the campaign, there is a "genuine possibility" that "the forward progress of legislation will be halted" and, "even worse, there is fear that these gains will be eroded away and our accomplishments canceled out."**

"We must now tell our members of the immensity of the issues before us and how much we have to protect and achieve," Schnitzler declared. "We must get our members and their families registered, and we must be sure that they get out and vote. History shows that nearly 15 percent fewer people vote in off-year elections and most of these are working people—our members.

"We have to work together to do this—small unions, large unions, big locals and small. We have to rewrite the history of off-year elections by working and electing not only the liberals of the 89th Congress, but new liberals as well."

### 51 In Danger

Schnitzler particularly cited the danger to 51 liberal representatives elected in 1964 and who "helped break a logjam" that had delayed legislation and made possible the enactment of medicare, aid to education, the war on poverty, social security improvements and other progressive laws.

Many, he said, were elected from marginal areas or from districts that had been represented by conservatives for generations.

"Their loss and their succession by the type of person they replaced," he declared, "would be a staggering blow to all America."

# IAM Picks 11 For $4,000 Scholarships

The Machinists have awarded scholarships paying $1,000 a year for four years to one young member and to 10 children of members, Pres. P. L. Siemiller announced.

The member-winner is Klaus E. Nitz, 25, of Lodge 48, Chicago, who has been attending the University of Illinois while working as a lathe operator at the Parker-Hannifin Corp., Des Plaines. He was born in Germany, is a veteran of U.S. Army service, and plans to earn a degree in electrical engineering, then do graduate work in mathematics.

**The 11 winners were chosen from among 1,165 applicants, or 106 for each scholarship, Siemiller noted. Privately-sponsored programs like the IAM's are not enough, he said, adding that the union will continue to work for cuts in tuition and other college costs "so as to make college available to all who can benefit from such education, regardless of financial ability."**

The other winners were Vlasta K. Blaha, West Chicago, Ill.; Cheryl L. Cookson, Westbrook, Me.; Donna A. Davis, Cleveland, O.; Cameron Dawson, Vancouver, B.C.; Lorraine Gagnon, Hartford, Conn.; Marcia L. Hince, Lancaster, Pa.; Ramona Puenta, San Diego, Calif.; Michael D. Regenfuss, Superior, Wis.; Patricia A. Stultz, Hialeah, Fla., and Maurrica Wampler, Portland, Ore.

# Sidney Hillman Awards Cite 3 Religious Leaders

New York—Three outstanding religious leaders who have demonstrated courage and humanity in their service to man were presented with Meritorious Public Service Awards of $500 each at the annual Sidney Hillman Foundation awards luncheon.

Honored as typical of the leadership given by the nation's clergy in the drive for a greater measure of equality and dignity for all men and a more enlightened approach to peace abroad were Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The award to Dr. King was accepted on his behalf by his aide, Rev. Andrew Young.

**The foundation also presented $500 awards for outstanding contributions in the field of communications to Dr. Kenneth B. Clark for his book, "Dark Ghetto," which is rated as a social science classic, and to Theodore Draper for an examination of American policy in the Dominican Republic which was published in Commentary magazine.**

Clark is professor of psychology at City College of the City University of New York. Draper is senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution & Peace at Stanford University.

The Sidney Hillman Foundation honors the memory of the founding president of the Clothing Workers and seeks to perpetuate his philosophy, interests and concerns in the area of social and economic justice. It is headed by his successor as ACWA president, Jacob S. Potofsky.

## Hawaii AFL-CIO Names Secretary-Treasurer

Honolulu—Gordon H. Beach is the first executive secretary-treasurer of the new Hawaii AFL-CIO by appointment of the executive board. The post had been unfilled since the founding convention last January, Pres. Carl J. Guntert said.

# GE Aides Bolt Meeting Over IUE Committee

New York—Representatives of the General Electric Co. walked out of a meeting with the negotiating committee of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the company's headquarters here because the committee included representatives of other AFL-CIO unions the company bargains with.

The meeting had been arranged to explore the setting of ground rules for subcommittee meetings before actual negotiations start about Aug. 1.

Chairman John H. Callahan of the IUE-GE committee said he was "shocked" at management's refusal to meet with the committee "or even to permit us to make a statement." he added:

**"The company knows the law: that it is obligated to deal with the representatives chosen by the union . . . and cannot pick and choose which of our representatives it will meet with."**

Present with the IUE committee were Rod Bower of the Technical Engineers, Vice Pres. Gil Brunner of the Machinists, Dominic D'Ambrosio of the Allied Industrial Workers, James Hussey of the Sheet Metal Workers, Richard Mills of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and James Ogden of the Auto Workers.

The unions had earlier agreed to coordinate their bargaining goals this year at GE and Westinghouse, the other major electrical goods manufacturer. But the two firms declined joint bargaining and IUE agreed not to press the question.

"However," Callahan said, "we have not abandoned our right to choose our own bargaining representatives." He and his committee released copies of IUE's proposed "ground rules" and agreed to remain available pending further developments.

# The Pressure from Profits

**THE FIRST THREE MONTHS** of 1966 have provided hard evidence that the threat to the nation's economic health is not runaway inflation but runaway profits.

Business and financial publications and the major newspapers have documented the steady and continuing increase in profits through the first quarter of the year. The Administration, in the person of Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has acknowledged the threat to economic stability and growth of the fantastic rise in profits.

**Ackley, in a speech to the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that in the last quarter of 1965 profits after taxes were up 88 percent over their level in early 1961 and were providing "the highest sustained rate of return on owners' equity in our modern history."**

It is time to ask, he continued, "whether a further rise in the share of profits in the national income is in the interest either of the health of the nation's economy or in the interest of business itself."

Basic to Ackley's warning was the Wall Street Journal's report that in the first quarter of 1966 profits were up 12 percent over the same period in 1965. The CEA chairman noted that "this substantially exceeds the rise in employe compensation over that period."

**The Administration's top economist told the businessmen that so far in 1966 "there has been no serious upward cost push from the side of wages. And we expect no dangerous general wage push during the remainder of 1966."**

As to the why of the high rate of profits, Ackley commented: "Either prices have been raised more than costs, or prices have not been reduced where costs have fallen."

* * *

**HERE, IN ONE SENTENCE,** is the essence of the recent increases in price levels, the increases that have touched off the noisy warnings about inflation and the demands to put the brakes on the economy by imposing a general tax increase or curtailing government expenditures for Great Society programs.

The skyrocketing rate of profits is the key also to the one sector of the economy where some inflationary pressures are being felt—the high rate of spending for new plant and equipment. The corporations are in excellent position to use amassed profits, stepped-up depreciation allowances and tax credits for new investment to pour billions into new capital goods that not only put an excessive strain on the economy but pose the future problem of over-expanded capacity.

**The Administration's warning to the business community that profits are getting too high for the health of the economy indicates a need for follow-up action.**

The AFL-CIO several months ago warned that the capital goods boom and runaway profits threaten the economy and proposed a combination of measures including an excess profits tax, an increase in corporate tax rates and/or ending the 7 percent investment tax credit.

The first three months of the year have produced the evidence that such action is needed if the nation is to avoid a major economic setback.

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*Official Weekly Publication of the*
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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'Sorry About That'

***LBJ's Civil Rights Message:***

# Congress Urged to Fight Bias 'That Still Afflicts Our Land'

*The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's message to Congress calling for new civil rights legislation.*

**LAST YEAR** I came before the Congress in an hour of crisis to recommend new and powerful guarantees of the right to vote.

Americans faced again the ancient questions:

Who shall take part in the process of democracy?

Shall it be only those born with white skins?

If a man's color should not be the sole criterion for determining his right to vote, how shall we make sure that Negroes are not denied the ballot?

I asked the Congress, on that March night in 1965, to strike down all restrictions to voting in all elections—federal, state and local—which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote.

Less than five months after I spoke, the Congress perfected and passed our Voting Rights Act of 1965.

**I said then that the challenge of voting discrimination had been nothing less than a test of our faith in democracy. Congress met that test. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 reaffirmed the equality of man and government by all the people.**

Discrimination in places of public accommodation—perhaps the most unbearable insult to Negro citizens—has been made unlawful. The mandate of that law has spread faster and more effectively than its supporters believed possible.

Discrimination in employment is now illegal. Opportunities closed to Negroes in the past have begun to open.

The discriminatory use of federal funds has been prohibited. The effect of that prohibition—strengthened by new federal procedures—is now being felt in schools, hospitals, welfare programs and in other areas once blighted by racial bias.

The Community Relations Service has helped to bring new understanding to areas where community tensions have threatened to disrupt peaceful progress. Now that the service has been integrated with other civil rights facilities in the Dept. of Justice and is being enlarged, we expect it to be even more effective.

In the five states where voter discrimination was once most severe, Negro registration has increased by 50 percent.

At the time of the 1964 national election, less than 25 percent of the Negro citizens of voting age in those five states were registered to vote. We expect that by the time of the next elections in these states the figure will reach 50 percent.

**This achievement serves to renew our faith in the ultimate triumph of a government in which all free men can participate. It strengthens our resolve to extend the franchise to all.**

For a democracy cannot be fully realized, when in these five states more than a million eligible Negroes remain unregistered. The challenge to them—and to those in government and private life who labor with them for their just share in the electoral process—is as critically important as the legislative need to enact today's civil rights laws. The statutes now on the books have given Negro Americans the key to freedom. Now it must be used.

**ONCE MORE** this year I am asking the Congress to join in an attack on the discrimination that still afflicts our land.

Four times in nine years the representatives of the people have labored through days and nights—through weeks and months—toward the passage of civil rights legislation.

I was part of each of those efforts. I know the fatigue and the triumph that accompanied them. Thus I do not ask for new laws lightly.

Yet discrimination, racial practices still exist in many American communities. They deny the Negro his rights as a citizen. They must be ended.

I ask the Congress:

**First,** to reform our federal criminal statutes to provide Negroes and all who labor or speak for racial justice the protection of stronger and more effective criminal laws against interference with the exercise of long established rights.

**Second,** to establish detailed procedures of jury selection in federal courts so that discrimination may be banished—and to create forceful guarantees that state court juries also will be selected without discrimination of any kind.

**Third,** to broaden the attorney general's authority to bring suit for the desegregation of schools and public facilities—enabling him to commit the government's legal resources where they are most critically needed.

**Fourth,** to declare a national policy against racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, and to create effective remedies against discrimination in every part of America.

***Morgan Says:***

# Duvalier's Haiti Could Cause Next Explosion in Caribbean

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**THE SO-CALLED** Republic of Haiti, which occupies the smaller and western half of the island of Hispanola in the Caribbean, is an exotically beautiful and obscenely impoverished dictatorship. One of the most ghastly slums in the hemisphere lies on the very edge of Haiti's seaport and capital, the unhappy, down-at-the-heel city of Port-au-Prince, whose streets are full of potholes.

Morgan

But despite the crying need for public works, public health, welfare, education and almost everything else in the book of modernization, and despite the fact that many government salaries are recurrently in arrears, Haiti played host to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia at a reported cost of $300,000 for his 12-hour visit. According to one unconfirmed but responsible estimate, the bill for red carpet alone came to $13,000.

**The proud Lion of Judah was said to have been reluctant to include Haiti in his Caribbean tour but finally consented since he was in the area. Some natives of Jamaica worship the emperor as a god and had to be restrained by police when he landed there. Some fellow-believers live in black Haiti, and it is possible that Pres. Francois Duvalier reasoned Haile Selassie's presence would take their minds off their own misery, if only montentarily.**

The fact is that Duvalier's dictatorship is beginning to challenge the ruthlessness of Generalissimo Trujillo, the tyrant of the neighboring Dominican Republic, who was assassinated just five years ago. The Dominicans' current troubles stem in large measure from the fact that they had been repressed so long they weren't capable of governing themselves once Trujillo was toppled.

As dispatches continue to indicate, the impending Dominican elections may or may not be an augury of stability for the future. But whether or not they are successfully held, the next explosion in the Caribbean could well be in Haiti instead. Indeed, reports of an impending coup against Duvalier caused an American naval force to scurry to a rendezvous in the Windward Passage between Haiti and Cuba very recently.

**That particular alarm appears to have passed but Papa Doc, as Duvalier is called, though no longer affectionately, has a paranoid fear of destruction. The army is his own personal instrument, the brutal core of which is an organization of thugs—about 5,000 strong—known as Ton Ton Macoute, or Bogeymen. They wear blue denim uniforms and a curious kind of blue hat, the shape of which is vaguely reminiscent of Napoleonic Europe. They are the terror of the nation.**

With such classic ingredients for revolution so readily apparent, it would be natural to assume that Castro had been flooding the country with agents of the Fidelista brand of Communism. Despite the proximity of Cuba, less than 100 miles across the Windward Passage, this does not seem to be a dominant threat, The Ton Ton Macoute have been, apparently, rather efficient against this outside subversion.

The main threat to Duvalier is a hatred among Haitians, including businessmen and others who have no Communist inclinations but who have had enough of Papa Doc. The tourist trade is down to a trickle and other business languishes though Duvalier himself is supposed to have a fortune stashed away in Switzerland.

**IRONICALLY,** Duvalier began as a popular figure. He headed a United Nations-sponsored project 20 years ago to rid Haiti of yaws, a contagious disease of the skin. Thanks to an industrious and competent international staff and American dollars, it was a success. Duvalier, who had got a medical degree at the University of Michigan, found himself something of a hero and in 1957 became president in reasonably respectable elections. But his governing hand became increasingly heavy over 5 million French and Creole-speaking Haitians. In 1964 he was declared "president for life."

That tenure is a matter of conjecture. He was 59 on Apr. 14 but is reportedly ailing. It is impossible to estimate how many persons have been imprisoned or murdered for allegedly plotting against him.

Washington's nightmare is not only the present but the future of the country. Duvalier is supposed to visit Argentina in the summer and some say he may choose the moment to "retire" and not come home. But he recently told a friend he had no intention of retiring.

**But after Duvalier what? Like the Dominicans after Trujillo, only more so, the Haitians are not prepared to run their own government.**

The U.S. has cut off aid to Duvalier's regime except for some food shipments and a small antimalarial project. But quietly some preliminary study has been done on the possibility of a modest, open program to train Haitians for government service. It could be too little and too late.

***Biemiller Asserts:***

# Prospects Bright for Passage Of Minimum Wage Expansion

**THE ADMINISTRATION'S** bill to boost the federal minimum wage and expand coverage will be enacted by Congress this year, organized labor's top legislative spokesman predicts.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said he expects House passage of the bill "early this month" and "very little trouble in the Senate." His statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

The measure would raise the present $1.25 an hour minimum wage to $1.60 in two steps and extend coverage to about 7 million additional workers.

**Biemiller hailed inclusion of farm workers in the bill as "a very important breakthrough," declaring that "there is no more exploited group of people in the United States than those who work on the large farms of this country."**

He said the bill would extend Fair Labor Standards Act protections to about half of the farm workers in the country but would apply to "only about 1.5 percent of the farms." He pointed out that the family farmer "who might employ, outside of his family, one or two people," would not be covered.

**BIEMILLER** rejected the charge that raising the national minimum hourly wage to an eventual $1.60 would be inflationary.

"Our economists say that the effect would be less than 1 percent of the total wage bill in the United States," he said.

**He also rejected the contention that some industries can't afford to pay the higher minimum wage, pointing out that the same argument had been raised by opponents every time there has been minimum wage legislation but had never once been sustained by government surveys.**

Reporters questioning Biemiller on the AFL-CIO public service production, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network, were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News Washington bureau and Hobart Rowen, business and financial editor of the Washington Post.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**THE SUPREME COURT** in reviewing a reapportionment plan covering the state legislature of Hawaii knocked out substantial portions of a directive handed down by a special three-judge federal district court and applied what might be called a rule of reason for the guidance of such courts in the future.

Legislative apportionment has been a bone in the craw since Hawaii entered the Union.

**The islands, as a bastion of U.S. military strength in the Pacific, shelter large numbers of service personnel. There are large numbers of tourists. Hawaii has handled this problem by treating registered voters, rather than total population, as a correct basis for legislative apportionment.**

The lower house of the legislature was reapportioned by the governor, as required by the state constitution. The state senate was set up with various multi-member districts. The federal district court approved the apportionment of the lower house and the use of registered voters, rather than total population, as the base. But in 1965 it disapproved the multi-member senatorial districts and specifically ordered the legislature to set the wheels in motion for a constitutional convention to settle apportionment matters.

The Supreme Court, in a decision written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., reversed most of this.

What the federal courts are supposed to deal with, he said, is the single issue deriving from the Reynolds vs. Sims precedent of whether legislative apportionment taken as a whole violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

It knocked out the district court order in effect prohibiting state legislative elections under existing apportionment plans. The elections are "imminent," Brennan noted, and "election machinery must be put in operation."

The high court reversed the district court's order outlawing multi-member senatorial districts. There was no evidence in the lower court's record that multi-member districts created, either by accident or design, an "invidious discrimination" violating the equal protection clause, Brennan noted.

The Supreme Court also reversed the district court's order that permanent reapportionment must be left exclusively to a constitutional convention.

**Hawaii will in fact vote in November on summoning a constitutional convention. But a new legislature also will be elected and "we see no reason" why this legislature "should either be compelled to propose amendments [to such a convention] or precluded from proposing them."**

Reynolds vs. Sims, Brennan observed, included a declaration that "legislative reapportionment is primarily a matter for legislative consideration and determination," and Hawaii's legislature should not be debarred from that part of its functions.

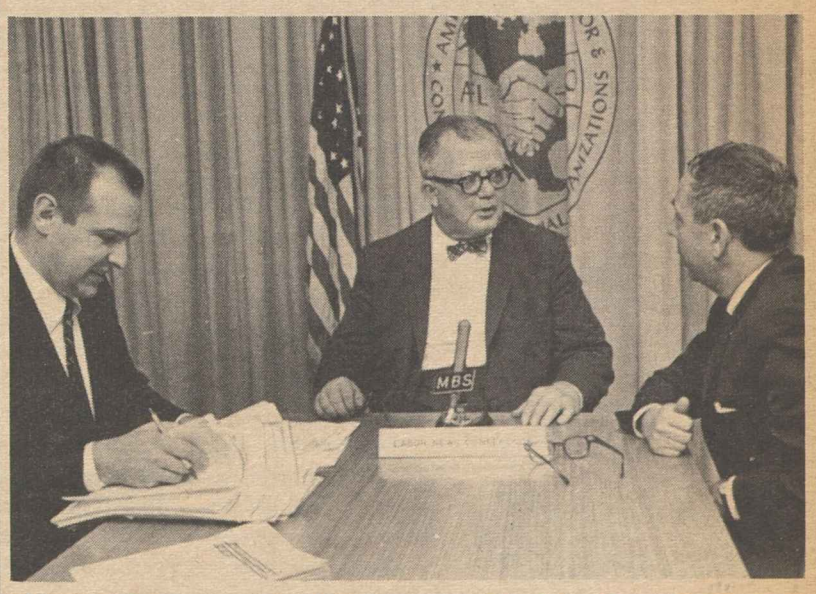
The Supreme Court sent the case back to the district court with instructions to take another look when a new districting plan may be submitted for a constitutional test.

* * *

**IN ANOTHER** reapportionment case involving Maryland, the legislature proved itself totally incapable of drawing new congressional districts of approximately equal population. It failed in a regular session and failed again in a special session.

**A stumbling-block was the drafting of a plan that would, in effect, help all incumbent members of the House retain their seats yet would still adequately meet the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" requirement for equal protection of the laws.**

So a special three-judge federal court drew up a congressional districting plan of its own and imposed it by court order, effective immediately. Population of the newly-designed districts is approximately equal. The Supreme Court, of course, can be asked to review the district court's order.



**PASSAGE** this year of a bill increasing the federal minimum wage to $1.60 an hour in two steps and expanding coverage to 7 million more workers was the prediction of AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (center) as he was questioned by William Eaton (left) of the Chicago Daily News and Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public affairs program.

***How to Buy:***

# Federal Mortgage Rate Hikes Deal Blow to Working Families

By Sidney Margolius

**THE SECOND** rate increase in FHA and VA mortgages in three months is a further blow to working families hoping to buy homes.

In two steps (one-fourth of 1 percent at a time), the FHA and VA rates have been boosted to 5¾ percent. With the additional "insurance" fee of one-half of 1 percent, to guarantee the lender against loss, the full FHA rate now is 6¼ percent. The latest increase brings the rate back to the level it had reached under the Eisenhower Administration in 1959-60, which was the highest in history.

The FHA's explanation is that mortgage lenders have been refusing to put out money for FHA mortgages at the old rates. In other words, the lenders went on a strike for more interest. They won quickly and easily. The government housing officials folded up without trying any of the other possibilities for holding down rates.

The immediate effect of the rate hikes is to price another segment of American families out of the housing market and to force those still able to buy to pay an additional $5 a month in interest on a typical $16,000 FHA mortgage, or a total of $1,800 in additional interest over the typical 30-year mortgage term.

**A 6¼ percent charge for a mortgage raises the total interest cost to a startling level. To pay back a $16,000 mortgage over 30 years costs $100.07 a month, or a total of $36,000. You pay $20,000 just in interest. And if you try to make the monthly payments a little less burdensome by stretching out the repayment period to 35 years, you'll pay back $40,000—a total of $24,000 in interest fees on a $16,000 mortgage.**

The continuing rise in the prices of houses themselves further pyramids the cost and is causing a real housing crisis for many moderate-income families. The typical FHA house last year carried a price tag of over $18,000. With the jump in construction costs this year of approximately 5 percent, this house now costs close to $19,000.

In comparison, the average industrial wage of about $111 a week provides an annual income of just $5,800. If you use the normal yardstick, that a family usually can afford a house costing about 2½ times its annual income, this means the average working family can afford a house costing about $14,500.

**Obviously, the Administration has accomplished little by trying to wet the saliva of mortgage lenders with higher interest when the average person, whom the FHA was supposed to help, can't afford the average house.**

Actually in some parts of the country you can do better today with a conventional non-FHA mortgage, although you may have to put up a larger down payment. On existing homes in good neighborhoods, the current rate is about 6 percent in a little over half the nation, 6¼ in about 15 percent of the country, and 5¾ in about 10 percent, the National Association of Real Estate Boards reports.

**AMONG OTHER** alternatives to raising the rate, FHA could have considered reducing the insurance premium of one-half of 1 percent, at least for the time being. It already has accumulated an insurance backlog of well over a billion dollars. VA also could use more liberally its power to make direct loans to veterans when loans are not available locally from the usual lenders.

**Nor is there much relief available if you want to rent a place to live instead of buying. Most of the new high-rise buildings are designed for occupancy by higher-income families, real estate dealers report. Very few cater to families with young children. These are often compelled either to buy a house or rent one of the larger old houses in a deteriorating neighborhood.**

What can the average family do to protect itself?

- If you do have to undertake a mortgage now, make sure you get a reasonable right to prepay with little or no penalty (an extra fee), if and when rates subsequently come down or you accumulate some extra cash. Some lenders permit prepayment after one year with no penalty charge.
- Cut down on other installment buying to save those big finance charges (usually two or three times the mortgage rate percentage), and to help free credit. The pathetic fact about the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy, which has forced up interest rates all around, is that it has not restrained installment buying significantly. It simply has forced installment buyers to pay higher finance charges.

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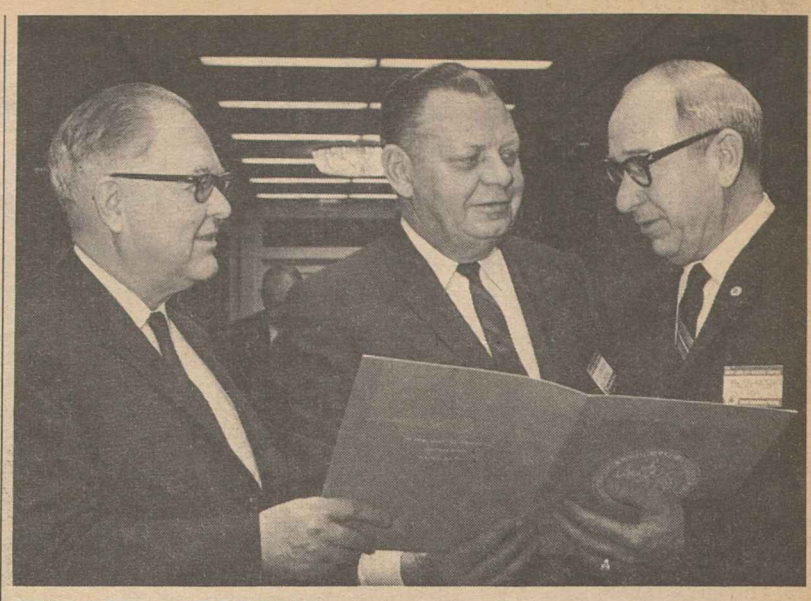


**TWO NEW DIRECTORS** of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., Musicians Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard ((left) and Pres. William E. Fredenberger of the Firemen & Oilers (right) discuss ULLICO's annual report with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, also a director. The firm, at its annual meeting in Chicago, reported record sales and income.

***Backs Labor Criticism:***

# Press Weekly Hits 'Canned' Editorials

**THE WEEKLY** trade magazine of the daily press, Editor & Publisher, startled its readers last week by wholeheartedly supporting a sharp criticism of the press by the AFL-CIO.

E&P normally devotes much of its editorial space to ringing denunciation of the printing trades unions and the Newspaper Guild. But in this instance it applied equal force in support of an attack on canned editorials, written by Ray Denison of the AFL-CIO public relations staff and published in the March issue of The American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

Denison's article dealt specifically with the flood of canned material opposing repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. This material, both editorials and "news," was written in Washington by "right-to-work" lobbyists and distributed through "editorial service" agencies. The agencies collect from their clients, and distribute what looks like regular newspaper material to the press, free of charge.

**These stories and editorials, Denison reported, turned up in identical form in weekly and small daily newspapers from coast to coast—all presented as though they were the product of the local editor and his staff.**

Robert U. Brown, publisher and editor of E&P, opened his regular column, "Shop Talk at Thirty," with a seven-paragraph quote from Denison's article. He then added a two-column blast of his own.

"Moral and ethical restraints" should rule out the anonymous use of canned material, Brown wrote, even if the editor agrees with it.

**"THIS ISN'T FAIR** to the reader who credits the editor with undeserved authorship and erudition," he went on. "It doesn't take into account, either, the persuasiveness of the original author . . . And it doesn't credit the design or motives of the authors and distributors who do so for a price."

Brown noted that Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D-N.J.), who inserted Denison's piece in the Congressional Record, had suggested the possibility of a law requiring that canned material be labelled as such. The E&P editor said such a law would probably be unconstitutional but it would work, because editors would be ashamed to admit outside authorship.

**"One other way . . . is for every state publishers' and press association to take a public stand on the issue," he proposed. "A grass roots condemnation of the practice would have a lot of influence on editors, even the smallest ones who may not belong to the association.**

"What we need are editors who have the guts to admit on their editorial pages either that 'I have nothing to say on this subject today,' or 'I haven't had time to write anything for this space this week,' and leave it blank.

"Or, if they fill the space with material from other sources, that they label it properly as to its source for the edification of their readers."

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Tuna Fish or Beouf en Daube? It's a Matter of Literary Taste

By Jane Goodsell

**IT'S NOT OFTEN** that Vogue does anything to upgrade my morale. On the contrary, a ten-minute stroll through its glossy pages and hyperbolic prose usually sends me into a fit of depression. It's not only that Vogue makes me feel underprivileged (I don't even possess a pair of mink eyelashes, much less a little six-hundred-dollar Galanos frock) and too well-rounded to be chic, but nobody I know ever mentions any of the things that Vogue says People Are Talking About.

Worse yet, I feel terribly left-out when I read about Anne Ford's opped-up party, to which I wasn't invited. In short, what's happening to The Beautiful People isn't happening to me.

Nonetheless, after my last encounter with Vogue, I walked away from the hairdresser's with a new spring in my step. I'd discovered that I share an idiosyncracy with, of all people, Cecil Beaton.

**Mr. Beaton says that he gets most of his fancies about food from literature. "If I had been reading Proust," he says, "and someone had pineapple and truffle salad, then very likely I would try to organize that for the same night." He went on to reminisce of the time he read a Colette story about an old cocotte who ate a tuna fish omelet and he thought it sounded so good that he asked his cook to make tuna fish omelet.**

Well, I nearly fell off my chair when I read that because I do exactly the same thing myself. Whenever a character in a book sits down to a meal, my mouth starts watering. Whatever he's eating, I want some, too.

**OF COURSE** it isn't always feasible to share every literary meal in exact detail, and sometimes I have to settle for reasonable facsimiles.

**I learned to make beouf en daube when I read The Wapshot Scandal, because it sounded so good I simply had to have some. But meals in books needn't be enticing to make my mouth water. When I read The Spy Who Came in from the Cold, I duplicated Leamas' meal of black bread, sausage and salad.**

Now that this aberration of mine has acquired elan by association with Vogue and Cecil Beaton, I've faced up to it and stopped feeling ashamed. The other day, when I bought Dr. Zhivago in paperback, I stopped at the grocery store on the way home to pick up some beets. It seemed rather likely that I'd be hankering for borscht next week.

*Water Crisis Foreseen:*

# Aid Step-Up Urged To Fight Pollution

Strong support for the broader of two water pollution bills before Congress was voiced by the AFL-CIO with the proposal that it be broadened still further.

An AFL-CIO spokesman told a Senate Public Works subcommittee that its own bill was far preferable to the Administration bill, though some features of the latter should be included. In addition, he said, federal participation in the matching-grants construction program should be increased by at least one-third.

The labor movement's views were presented by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty. Both the bills being considered were introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.). The subcommittee bill also has 47 co-sponsors, both Democrats and Republicans.

**Doherty noted that at some time late in the next decade the national demand for water would exceed 600 billion gallons a day, against a present available supply of 500 billion gallons. Yet there is plenty of water potentially available, he said, if adequate storage facilities were provided and pollution were abated.**

"Therefore, if this nation is to have enough water to go around, the first order of business is to clean up what we have while we are planning and building to improve the use of water on the land and control our surface and underground water resources," he added.

The AFL-CIO testimony called special attention to the continuing drought in the Northeast, the longest and most severe in the area's history, which—if it continues—could cause a "most serious" problem this year, even though there are vast quantities of unused water in large river systems such as the Hudson and Connecticut. The water is unused because it is so foully polluted that it could not even be used for flushing streets without first being heavily treated with chemicals, Doherty charged.

While praising the 1965 Water Quality Act's "great significance for the future," he insisted that none of the water legislation passed to date has been adequate to keep pace with the problem, much less overcome it.

Similarly, in "most strongly" endorsing the subcommittee bill, "we just as strongly suggest that the subcommittee consider whether it has sufficiently liberalized the proportion of federal matching called for in this bill," he said.

### Higher Rate Asked

"We believe that the subcommittee should increase federal matching from a basic 20 percent to at least 40 percent of the capital cost of the proposed treatment project, with an additional 10 percent in the event of state financial participation."

**Doherty said the Administration bill provides too little money too slowly. The construction of facilities that are needed right now should not be put off until a comprehensive plan covering a whole river basin is developed and the necessary administrative machinery established, he maintained, even though the basin approach is proper on a long-term basis.**

The AFL-CIO fully supports the enforcement authority under the Water Pollution Act which was proposed by Pres. Johnson and is included in the Administration bill, Doherty said. The proposals constitute "badly-needed enforcement teeth in a basically toothless" act, he noted. But he rejected the plan to levy effluent charges as "a low-cost license for industry to pollute."

**TOP PRIZEWINNERS** in the national "Ability Counts" essay contest receive congratulations from Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, senior vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and Harold Russell, chairman of the committee. Left to right: Robin Brown, Virgin Islands; Curtis B. Eaton, R. I.; Ingrid M. Peterson, Ida.; Freeman; Barbara Jean Chance, Kan.; Russell; Ann Dautrich, first prize, Utah; Kenneth W. Banks, Alaska; Elizabeth A. McLane, Mass.; Robert L. Downey, Ida.; James Weber, W. Va.

# Automation Foundation Opens Seminar Series

Chicago—The report of the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress is "too good to get lost," Machinists' Pres. P. L. Siemiller declared at the first of a series of seminars on the Commission's report.

Siemiller said The American Foundation on Automation & Employment is sponsoring the seminars to direct attention to the report, its findings and recommendations.

**"We do not want the report to gather dust in the archives while the employment picture is improving," he said, "only to have it rediscovered in later years when solutions to job problems are needed."**

He and Vice Pres. Frank L. Gallucci of the Essex Wire Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind. are co-chairmen of the foundation, which was set up under joint labor-management auspices.

In announcing the meeting here, Siemiller and Gallucci said that while they did not necessarily agree with all the findings and recommendations of the automation commission, the report nevertheless "deserves widespread and serious consideration."

A. H. Raskin, assistant editor of the editorial page of the New York Times, served as chairman. Speakers included Howard R. Bowen, president of the University of Iowa, who was chairman of the national commission; Garth L. Mangum, commission executive secretary; and Theodore W. Kheel, arbitrator, the foundation's executive director.

**"No one thinks of automation as an evil, or that you can stop it," Kheel said. "Automation and technological change do have a great effect on unskilled workers. The commission report says the effect is not great; I disagree."**

Bowen reviewed the commission's findings:

- The pace of technological change is accelerating, but we have not entered a new era of drastic change.
- Lack of demand and fiscal policy are the major causes of post-Korean War unemployment.
- Lack of certain skills, rather than a lack of education, has been major cause of unemployment.
- There will be enough work in the future to provide jobs for all.
- An aggressive fiscal policy to assure a growth rate of at least 4 percent a year.
- Special education and training for the people at the lower end of the job line and jobs created to meet their needs.
- An income floor—the negative income tax concept—for those families at the end of the employment line.
- Assistance to workers in adjusting to automation and technological change.
- A federalized public employment service.

# BSEIU Beats 'Independent' Run by Doria

Los Angeles—Building Service Employes Local 399 won representation rights at the fast-growing Sunset House Distributing Corp., which formerly had a contract with an "independent" headed by Tony Doria, who was ousted by the Allied Industrial Workers on charges of corruption.

The National Labor Relations Board election, held nearly four months after a petition was filed, produced a tally of 127 votes for Local 399, five votes for the incumbent, four for Local 986 of the expelled Teamsters, and 95 for "no union."

The winning union was aided in the last few days of its drive by a plant-gate show of solidarity with other AFL-CIO affiliates organized by the AFL-CIO Los Angeles-Orange County Organizing Committee.

**The ousted "independent" had held a contract for three years, the BSEIU reported, but it said the starting wage for many employes was still only $1.25 an hour, and many longer-term employes had received no wage increases in the two years prior to the start of Local 399's campaign. The firm, meantime, had grown from a small store-front mail order business to an operation with 450 employes in 11 Southern California locations.**

Local 399 filed for the election early in January. The delay was attributed to the confusion created by the two unaffiliated unions and by a management "no union" campaign.

## *Seabees Recruiting Construction Crafts*

**The Navy is looking for experienced construction workers for its Seabees—and is offering petty officer grade for those who qualify.**

**Enlistment terms are for two, three or four years. Applicants must be under 40 with recent experience in a construction trade.**

**Among the skills needed are iron worker, equipment operator, construction mechanic and electrician. Detailed information is available from local Navy recruiting offices.**

# *Morgan Labels Bias 'Handicap' to Nation*

State and national winners of the annual high school essay contest on employment of the physically handicapped heard Edward P. Morgan, network radio and television newsman, declare that the United States must step up the fight against the "sickness and disability of racial prejudice."

"Too many schools, too many living rooms and too many jobs are denied Negroes, simply because of the chemical phenomenon known as pigmentation of the skin," Morgan told the 53 students and their guests who had been brought to Washington by AFL-CIO state and local central bodies. He spoke at an AFL-CIO-sponsored luncheon during the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

**"Sometimes, what is morally right," Morgan observed, "only follows economic pressure." He noted that Sec. of Commerce John T. Connor estimates racial prejudice now costs the nation some $23 billion annually in unrealized gross national product.**

This "staggering waste of human talent and ability" nearly doubles the total national budget of 1941, pointed out Morgan, whose radio comment is sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

### National Problem

Racial prejudice is not a North-South problem, but one that affects every section of the nation, he said, and it will take a national effort to overcome it. The U.S. has overcome all sorts of handicaps throughout its history and it has the ability to overcome this one as well, he declared.

Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, senior vice chairman of the President's Committee, was chairman of the luncheon. Guests included Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson and former film star Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee.

**In behalf of the AFL-CIO, Freeman presented each of the state and territorial winners of the annual "Ability Counts" essay contest with a personalized leather-bound copy of Founders of Freedom—Signers of the Constitution.**

The top national award of $1,000 went to Ann Dautrich of Salt Lake City, Utah, second prize of $600 to Ingrid Marie Peterson of Boise, Ida., third prize of $400 to Elizabeth A. McLane of Hyannis, Mass., and fourth prize of $300 to Robert L. Downey of Preston, Ia. The fifth place prize of $200 was shared by Barbara Jean Chance, Frankfort, Kan., and Curtis B. Eaton, Newport, R.I.

# *Steel Union, Kaiser Widen Sharing Plan*

Fontana, Calif—The Steelworkers and the Kaiser Steel Corp. have extended the principle of their cost-sharing plan to 350 union employes at Kaiser's structural steel fabricating plant here.

Under the new plan, said by union and management to be the first in the metal fabrication industry, workers got a bonus for February operations averaging 4.8 cents an hour, and for March 11.2 cents, or a total of $6,588.

**The plan is similar to that already in effect at Kaiser's basic steelmaking plant here, but operates independently. Participants share in the gains made through cost savings, and are protected from job or income loss resulting from technological changes.**

The sharing idea grew out of the long steel strike of 1959. The parties agreed in the settlement to search jointly for a better way of settling disputes and for a plan allowing both employes and management to share fairly in the progress resulting from increasing efficiencies at Fontana.

The plan will stay in effect for at least two years but revisions may be made at the end of a year. Language of one clause involving deductions from savings still is being worked out.

The plant produces steel for bridges, apartments and other high-rise buildings.

## 'Strike Three—and Out!'

# College Aid Extended For 3 Years by House

(Continued from Page 1)

**graduate facilities would rise from $453 million in the coming fiscal year to $900 million in the third year. Grants for graduate facilities would go up over the same period from $60 million to $120 million.**

The House Education & Labor Committee had rejected an Administration proposal to phase out the student loan program under the National Defense Education Act and substitute federal interest subsidies for private loans. The House went along with the committee and no effort was made to cut the authorization.

Education spending was also boosted above the President's budget request in a $10.5 billion appropriation bill covering programs of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept. and related agencies.

**The biggest addition was $232.8 million for grants to schools in districts where there are large numbers of federal military and civilian employes. The President has sought to trim back this "impact aid" program.**

Funds for vocational education were raised $39 million above the budget request, $12 million were voted for aid to land grant colleges, and the House followed up its action on the college aid bill by voting an additional $158 million for National Defense Education Act loans to students.

Republicans went through the motions of trying to cut the appropriations bill, but were rebuffed.

The by-now-customary Republican motion to cut the appropriations 5 percent across-the-board was rejected on a 325-143 vote. The House then passed the bill, 354-27.

One new education program, however, met with a setback. The Appropriations Committee dropped from the bill financing for the new Teacher Corps, designed to bring teams of experienced and novice teachers into poverty areas where requested by local communities. Supporters decided against a floor fight to restore the appropriation in the House, but a strong effort is expected to be made to have the Senate add the money.

# Worker Disrespectful? It Figures, Says NLRB, Citing 30% Pay Cut

Singing disrespectfully about management while on the job was a "normal and foreseeable" reaction by a worker whose pay had been cut nearly 30 percent and not sufficient cause for discharge, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The board found that the firing of Ramon Hernandez for singing and gesturing while pressing sweaters for John Kinkel & Son in New Shrewsbury, N. J., was part of a company campaign to discourage employes from joining the Ladies' Garment Workers.

A three-member NLRB panel composed of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, Howard Jenkins, Jr., and Sam Zagoria ordered the firm, which makes knitted sweaters, to reinstate Hernandez and 10 other workers who took part in a protest strike and to give backpay retroactive to Sept. 9, 1964.

**Hernandez was on strike from Sept. 9 to Sept. 21, 1964, and on his return was given his old job back at $35 less pay a week. He cut his production from 40 dozen sweaters daily to 25—corresponding to his old piecework rate—and resumed the singing and gesturing which, the board recounted, reflected the strikers' hostility toward the employers.**

The NLRB members said in their decision:

"While on the picket line during the strike, Hernandez had sung the song 'How Much is That Doggie in the Window?' whenever Catherine Kinkel [supervisor of pressing] would appear in view. After his return to work, he continued to sing or whistle this song when Catherine was near his place of work," and accompanied the singing with a gesture indicating scorn or defiance.

Hernandez persisted in his conduct despite warnings and was fired at the end of the week. His actions, the board declared, must be viewed in the light of the illegal conduct by the employer which provoked them.

Considering that management cut his pay almost 30 percent to the level of his starting rate, the board reasoned that "Hernandez' singing and gesturing were but normal and foreseeable reactions" to the employer's conduct. It noted that there is no claim or evidence they affected production in any way.

**The board said it does not condone Hernandez' cutting his production rate but that "this again was a predictable reaction to protect himself against . . . the illegal reduction in his pay, and was in no way disproportionate to the wrong inflicted upon him."**

Besides reinstating Hernandez at his old rate of pay and recalling other strikers, Kinkel & Son was ordered to stop spying on union meetings, to bargain with the union, and to fire or lay off as many new employes as necessary to find jobs for the aggrieved workers. If some strikers remain unemployed, the company must put them on a preferential list, the NLRB ruled.

*Who Paid the Bills?:*

# Dirksen's 1 Man, 1 Vote Oratory Heavy on 'Herrings,' Not Dollars

**By Willard Shelton**

The junior senator from Illinois, Everett McKinley Dirksen, rose to the floor the afternoon of April 20 to deliver his final speech before the agreed-on time for voting on the Dirksen amendment—his constitutional amendment to upset the Supreme Court's state legislative reapportionment decisions.

Dirksen, his party's floor leader and a celebrated orator (newsmen sometimes call him the Wizard of Ooze), must have known what the Senate was prepared to do to him. He had forced a vote on his proposal last summer and had been beaten on a 57-39 rollcall; a constitutional amendment, of course, requires a two-thirds majority in each house and Dirksen was seven short. There was no reason for him to imagine that his position had radically improved since then.

**He had fought hard. He had successfully threatened a filibuster of other pending measures in the Senate Judiciary Committee to get an agreement that his constitutional amendment would be cleared for another rollcall test.**

The intervening months, moreover, had been employed in the creation of a so-called Committee for Government of the People — a "grassroots" group promoted by the high-powered California public relations firm of Whitaker & Baxter.

Dirksen himself held the title of chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Committee for Government of the People, with five other members of the Senate and five House members as his colleagues.

Still, Dirksen must have known what was going to happen on the rollcall (he lost again, 55-38, still seven votes short, and with pairs and announced choices by absentees he was up against 41 against him).

### Swan Song

He began his final speech, in any case, with the swan song Gen. Douglas MacArthur used in addressing a joint meeting of Congress after being fired in Korea by Pres. Truman:

"Old soldiers never die; they just fade away."

The Dirksen amendment issue, said the Illinois senator, would neither die nor "fade away."

**"When I start I play for keeps," said Dirksen.**

**When the people begin to be "unhappy about the inequities" that will develop "under the fiat of the federal court system," he said, "there will be some place to go and no Berlin wall to stop them. "**

"None of the red herrings about where we got the money to run this educational program are going to stop it," Dirksen continued.

"We have not asked about the money spent by the League of Women Voters or by the labor group from New York that was in the Capitol yesterday. . . . I know what is going on. I know where the arms have been twisted; and we will tell that story, believe me."

Precisely what was spent in the Whitaker & Baxter "Committee for Government of the People" operation before the Senate vote was not disclosed on the floor, although Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) repeatedly invited Dirksen as chairman of the committee to have a statement filed.

**However — Robert Sherrill wrote in the St. Petersburg Times on Feb. 10 that "within the next few weeks" almost every Florida adult would receive "a small red, white and blue brochure," that every Florida editor would receive a "45-page indexed looseleaf notebook," and every state legislator an approach from one of the state's U. S. senators—all on behalf of the Florida unit of the "Committee for Government of the People."**

Sherrill wrote that he was unable to get an estimate of the "millions" a campaign on such a scale would cost or a statement on where the money was coming from, but said it was "generally known" that the American Farm Bureau Federation was "contributing abundantly," and named several other associations, including business groups, as giving "some support."

### Knows the Answers

Dirksen once commented that he had served on the congressional committee that drafted the lobby registration act and continued:

"I know when we violate the law and when we do not violate the law. . . . I know all the answers, Mr. President.

"We are on good ground and we aim to fight it out here and now."

**At one moment Dirksen indicated his committee might make a statement "if we can get the AFL-CIO and [Pres.] George Meany, the League of Women Voters, and those other organizations that were just read into the [Congressional] Record, and let them make a statement."**

As a matter of public record, the AFL-CIO files regular quarterly reports of lobbying expenses with the Clerk of the House.

The following colloquy took place between Tydings and Dirksen:

**Mr. TYDINGS.** "Was not the Committee for Government of the People organized for the sole purpose of passing the Dirksen amendment and abrogating the Supreme Court's decision in Reynolds against Sims? Is that not the purpose?"

**Mr. DIRKSEN.** "Certainly, we are not abrogating the decision. We are just taking our cause to the people. When this is not done, let the senator tell me where a state will ever go if it is unhappy under the Reynolds against Sims decision. Where is it going to get relief, now or in the future? There is no place. The door has been closed. The senator refuses to open it, even a little, where the people are unhappy with the senator's deal."

**Mr. TYDINGS.** "Getting back to my question again, is it not a fact that this committee was organized for the purpose of influencing legislation; namely, the passage of the Dirksen constitutional amendment in Congress?"

**Mr. DIRKSEN.** "The senator forgets that the committee consists of senators. We are influencing legislation every day on the floor of the Senate. Every time a senator opens his mouth and makes a speech, he is trying to influence legislation on the floor of the Senate. We do not have to apologize as senators for that, but those who have to register under the Anti-lobbying Act are registered."

**Mr. TYDINGS.** "Does not the lobbying act provide that committees which are organized for the specific purpose of passing legislation must file, on a quarterly basis, reports of contributions received and expenditures made?"

**Mr. DIRKSEN.** "If the senator wants to make it an issue, why does he not make it plain? Why does he not go before the grand jury?"

**Mr. TYDINGS.** "I am asking the senator."

**Mr. DIRKSEN.** "The senator is not going to get me to respond to the question in the form he has put it. That is the red herring that has been paraded here in the Senate for the past several months."

**Mr. TYDINGS.** "It is not a red herring. The people are not asking for the Dirksen amendment. The groups that are pressing and contributing money for the adoption of the Dirksen amendment are the special interest groups that control the rotten borough state legislatures. The people would like to have fair representation. The reason I asked the question is so we can know where the money is coming from, whether it is from the average citizen, or whether, indeed, it is from the special interests who want to maintain the status quo in their state legislatures."

**Mr. DIRKSEN.** "We have made clear what we are trying to do, but it is clear that that issue is one of the red herrings. The senator has not mentioned any issue of substance."

**One financial report relating to the Whitaker & Baxter operation was filed before the vote. A law firm reported it had received $10,000 from the Committee for Government of the People and expended slightly more than $2,000.**

In addition to mentioning "labor" groups and "red herrings," Dirksen commented in his closing speech about something he called "the numbers game," whereby his side had "to supply two votes for every vote the opponents bring up." It was apparently a reference to the constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote for approval of an amendment.

"What a lot of nonsense and what a lot of droll," said Dirksen, who had just defeated repeal of Section 14(b) by a filibuster in which a two-thirds cloture vote against him would have been required to make him stop talking and let the Senate vote.

Ackley Warns Business:

# Profit Surge Seen Threat as Pay Lags

(Continued from Page 1)

has been in farm and food prices "due largely to a temporary maladjustment between demand and supply." He said retail food prices "have stabilized in April and declines in important food items should be seen during the rest of this year."

As to wages Ackley said:

**"So far, there has been no serious upward cost push from the side of wages. And we expect no dangerous general wage push during the remainder of 1966."**

The Wall Street Journal report on profit increases in the first quarter of the year was backed up by reports in other business and financial publications.

**Profits Up a Third**

The New York Times reported that "profits of the average American corporation are about one-third higher this year than they were a year ago."

The Times said that one-fourth of the 516 industrial manufacturing and service companies surveyed "set earnings records for the March quarter and a number of these achieved the highest profits in their histories."

Commerce Sec. John Connor, also addressing the chamber's meeting, declared that current pressures in the economy do not "call for drastic measures on an emergency basis."

Ackley warned in reply to a question that an increase in federal spending in excess of the President's budget might bring on an income tax increase. He noted also that selective credit controls are unlikely because inflationary pressures are not intense in the consumer credit and real estate areas, where such controls are applied. There are "inflationary pressures in the plant and equipment field," he said, but selective credit controls cannot be applied there.

**At another session Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, participating in a panel session on labor-management relations, retorted angrily to the accusation by a businessman that the National Labor Relations Board was denying employers their "basic rights."**

Wirtz told Charles Brooks, director of labor relations of Texaco, Inc., "the language is 50 years old. There is the right to dissent; there is the right to communicate; there is the right to vote."

Commenting that the panel was set up to discuss matters affecting the Labor Dept., Wirtz said Brooks' attack "abuses a forum and demeans an organization."

The chamber also heard Ben W. Heineman, chairman of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., lecture the businessmen delegates on "indiscriminate attacks on all government programs without regard to relative merit."

Heineman declared that "the public voice of business today is hardly distinguishable from the one that resonated 25 or 50 or 100 years ago." What appears to be the "collective voice of business," he said, still views the demands of the people for social services as "the irresponsible clamor of the mob for bread and circuses" and government acquiescence in these demands as "steps toward inevitable socialism and slavery."

**LABOR DELEGATION** from New England urged House Appropriations Committee to approve funds to start the Dickey-Lincoln School public power project in Maine, which would provide the first low-cost power in the region. From left: Joseph Moriarity, New Hampshire State AFL-CIO; Thomas F. Policastro, Rhode Island AFL-CIO president and chairman of the delegation; Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.); Rep. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.); Pres. Benjamin J. Dorsky, Maine AFL-CIO, and Sec. Treas. Joseph C. Bober, Connecticut AFL-CIO.

# 9 Out of 10 Support Repeal of 14(b) —When the Question Isn't Loaded

A Republican congressman found that an overwhelming majority of his constituents support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—when the issue is put to them without misleading phrases such as "right-to-work."

Rep. Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania included a question dealing with 14(b) repeal in the annual questionnaire he sends to voters in his district.

On the 14(b) issue, Schweiker said, "I tried to word the question so that no prejudical labels were used, so that it could be judged on its merits."

**More than nine out of 10 persons replying favored permitting unions and employers to negotiate a union shop. The actual percentage was 90.4, with only 4.9 percent opposed and 4.7 percent replying "not sure." It was by far the highest margin recorded on any of the 20 questions in the opinion survey.**

Schweiker phrased his question as follows:

"Do you think management and its employes should have the right to choose for themselves whether they want a union shop, an open shop or no union at all when they bargain collectively?"

The Pennsylvania congressman represents a mixed suburban and rural district, and 77 percent of those replying to his questionnaire were registered Republicans.

In a follow-up newsletter to his constituents, Schweiker explained why he supports—and voted for—repeal of Section 14(b):

"Section 14(b) allows a state to outlaw the union shop, even when a company's management and a majority of its employes want a union shop. Pennsylvania and 30 other states have not outlawed the union shop. We in Pennsylvania and two-thirds of the country have never used Section 14(b). Only 19 states, mostly southern, have outlawed the union shop. . . .

"Repeal of 14(b) would only stop these 19 states from interfering with the right of management and its employes to freely choose whether they want a union shop. . . .

"Many northern states have lost jobs and industries to southern states which . . . use these laws as 'bait' to lure plants from states like Pennsylvania. Southern congressmen frankly admit that retention of 14(b) allows their states to entice industry by promising a lower wage scale. . . .

**Opponents say this [a union shop] is compulsory unionism. I say it is little different from Congress voting a new tax which I must pay, too, even though I voted against it. Those who don't agree with the majority decision must abide by it. Incidentally, once a union shop has been voted in, it may also be voted out by a majority vote of the employes."**

Schweiker's poll also showed more of his constituents favoring than opposing "increasing the minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.60 over a several-year period."

# Eulogies Hail McNamara As Champion of Worker

Labor and the nation mourned the death of Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.), a fighter for workers' rights during 18 years as president of a Detroit pipe fitters' local and 11 years in the U.S. Senate.

McNamara, who announced earlier this year that he would not run for a third term because of ill health, died Apr. 30 at the age of 71.

"He will be remembered as a champion of the people," Pres. Johnson declared.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed labor's grief at McNamara's death and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler represented the federation at funeral services in Detroit.**

Meany termed McNamara "truly a representative of all the people" in his public service as well as "a fellow trade unionist and a personal friend."

**Bipartisan Praise**

In the Senate, tributes came from Democrats and Republicans, liberals and conservatives alike. To his colleagues, he was "blunt . . . uncompromisingly honest . . . outspoken . . . warmhearted." And, in the analysis of Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, McNamara was "heavily responsible for much of the social legislation of the last three Congresses."

Johnson flew to the funeral, accompanied on the presidential plane by a bipartisan congressional delegation and two union officials, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Jack T. Conway, executive director of the Industrial Union Dept.

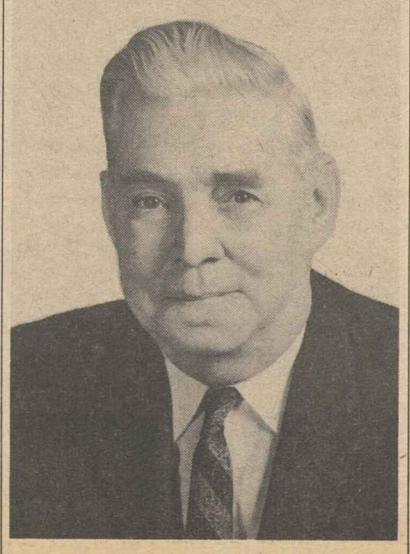
McNamara was the Senate sponsor of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, a leader in the successful campaigns for medicare and aid to education, floor leader in pushing through the last minimum wage bill.

His parents came to the United States from Ireland shortly before he was born in North Weymouth, Mass. The oldest of eight children, he left school after the sixth grade —and was a lifelong crusader for better schools and educational opportunity. His public service included election to Detroit's Board of Education. "Any kid that can get through college ought to go," McNamara declared on one occasion.

**He worked as a pipe fitter, a construction foreman and a contractor but, as he put it, "my avocation has been the labor movement." Besides his unpaid tenure as president of his local union, he served as a vice president of the Detroit central labor body for six years.**

McNamara upset a veteran Republican incumbent, Homer Ferguson, to win his first Senate term in 1954 by nearly 40,000 votes. Six years later, he was elected to a second term by a 120,000 vote margin.

The Michigan senator is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, a daughter and 12 grandchildren.



SEN. PAT McNAMARA

# Alabama Voting Shows Moderates Fragmented

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrats split into fragments in the primary. Most Negro voters, including those newly registered, cast their ballots for Atty. Gen. Raymond Flowers. Many long-time liberals voted for former Rep. Carl Elliott.

In other contests, one Negro won enough votes for a run-off primary seeking Democratic nomination for the state legislature and two others, seeking nomination for county sheriff, led the field and won the right to enter the May 24 run-off primaries.

Al Lingo, whose state troopers beat and clubbed Negroes last year in their attempted Selma-to-Montgomery march, was defeated for nomination as sheriff of Jefferson County (Birmingham). Sheriff James G. Clark of Selma, also a white supremacist, faces a run-off with Wilson Baker, former Selma police chief, who was bitterly critical of Clark's activities.

**Democratic Sen. John J. Sparkman, seeking a fourth successive term, was easily renominated over token opposition.**

Primaries in five other states showed these results:

**Florida.** Gov. Hayden Burns led the field for Democratic renomination but faces a May 24 run-off against Mayor Robert King High of Miami, who had the backing of liberal and Negro voters. The race is almost an exact replay of the 1964 Democratic primaries. Claude Kirk won nomination in the Republican primary.

**Ohio.** Republican Gov. James A. Rhodes easily won renomination and will face State Sen. Frazier Reams, Jr., who defeated State Rep. Harry McIlwain in the Democratic primary, in November. Former Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., beat an avowed John Birch Society member, for Republican nomination in the 1st Congressional District, and will run against incumbent Democratic Rep. John Gilligan.

**Indiana.** In the Republican primary in a remapped congressional district, incumbent Rep. Richard Roudebush defeated incumbent Rep. Ralph Harvey.

**Oklahoma.** Former Gov. Raymond Gary led the field in the Democratic primary for nomination for governor but must meet Preston Moore in a May 24 run-off. The leading Republican candidates, State Sen. Dewey Bartlett and John N. Camp, also face a run-off. Incumbent U.S. Sen. Fred Harris won Democratic renomination.

**New Mexico.** T. E. Lusk, a former state senator, upset former Gov. John Burroughs in the Democratic primary for nomination for governor and will run against State Rep. David F. Cargo, Republican in the general election. Democratic Sen. Clinton P. Anderson was renominated without opposition.

**Dirksen Hits Housing Bias Ban:**

# *Major Obstacles Confront LBJ's New Civil Rights Bill*

Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach was leadoff witness as the Administration began its battle for its 1966 civil rights bill in hearings before a House Judiciary Subcommittee. But a major section was already in danger as Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) denounced the housing proposals as "unconstitutional."

Dirksen, the Senate Republican leader, originally called the public accommodation provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act illegal before helping break a southern filibuster against that bill.

His threat of opposition appeared serious this year because he served instant notice that he would not participate in breaking any filibuster the southerners might mount.

Another negative factor emerged as both Dirksen and the Senate Democratic leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.) opposed any time limit on Senate Judiciary Committee consideration of the Administration measure. The 1964 and 1965 bills were brought to the floor for action by the device of setting a rigid limit on the length of time they could be stalled in committee by the hostile chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

**The heart of the Administration draft bill is its proposal to ban racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing in any section of the country. It also emphasizes stronger federal sanctions against discrimination in jury selection and against acts of terrorism against civil rights workers.**

It would empower the attorney general to file suits on his own authority, without waiting for a citizen complaint, to speed up desegregation of schools and other public facilities. House sponsor of the bill is Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.); the Senate sponsor is Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

All the President's proposals were given advance backing by the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last December. In a sweeping civil rights resolution the convention said:

- In the housing field, the late Pres. Kennedy's executive order forbidding federal financing of discriminatory projects directly supported by the government was "not enough." Projects indirectly assisted by federal guarantees and insurance must also be covered, the resolution said. The Johnson program calls for congressional action to cover such indirectly assisted projects.
- In education, there must be an "accelerated pace" of school desegregation.
- **In the field of employment discrimination, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 "needs strengthening." A House-passed bill would give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission authority to seek enforcement of its orders in court. The Johnson message asked the Senate to complete congressional action in this area.**
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965 opened the door of the franchise to many Negroes, but implementation was still not "good enough." Fifty percent of Negroes in five southern states where discrimination has been most severe may be registered to vote in November, the President said, but "a million eligible Negroes remain unregistered." The "key to [their] liberation must be used."
- There must be "total elimination of discrimination and segregation" in the jury system. "A jury must not be 'for whites only'."

The Johnson proposals went to Congress about a month before a scheduled White House Conference on Civil Rights which is expected to bring about 2,000 delegates to Washington to discuss the broadest possible range of citizen rights that may still lie outside the protection of federal law, either by omission or difficulty in enforcement.

The message spelled out the objectives he sought in immediate legislation. He was asking Congress, he said:

- "To reform our federal criminal stautes to provide Negroes and all who labor or speak for racial justice the protection of stronger and more effective criminal laws against interference with the exercise of long-established rights.
- "To establish detailed procedures of jury selection in federal courts so that discrimination may be banished—and to create forceful guarantees that state court juries also will be selected without discrimination of any kind.
- "To broaden the attorney general's authority to bring suit for the desegregation of schools and public facilities.
- "To declare a national policy against racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, and to create effective remedies against [such] discrimination in every part of America."

**In addition, the President asked for a 100-man expansion of the staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with a back-up of supporting personnel, to carry out expanded duties in enforcing civil rights legislation.**

"Freedom from discrimination is not enough," Johnson's message said. "There must be freedom from the disadvantage that 200 years of discrimination helped create."

**No Bill Is Final**

"No civil rights act, however historic, will be final. We would look in vain for one definitive solution to an injustice as old as the nation itself — an injustice that leaves no section of the country and no level of American life unstained."

The President acknowledged that "no amount of legislation" at the national level will meet the needs. "It must be joined by a massive effort on the part of the states and local governments, of industry, and of all citizens, white and Negro."

**Nevertheless, he concluded, "we are engaged in a great adventure—as great as that of the last century, when our fathers marched to the western frontier."**

"Whether we shall succeed is an issue that rests in the heart of every American. [But] that issue can and will be decided in only one way. For we have not come this far to fail within sight of our goal."

**LABOR'S STRONG SUPPORT** for America's foreign aid program was stressed in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.) welcomes AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty and Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr., of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

# Five-Year Aid Program Endorsed by AFL-CIO

*(Continued from Page 1)*

peace and progress."

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty testified on behalf of Biemiller, who was attending funeral services for Michigan's Sen. Pat McNamara.

Biemiller's statement strongly endorsed the proposed five-year authorization period as allowing "more rational long-range planning in developing countries." It also backed separation of economic and military aid into two bills to "enable the public to understand better just how much money is going into economic development and how much into military aid aimed at making peaceful progress possible."

On specific areas of the bill, the AFL-CIO:

- Protested a proposed stretch-out of Latin-American housing funds—authorized last year for a two-year period—to cover six years without any additional money.
- Asked a flexible interest rate policy on guaranteed housing loans for Latin America so that funds will continue to be available to move "workers and their families from slums into decent housing."
- Urged that the percent of U.S. technical assistance funds going to labor projects in various nations be raised well above the present 1.8 percent.

On this point, the AFL-CIO commented:

**"There are few groups in developing countries which have the political and economic importance of labor unions. They are often the only groups which exist to represent the interests of lower-income families in societies where a small upper class has traditionally monopolized economic and political power.**

"Free, non-Communist trade unions are the best starting point for developing the cooperatives, credit unions and other private groups which form the true basis of economic and political democracy. . . . The direction they take, be it democratic or dictatorial, responsible or demagogic, can often set the pattern which will be followed by the whole society."

Biemiller cited the achievements of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the African-American Labor Center—both created through AFL-CIO efforts—which have reached tens of thousands of workers with trade union instruction, direct aid in education, vocational training and health assistance.

5-7-66

# Transit Crisis Seen Justifying U. S. Subsidies

Federal operating subsidies for mass transportation systems were urged by the Transit Union as an alternative to "strangulation of entire metropolitan areas" by abandonment of commuter service.

Vice Pres. Walter J. Bierwagen told a Senate subcommittee that curtailment of service and higher fares have brought about a crisis in many areas fully justifying the operating subsidies proposed in a bill by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Williams, who sponsored the 1964 mass transit legislation establishing a program of construction grants and loans, said he is convinced that "a much more basic and massive program is needed."

Opening witnesses who agreed with him included the top elected Democratic and Republican office holders in New York City—Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) and City Council Pres. Frank D. O'Connor (D).

**Bierwagen stressed that new legislation should include the guarantees of collective bargaining rights written into the 1964 law and said operating subsidies should encompass "the entire field of urban mass passenger transportation."**

Declaring that capital improvements funds are not the only transit problem, Bierwagen added:

"Many private employers in our industry with relatively good equipment and facilities have long operated on the verge of bankruptcy. Others have abandoned services or cut back unprofitable operations and increased fares to the point where remaining operations can scarcely begin to fulfill the needs of the community."

## 58% of Hospitals Meet Medicare Qualifications

A total of 4,932 of the country's 8,550 hospitals, or 58 percent, had become eligible by Apr. 20 to participate in the medicare program, Surgeon Gen. William H. Stewart of the Public Health Service announced.

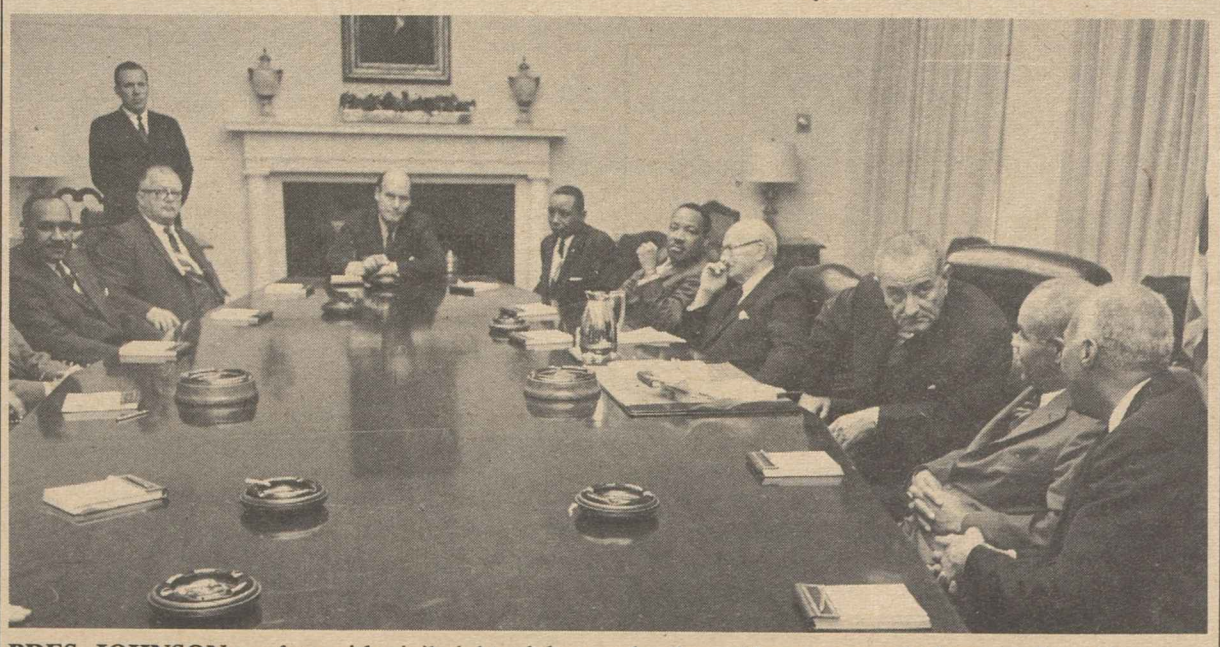
# ABC Scores Candy Chain Breakthrough

Kansas City, Mo.—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers overcame an all-out anti-union campaign by management of the long-unorganized Russell Stover Candy Co. plant here to win a National Labor Relations Board election—the first in the Stover chain.

The NLRB tally was 180 for the ABC, 152 against. The expelled Teamsters and Bakery & Confectionery Workers got one vote each in the 420-worker plant.

**Company opposition to the organizing effort was intense in a plant which had never had a union. The ABC gave credit for the victory to its organizing staff, an active in-plant committee and the AFL-CIO regional staff.**

The Russell Stover firm is one of the nation's largest candy makers with 250 retail stores in 40 states and more than 4,000 drug and department store outlets in all the states. Company profits were put at 31.7 percent of stockholder investment after taxes for 1964, and 1965 net income is running even higher, the union said.



**PRES. JOHNSON** confers with civil rights, labor and other citizen groups before sending his recent rights message to Congress. He is shown listening to comments by AFL-CIO Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters (right), and Dir. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Second from left is AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

# April Jobless Rate Slips Down to 3.7%

## Hits Lowest Level Since Late 1953

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's unemployment rate fell slightly to 3.7 percent in April as the job picture showed "continued strength," the Labor Dept. has reported.

The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate, in edging down from 3.8 percent in March to the 3.7 percent level it had reached in February, was again at the lowest point since November 1953.

**The April rate reflected the steady decline from the 4.8 percent unemployment level of April 1965; in April 1964 it was 5.3 percent.**

The March to April changes showed a further improvement for adult men, the report pointed out, while those for women and teenagers were mainly seasonal.

Overall, unemployment fell by 200,000 to a total of 2.8 million, some 750,000 lower than in April a year ago. Of the total unemployed, about 2.3 million were seeking full-time work and the rest were looking for part-time jobs, the report noted.

**3 Groups Listed**

The unemployed group is made up of 1.1 million adult men, some 840,000 women and 860,000 teenagers.

The number of jobless adult men fell by 300,000 over the month—100,000 more than the usual seasonal decline. Their jobless rate dropped to 2.4 percent, down from the 2.6 percent level at which it had held since last December.

The report said this is the lowest jobless rate for adult men in over 12 years.

**The unemployment rate for married men, the important breadwinner group, was 1.8 percent in April—the fifth straight month it has been under 2 percent, the report added.**

Adult women continued with a jobless rate of 3.6 percent, while the teenage jobless rate held at 12 percent.

The long-term unemployed—those futilely seeking work for 15 weeks or more—totaled 800,000 in April. This group showed no improvement over the month but was 250,000 lower than a year ago.

The non-white unemployed totaled 550,000 in April and showed a jobless rate of 7 percent, continuing at about twice the jobless rate of white workers, the report said.

On the employment side of the picture, the report said non-farm payrolls rose by 650,000 to a total of 62.5 billion.

The rise was no greater than was

*(Continued on Page 12)*


# AFL-CIO News

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# Congress Urged to Speed Action on Key Labor Bills

**COUNCIL MEMBERS** David Sullivan (center) and Herman Kenin confer with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany prior to the meeting. Meany, who recently underwent surgery on his hip, presided at the Washington session.

## *Council Backs LBJ Rights Proposals*

By Saul Miller

A call for stepped-up congressional action on bills "of major importance to the labor movement" and support for Pres. Johnson's civil rights legislation marked the spring meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

At a one-day meeting in Washington the council gave its full support to a national consumer boycott of food products grown and marketed by the DiGiorgio Co., of Delano, Calif., in support of the strike of farm workers in the area. **(Story this page.)**

**It voted also to support Pres. Johnson's request to aid the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy in its study of current economic problems. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. I. W. Abel will serve on a subcommittee of the labor-management group and present labor's views. The committee has scheduled its next meeting for May 23.**

The council's call for action on major legislative objectives urged expedited House action on:

- The minimum wage bill approved by the House Labor Committee and now cleared by the Rules Committee. **(Story on Page 3.)**
- The unemployment compensation bill still in the House Ways & Means Committee.
- The on-site picketing bill cleared by the House Labor Committee but blocked from floor action by Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.)—a move assailed by the council as a "mockery of the democratic process." **(Story this page.)**

The council said it will do its "utmost" to help win passage for

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Court Voids Bar to Fair Housing

The California Supreme Court ruled that the state cannot give legal sanction to discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.

It struck down, as a violation of the federal constitution, a controversial amendment to the California constitution which prohibited the legislature and local governments from adopting or enforcing any fair housing law.

**The 5-2 decision is expected to be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. If it stands, it will automatically reinstate California's 1963 fair housing law which made racial discrimination illegal.**

Opponents of the 1963 law—including real estate interests and right wing groups—retaliated by sponsoring an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting any interference with racial restrictions

*(Continued on Page 3)*

*Asks Leadership Action:*

## Council Hits Powell On Site Bill Stalling

House Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) has defied "basic democratic principles" and showed "contempt" for his obligations as committee chairman by holding up the on-site picketing bill, the AFL-CIO charged.

The federation's Executive Council called on Powell to "immediately reverse his position" and permit the bill, which has the overwhelming endorsement of his committee, "to come to the floor for a vote up or down."

If Powell refuses, the council said, the House leadership should take "immediate" steps to assure a vote on the bill. The manual of procedure under which the House functions clearly spells out the obligation of a chairman to support a bill reported by his committee or step aside and permit the next ranking member to call up the bill.

**The manual, "Cannon's Procedures," declares: "So binding are the obligations of a chairman in the handling of a bill reported by his committee that charges to the effect that he is not sincerely cooperating to secure its passage give rise to a question of privilege."**

The council statement noted that the situs picketing bill "would simply grant building and construction workers the same picketing rights now extended to industrial workers. . . . Four Administrations have approved this bill; leaders of both parties have made commitments for a vote . . . the House Education & Labor Committee overwhelmingly voted for the bill and the Rules Committee has scheduled it for floor action."

Now Powell, "in total disregard of his earlier pledges to the Speaker of the House," refuses to call up

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Labor Backs Boycott Of DiGiorgio Brands*

The AFL-CIO "fully supports" a national consumer boycott of food products grown and marketed by the DiGiorgio Co., larges grower in the Delano, Calif., area, the Executive Council announced

"Don't buy DiGiorgio products," the council urged in a statemen backing a boycott of the firm, which it characterized as the "symbo and leader of resistance" to farm worker organization.

**The federation's convention last December unanimously endorsed the strike by grape pickers seeking union bargaining rights from some 40 growers in the Delano area under the joint auspices of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the National Farm Workers Association.**

DiGiorgio is not only the biggest of these growers, and the largest employer of field hands, the Executive Council noted, but is also the spearhead of resistance to unionism.

"It was for this reason that the NFWA declared the boycott we

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## UAW Calls for 8-Point Auto Safety Program

An eight-point legislative program aimed at safer automobile design and reduction of death on the highways was presented to the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a statement submitted to the committee, Reuther called for federal automobile design and inspection safety standards "with sufficient latitude for creative and imaginative product design" to be set by Congress.

**The union, he said, is convinced that meaningful safety standards should be established, which will "require the automobile industry to devote its technological and engineering know-how to the design and production of safer cars."**

Testimony heard in earlier hearings, said Reuther, "demonstrate it is possible to make the auto safer from the point of view of design and construction and that it is possible to do this with a minimum of delay." He added:

"It is difficult for concerned and responsible persons to understand the reluctance of the auto industry to accept the conclusions of numerous safety experts and apply them to design.

"The UAW believes that the automotive industry is fully capable of meeting this challenge within the

*(Continued on Page 10)*

# Cheng Family Wins 3d NMU Scholarship

New York—Joseph Cheng, son of a fugitive from the Chinese Communists, has become the third member of his family to win a $10,000 National Maritime Union college scholarship.

The youth, 18, was one of nine high school seniors announced by NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran as winners of the union's scholarships, which yield $2,500 a year for four years.

**Young Cheng is the son of Kung Cheng and was a year old when his father led his family out of Red China in 1949 to a temporary haven in Hong Kong. They came to the United States in 1956 and the father has worked since 1957 as a baker aboard U.S.-flag ships.**

The scholarship winner's brother, Julian, 21, received a similar award in 1963 and is completing his junior year at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Joseph expects to study. Their sister, Susan, was a 1964 winner and is completing her sophomore year at Barnard College.

Other winners this year were:

Maria Flores of Brooklyn, who was born in Honduras; Harry A. Suissa, Flushing, L.I.; Guy M. Allard, Jacksonville Beach, Fla.; Mary Christian, Port Arthur, Tex.; Adelaide Dougherty, Seffner, Fla.; Cheryl Jones, New Orleans; William McCabe, Baltimore, and Irving Williams, Norfolk, Va.

The winners, who were selected by an indepedent panel of judges headed by Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University, can attend any college which does not discriminate because of race or religion.

# Davis Named To Aid U.S. Beautification

Pres. Joe Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO has been named by Pres. Johnson to serve on a new Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation & Natural Beauty headed by Laurance S. Rockefeller.

Johnson established the committee and expanded the President's Council on Recreation to include natural beauty in an Executive Order he signed in the White House Rose Garden with Mrs. Johnson beside him. The council is composed of six cabinet members, the chairman of the Federal Power Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the General Services administrator.

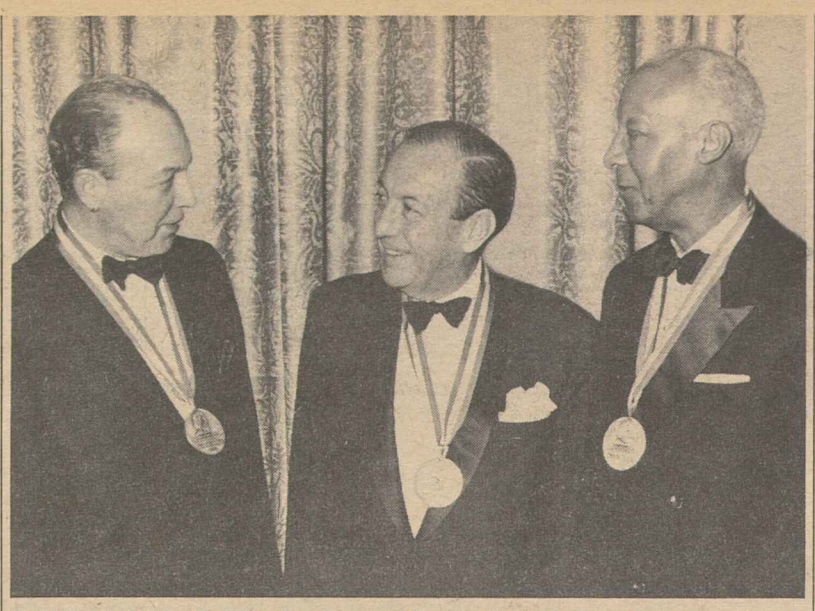
**At the signing ceremony the President observed that the country is "just beginning to scratch the surface of ugliness, neglect and decay" in both urban and rural areas and asked a redoubling of efforts to beautify America.**

"The opportunity for recreation and the daily experience of beauty just must be made a part of our gross national product," he said. "For a nation that calls itself great must have spirit as well as strength. It must have poetry as well as prosperity."

## Meyer Weintraub Dies; Distillery Union Leader

Miami Beach, Fla.—Vice Pres. Meyer H. "Mike" Weintraub of the Distillery Workers, here for a meeting of the union executive board preceding the organization's convention, suffered a heart attack and died in an area hospital. Burial was in New York.

Weintraub, an officer and for 20 years a member of Local 1, New York Wine Workers, had been a Distillery Workers' vice president since 1958. His widow and two children survive.



**FREDERICK DOUGLAS** awards instituted by the New York Urban League to honor the memory of the oustanding Negro leader of the last century were presented at the first awards dinner to (left to right) Robert W. Sarnoff, RCA president; former Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters.

# Symphony Pact Raises Players' Earnings 54%

A combination of wage increases and extension of the Washington National Symphony Orchestra's season will yield a 54 percent increase in income to 96 members of Musicians Local 161 under a new three-year contract worked out in negotiations that began in November.

The new agreement, to take effect at the start of the 1966-7 season next fall, provides for a total of 23 percent in pay hikes which will raise the base pay from $162.50 per week for a season of 37 weeks in the present agreement to $172.50 for 40 weeks next year, $185 for 42 weeks the following season and $200 for 45 weeks in the final year.

**The salary increases mean that 56 members of the orchestra working at base pay will have their annual incomes raised from the present $5,840 to $9,000. The other players are paid over the minimum. The extended season will include several weeks of summer concerts at Columbia, Md., starting next year.**

The current agreement was reached only after a 35-day strike. The new pact was negotiated quietly and has been ratified by the members.

The union also won a large package of improvement in working conditions and fringe items which Pres. Sam Jack Kaufman and Sec.-Treas. Martin Emerson said make the new agreement one of the best in the major orchestra field. They included:

- Hospitalization and medical insurance under Blue Cross and Blue Shield, negotiated for the first time and paid for in full by the National Symphony Orchestra Association.
- A ban on discrimination in hiring because of race, religion, sex, color or national origin.
- A step-up in vacation from one week a year without pay to three weeks with pay.
- Doubling of the association's annual contribution to the pension plan, from $7,500 at present to $15,000.
- A week of paid sick leave per year of service to a maximum of 16 weeks.
- **Severance pay at the rate of $125 a year for the first five years and $100 a year for the following years up to age 65.**
- Considerably improved conditions while on tour, including coverage by a $25,000 accident insurance policy, use of first-class facilities only, and a day off each week.
- A rotation system for concerts in halls which are too small to permit the use of the full orchestra.
- Agreement by the union to permit the orchestra to be split into smaller groups for special performances such as ballets and chamber music.

M. Robert Rogers, association manager, said the pay increases were made possible by the Columbia concerts and the prospect of a Ford Foundation grant.

## Dr. Sabin Hails Union Rights Role

Cincinnati, O. — Dr. Albert Sabin, who developed the oral vaccine for protection against infantile paralysis, gave the oath of office to Cincinnati AFL-CIO board members and in a talk to delegates praised the labor movement for protecting the right to free association and preserving the right to strike.

Dr. Sabin is a University of Cincinnati research scientist who was named winner of the 1967 Murray-Green award by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last February. He was chosen for his "lasting contribution" to human health.

Council Endorses Drive:

# *Consumer Boycott Aids Grape Strike*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

now endorse," the council statement said, urging all AFL-CIO affiliates to give the campaign their full support.

**Shortly after the council issued its appeal, the boycott was kicked off by organized labor in Los Angeles with picketing demonstrations at Ralph's Markets, a 50-store chain in the area.**

The pickets urged customers of the markets not to buy products sold under the S & W Fine Foods label, a major DiGiorgio brand stocked by the stores.

The council statement noted that "an effective and permanent union for agricultural workers is in sight" for the first time since the start of the "factory farm" era.

"This is due in part," it said, "to the expiration of Public Law 78, which authorized the importation of braceros, or transient Mexican laborers — a decision vigorously pressed by the AFL-CIO.

**2 Firms Agree**

"This opportunity must not be lost because of the narrow intransigence of one company. The second largest Delano firm, Schenley Industries, at the urging of the AFL-CIO unions with which it already bargained, has recognized the NFWA as exclusive bargaining agent for its field workers. Christian Brothers has since done the same.

"We will press the consumer boycott until DiGiorgio follows suit. . . ."

**AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, who was instrumental in bringing the recognition agreement with Schenley, predicted that the response of union members all over the nation to the DiGiorgio boycott action "will be overwhelming."**

"As union members today see the plight of farm workers, the denial of legal rights and the restrictions on their organizational privileges, the struggles they went through to build their own unions flash across their minds," he said.

"We will be providing every AFL-CIO central body and every local union with the brand name of every DiGiorgio product.

"This is no longer the battle of farm workers. It is a battle in which every union member and every union family is now involved."

DiGiorgio markets some 75 items, mostly canned, under the S & W Fine Foods label. Other major brands are TreeSweet juices and White Rose, the latter having wide distribution in the East.

The size of the corporation is indicated by its 1965 sales totalling some $232 million.

**It farms some 5,000 acres of grapes in the Delano area alone, with other large parcels at Arvin, Borrego Springs and Marysville in California and some 6,000 acres at Fort Pierce, Fla., where its Indian Springs label is important.**

J. S. DiGiorgio, chairman of the board, reportedly was paid more than $175,000 in salary and profit sharing bonuses in 1965 and the president, Robert DiGiorgio, drew more than $135,000.

## Strike Time Down In First Quarter

Time lost because of strikes in the first three months of 1966 was significantly lower than in the same period of 1965, but the number of workers involved rose to the highest first-quarter level since 1953, according to preliminary estimates of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Idleness caused by labor-management disagreements accounted for one-tenth of 1 percent of estimated total working time compared with 16 one-hundredths of 1 percent last year and nine one-hundredths of 1 percent in 1964, the report showed.

The total number of workers involved was sent upward by several "large but brief stoppages," the BLS said. Approximately 406,000 workers were affected by the 755 strikes that started during the quarter, the figures showed, with an additional 26,000 workers idled by walkouts that began in 1965.

# IUD's Small-Firm Pension Plan Set Up to Cover 14 Companies

A new small-firm pension plan developed by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has gone into effect with protection given about 1,100 employes of 14 participating companies.

At the first meeting of the newly-organized board of trustees Arthur J. Altmeyer, former chairman of the Social Security Board and former commissioner of social security, was elected chairman, and IUD Exec. Dir. Jack Conway secretary. Conway and Harry P. Albert, attorney representing the Stanley Soap Co., Newark, N. J., were designated to function for the board between meetings.

The Prudential Insurance Co. was chosen as the administering company, with 10 other insurance firms listed as participating companies to be geared into the program as it grows.

**Conway said the IUD had been working on the plan since 1963 and formalized it at the last departmental convention. The trust agreement was signed just before the end of the year and application for approval by the Internal Revenue Service is now pending, he said.**

The program pools pension plans for small firms and by spreading the risk and cutting down on overhead, provides safety and low cost, and will open the door to retirement benefits to workers who otherwise might have to go without them.

Altmeyer pointed out that it is flexible enough to permit variations in benefits as they are negotiated by different unions and employers. He called it a "unique undertaking" which is both simple and safe, as well as reasonable in price.

Conway stressed the care exercised in developing the plan, called it a "milestone" in pension history and said the department had "grossly underestimated" the interest in it.

**First Group**

Employers in the first covered group have from three to 261 employes, he said. The initially participating unions are the Auto Workers, Stone & Allied Workers, Glass & Ceramic Workers, Packinghouse Workers and Allied Industrial Workers.

The worker obtains vested rights in the program after 10 years of coverage. He may carry his earned credits from one employer to another so long as the employer is enrolled in the plan. Each covered worker will get an annual report of his credits.

**Formal establishment of the plan came less than 24 hours after Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz warned a joint congressional subcommittee that millions of workers covered by private pension plans will not receive benefits because they may lose all rights to them if they change jobs, lose them to automation or quit before retirement.**

He told the subcommitte, which is studying private pension plans, that the President's Committee on Corporate Pension Funds and Other Private Retirement & Welfare Programs has recommended studies of the practicability of portable pension plans and of insurance to protect workers who might lose benefits should their employer halt contributions "through business failure or otherwise." Bankruptcy of an employer under the IUD plan would leave the worker's benefits or credits intact, Conway said.

Wirtz estimated that about 25 million workers are now covered by private pension plans, with the figures expected to grow to 34 million by 1970 and to 42 million by 1980.

*'Utmost' Backing Given:*

# Labor Pledges Drive For New Rights Bill

Labor pledged to do its "utmost" to help pass the civil rights legislation proposed by Pres. Johnson.

Congressional action is "essential" to accomplish the goals of earlier civil rights legislation "in fact rather than theory," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

It noted that the Administration bill "covers the major objectives to which the AFL-CIO unanimously pledged itself at last December's convention."

In specific areas:

● The AFL-CIO convention had called for "total elimination of segregation and discrimination in our jury system," and the Administration bill would prohibit discrimination in selection of federal, state or local jurors.

**Federal jury commissioners would be empowered to oversee selection of grand jurors and trial jurors in federal courts. The attorney general would be authorized to ask a federal district court to appoint a master to oversee selection of state and local jurors where discrimination is feared.**

The Executive Council said the need for jury reform is "cruelly apparent."

● On housing, the AFL-CIO convention blamed "the spread of de facto school segregation in the North" on "discriminatory housing practices that have fostered huge Negro ghettos."

**Details Spelled Out**

The Administration bill would ban discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, and bar discrimination by banks or other lending institutions in making of loans, amount of down payment required and interest rate. Enforcement would be through court suits brought either by the aggrieved person or by the attorney general.

**"Discrimination in housing is the root of many civil rights evils," the Executive Council declared. "It must be eliminated."**

● In public school desegregation. the AFL-CIO convention observed that only "meagre progress" has been made.

The proposed legislation would broaden the attorney general's power to bring suits for desegregation of schools.

"Enforcement powers to further equal education are both proper and necessary," the council declared.

● Murderers of civil rights workers "remain unpunished," the convention resolution noted.

**The pending bill provides protection against threat or injury to persons engaged in civil rights work, with penalties up to life imprisonment if death results.**

Civil rights advocates "need and deserve federal protection" against "the violence of bigots," the Executive Council said.

The council statement also urged speedy Senate approval of the House-passed bill to strengthen the enforcement machinery of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by giving it powers comparable to those of the National Labor Relations Board.

# Council Hits Powell Stall On Picketing

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the bill and "has constituted himself a one-man roadblock."

**The council termed his stand "a mockery of the democratic process" and a "clear contradiction" to the procedures under which the House functions.**

The statement quoted this key section from Cannon's Procedures:

**Procedure Cited**

"A chairman directed to report a bill to the House ceases to function individually so far as that measure is concerned and becomes the representative of the committee in charge of the bill. Although he may have opposed the bill or parts of it in committee, he either steps aside and permits the next ranking membr of the committee to take charge of the bill on the floor or subordinates his personal views and devotes every effort to securing its consideration and passage in the form in which reported to the House."

Powell voted for the on-site picketing bill in committee, then on the eve of the vote, suddenly declared he was "unalterably oposed" to it and would not call it up in the House.

# Key Labor Measures Pressed on Congress

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the President's new civil rights measure and also urged speedy Senate approval of the House-passed bill to strengthen the powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. **(Story this page.)**

**Reviewing the strike of farm workers in the Delano grape area, the council noted that DiGiorgio is "not only the biggest" grower but is the spearhead of resistance to unionism. It is for "this reason that the National Farm Workers Association declared the boycott we now endorse," the council said.**

The President's labor-management advisory group met in Washington May 4-5 to consider "the crucial domestic issue of the day—the maintenance of our unparalleled prosperity with economic stability."

The President said he particularly wanted the group's views on the effectiveness of the program of voluntary restraint, the role of business and labor in such a program, the role of government, views on tax and monetary policy and the role of wage-price guideposts.

**Labor Members**

Representing labor on the committee in addition to Meany and Abel are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, David Dubinsky, Joseph D. Keenan and George M. Harrison and Pres. W. A. Boyle of the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

**In other actions the council voted continued financial support for the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and gave $5,000 to the White House Conference on Civil Rights.**

It set the next council meeting for Aug. 22 with the city to be announced later.

**THE STATUS** of legislation in Congress and economic policy issues were top agenda items at the spring meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Washington.

# *Minimum Wage Bill Nears Vote As Council Urges Quick Action*

The AFL-CIO pressed for "long overdue" action by Congress on two of labor's highest priority bills—minimum wage improvements and strong federal standards of unemployment compensation.

An Executive Council statement termed the wage-hour bill "the major weapon in the war on poverty."

The long-delayed bill received House Rules Committee clearance after the council meeting and Speaker John W. McCormack announced it would be brought to the floor the week of May 16.

It would extend coverage to some 7 million additional workers including, for the first time, a large group of farm workers.

**The bill would raise the wage floor for nearly 30 million workers now covered by the $1.25 minimum. Their pay guarantee would go to $1.40 next February and to $1.60 a year later. The minimum for newly-covered workers would start at $1 an hour and rise 15 cents each year. The cutoff for farm workers would be $1.30, for other workers $1.60.**

The legislation had strong bipartisan support in the House Labor Committee and was given Rules Committee clearance by a 9-6 vote. Opponents are expected to focus their efforts on an attempt to reduce coverage.

**'Best Protection'**

The Administration's unemployment compensation bill, introduced by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee, is "the best protection against future recession," the Executive Council said.

As originally drafted it would:

● Raise the ceiling on unemployment benefits to at least 50 percent of the statewide average wage immediately, rising to at least two-thirds of the state average average in 1971.

● Add 26 weeks of unemployment compensation for those who have exhausted state benefits.

● Limit disqualification penalties imposed by states.

● Extend coverage to 5 million additional workers.

● Raise the taxable wage base for the unemployment compensation tax on employer payrolls.

There has been heavy employer pressure to block or emasculate the bill and the Ways & Means Committee reportedly has been sharply divided on the issue.

**The two bills, the council said, "are of major importance to the labor movement, to millions of low-paid workers who are the first victims of layoffs, and to the economic well-being of America."**

"It is time for promises and predictions to be fulfilled. Therefore we urge the leadership in the House of Representatives to take all proper steps to expedite action. We urge Pres. Johnson, who has supported both measures, to join us in our quest for prompt passage of both bills."

## *Sixth Convention Highlights on Film*

**"The Challenge Before Us," a film of last December's 10th anniversary AFL-CIO convention, is now available for sale or rent, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has announced.**

**The movie runs for 20 minutes. It may be purchased for $50 or rented for $3 upon application to the AFL-CIO Film Division, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.**

# California High Court Upholds Fair Housing

*(Continued from Page 1)*

in housing. The amendment was forced on the ballot through an initiative petition. It was ratified by a two-to-one margin in 1964 after a campaign appealing to fears and prejudices. California labor strongly opposed the amendment.

Many Washington observers saw the California decision as improving the outlook for the fair housing section of the Administration's pending civil rights bill. Foes of civil rights have focused their attacks in Congress on this portion of the bill.

Another effect will be to release federal funds for California urban redevelopment projects, which had been held up for lack of assurance of non-discrimination.

The California Supreme Court acted on an appeal from a lower court decision in a case brought by a Negro postal employe and his wife against apartment house owners in Orange County who had refused to rent to them because of race. The trial court had held that the constitutional amendment had nullified the fair housing statute.

**In reversing the decision, the state supreme court said "it is now beyond dispute" that the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment assures the right to acquire property without discrimination because of race or religion.**

Besides reinstating the 1963 fair housing law, the decision also restores a 1959 law prohibiting discrimination by businessmen, including real estate dealers.

The state constitution provision, which was konwn as Proposition 14 during the 1964 election campaign, specified that "neither the state nor any subdivision or agency thereof shall deny, limit or abridge, directly or indirectly, the right of any person . . . to decline to sell, lease or rent property to such person or persons as he, in his absolute discretion, chooses."

**State Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch said that with the court's action in striking down this provision, he considers that the anti-discrimination laws are now back on the statute books and plans to start enforcing them.**

He said if the state's Fair Employment Practices Commission begins any action on housing discrimination, he will represent the commission.

# Beirne on Unit To Study Need For Physicians

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, was named by Pres. Johnson to serve on the new National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower.

**The commission was charged with attempting to solve what the President called a "critical shortage" of professional personnel in the health field, to recommend methods of accelerating the education of physicians and other health personnel, and to improve the utilization of those already in practice.**

The 15-member commission is headed by J. Irwin Miller, board chairman of the Cummins Engine Co., Columbus, Ind. In making the appointments Johnson predicted a "heavy drain" on medical personnel when 19 million men and women come under the protection of medicare on July 1. A report is scheduled to be submitted next year.

**OVERALL VIEW SHOWS** the new American Institute for Trade Union Studies at Cuernavaca, Mexico, where the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers will train labor educators. The institute was dedicated recently with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin, president of the Musicians, representing U. S. labor.

# *Upholsterers Back All-Out Drive To Elect Liberal 90th Congress*

Palm Beach, Fla.—An election-year political action call urged delegates of the 35th convention of the Upholsterers to join a campaign to return liberals to Congress to preserve the trend of progressive social legislation.

The call was sounded by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Joseph Rourke, deputy director of the federation's Committee on Political Education.

Rourke presented a plaque to UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann in recognition of the 84-year-old union's 100 percent performance in the 1965 COPE campaign for voluntary dollar contributions.

In his keynote address to the delegates, Hoffmann voiced strong support for Administration policies in Viet Nam and assailed a critic of these policies, Senate Foreign, Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright, as a "phony, so-called liberal . . . who never voted for a pro-labor bill or a civil rights bill" and who "says that we should forget Munich."

Labor, Hoffmann declared, "cannot and will not forget Munich. We cannot and should not turn our back on Communist aggression. We must not sacrifice small nations in the hope that we may thus buy our security. We of the American labor movement are fully alert to the threat and the importance of this struggle in Viet Nam."

**Hoffmann, First Vice Pres. Alfred R. Rota, and Treas. R. Alvin Albarino were re-elected by the delegates along with five of the other six vice presidents. A sixth, Henry W. Conrad, Binghamton, N. Y., did not stand for re-election, and was succeeded by Paul Heaton, St. Louis.**

Schnitzler told the 250 delegates and guests that the importance of having friends in Congress was brought home recently with defeat of the amendment proposed by Senate Minority Leader Dirksen to nullify the Supreme Court's one man, one vote ruling on the make-up of state legislatures.

"If it had passed, all hope of reshaping state legislatures to the will of the majority would have been endangered," Schnitzler continued. "So we have much to defend—as the Dirksen amendment taught us—and we have much more to achieve."

He urged that "if there is any loss of seats in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, let the loss be the seats of those who have failed to keep pace with and support the programs of a better America—whatever their party may be."

"The new Congress should be made up of all those men and women who have stood up and reflected the will of the people during the last two years. Let the ranks of he missing be filled by new men and women who will bring to Congress new ideas, new courage and new determination.

"Failure of the repeal of Section 14(b) is certainly no reason to abandon our friends to the not-so-tender mercies of our enemies. Instead, it means only that we must work harder. We must protect and defend those who stood with us so that they can be joined in Congress by new congressmen and senators who will make repeal a reality."

### Health Center Praised

Schnitzler also had high praise for Salhaven, the gerontological village of UIU's health and welfare fund, about 15 miles from here, which he had visited shortly before addressing the convention.

Rourke spelled out the technique to accomplish the political objectives stated by Schnitzler in a four-point program to:

- Register union members to vote.
- Encourage them to join and work with the party of their choice—be it Democratic or Republican.
- Have locals affiliate with city central labor councils to make their COPE affiliates effective.
- Participate in political coalitions with minority groups, such as Negroes, young persons and senior citizens.

Other speakers included Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman and Organization Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Dir. Leo Perlis, of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

# Cole Named to Mediate N.Y. Newspaper Dispute

New York— Strike settlement prospects raised by the entry of a new mediator in the dispute between unions and the merged World Journal Tribune Corp. faded as management refused to budge from its stand that it alone has the right to choose the staff of the combined publications without regard for long-standing seniority provisions.

The application of seniority in the layoff of about 900 Newspaper Guild members is the main issue of the strike by the Guild which represents 2,000 workers in all on the papers. Some 3,700 members of nine craft unions have refused to cross the Guild picket lines since the strike began Apr. 24.

### Replaces Kheel

Veteran arbitrator and mediator David L. Cole entered the dispute May 7, at the request of Mayor John V. Lindsay, to replace Theodore W. Kheel, who had withdrawn from the negotiations.

**In subsequent negotiations at the Hotel Commodore, however, John Green, World Journal Tribune spokesman in the sessions with the Guild, said he had no intention of negotiating a new contract unless the Guild agrees to the publishers' right to ignore seniority, "bumping" practices in existence for 15 years and all rehiring obligations.**

On the issue of "bumping," management refused to recognize the rights of employes to return to a previous job classification or even a comparable classification.

Guild Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy charged that the publishers are in no great hurry to bring out their new merged afternoon daily, the World Journal, the morning Herald Tribune and the Sunday World Journal Tribune, despite a statement by Matt Meyer, president of the new corporation, in a letter to employes that a strike would have a devastating effect on the merged papers.

They are not as much concerned about their date of publication, Murphy said, as they are about "their proclaimed aim to 'bring the union leaders to their senses'—which would simply mean that there would be no union at all except on paper."

**One hopeful sign since Cole took over as mediator was the agreement by the publishers to withdraw their action against six craft unions asking them to show cause why they should not be compelled to arbitrate their existing contracts with the old papers.**

James McMahan, president of the Stereotypers, said he felt that "honest, good-faith negotiations could clear up the problems of his union in two hours."

*Constitution Modernized:*

# Firemen-Oilers Vote Higher Dues Floor

Montreal, Que.—Measures designed to strengthen the Firemen & Oilers and prepare for intensified organizing efforts, including modernization of the constitution and an increase in dues, were approved at the union's 27th constitutional convention here.

"You have drafted a new constitution that will guide us for the next five years," Pres. William E. Fredenberger told the delegates after being unanimously re-elected. "With the goals you have set for us, we should be a stronger union numerically and financially when the next convention rolls around."

### Goal Unchanged

In his keynote address Fredenberger cited the changes the union has gone through in the 68 years of its existence and stressed that the "basic tenets of this organization are among the things that have not changed—the objective of this brotherhood remains to help bring about a better life for its members." Perhaps the most pressing problem today, he said, is job protection in an era of technological revolution.

**The delegates voted without dissent to raise total dues by at least $1 per month, with a $5 floor for commercial locals and $6 for railroad locals, which require greater servicing. The grand lodge per capita was boosted by 50 cents to $2 for railroad locals and for other locals which pay full-time business representatives. For locals serviced by the international, the figure was set at $2.50 a month.**

In other actions the convention:

- "Froze" the death benefit as of July 1 so that new and reinstated members will not be eligible for benefits. Present active and retired members will continue to be protected. The move was made because of the heavy drain on the fund and also because the equivalent of death benefits is now often provided by contracts or by provisions of the Social Security and Railroad Retirement acts.
- Strongly supported equal opportunity for minority group members, and called for full employment, expanded coverage by a higher minimum wage and pressing of the war on poverty.
- Urged greater political activity to elect the friends of labor and called on all members to contribute at least $1 to the Firemen & Oilers Political League to avert reactionary control of Congress and the danger that "gains obtained through collective bargaining can be abrogated" there. To demonstrate their own convictions, the delegates contributed $2,871 to the league during a floor collection.
- Advocated continued efforts to secure repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- **Called for action by Congress and the Administration to revitalize railroad passenger service, to strengthen the merchant marine and to curb runaway flag ship operations.**

The need for greater political activity this year to combat the extreme right was emphasized by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The John Birch Society, which he said "would destroy the influence of the labor movement," is but one of many powerful reactionary groups seeking to turn back the pages of history, Keenan declared.

### Guidelines Scored

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association described moves for wage increases and other benefits initiated on U.S. railroads by the non-operating unions and declared "we're not going to settle under any such formula" as the 3.2 percent "guidelines."

Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. analyzed the shopcrafts' wage-rules program and declared "we're going to see this program carried through to a conclusion."

**Railroad workers' wages have lagged so far behind the rest of the economy, he added, that they are entitled to "far more" than the guideline limit "just to catch up."**

Other speakers included Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress; Canadian Minister of Labor John R. Nicholson; Quebec Minister of Labor Jean-Paul Carrier Fortin; U.S. Under-Sec. of Labor John F. Henning; T. C. Douglas, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party; Chairman Howard Habermeyer of the Railroad Retirement Board; Frank Hall, Canadian vice president of the Railway Clerks; Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Also re-elected without opposition, besides Fredenberger, were Sec.-Treas. John J. McNamara; Exec. Vice Pres. James B. Zink; J. W. Lebeau, vice president for Canada, and Vice Presidents James M. Kennedy, Robert A. DuVall and William H. Kaiser.

**RE-ELECTED** without opposition at the 27th convention of the Firemen & Oilers in Montreal were Pres. William E. Fredenberger (left) and Sec.-Treas. John J. McNamara.

# Crowds Throng Union-Industries Show

**UNION LABEL** products made by union members under contract to fair employers drew crowds like this one (left) to the 21st Union-Industries Show, seen by 203,000 visitors Apr. 29-May 4 in Baltimore's Fifth Regiment Armory. Continuing a show custom (above) Sisters Joseph and Blandine of the Little Sisters of the Poor get union label tuna from SIU members Les Ballinger, San Diego; Steve Edney, San Pedro, and Rex Dickey, Baltimore.

**POTTERS' EXHIBIT** included demonstration of the different kinds of craftsmanship that go into the decorating of china. Here a member fastens decals to plates as part of the decorating process. More than 130 other exhibitors showed their products in similar booths.

**SOUVENIRS** of the show were given away by the thousands. Here a model cowgirl in union-made levis pins miniature overalls on coat of young visitor.

**ALMOST BEFORE** they knew it, sheep were sheared by professionals from the Meat Cutters in a demonstration that has been an annual show attraction for many years.

**JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS** built a wall by day with all the know-how of their craft, then tore it down again before starting over. Another craft, the Plasterers & Cement Masons, built a plaster replica of Baltimore's Washington monument, scaled to a tenth of the actual 178-foot height.

**WINNER'S NAME** in one of many gift presentations is called by AFL-CIO Staff Rep. Robert Probey at AFL-CIO exhibit, set up as a theater which drew steady audiences to showings of federation films like Americans at Work, In Common Brotherhood, When Day's Work Is Done, Land of Promise and others.

# Foreign Aid—A Duty

**SINCE THE BEGINNINGS** of foreign aid at the end of World War II, U.S. foreign aid programs have helped improve economic and social conditions throughout the free world.

One of the lessons of Viet Nam, where American fighting men are dying in battle, is that lags in social and economic development produce political instability, poverty, and frustrations which invite Communist aggression.

**We in the labor movement know well that foreign aid will not solve all problems in underdeveloped nations. Political passions and aggressive military force can sweep away overnight the accomplishment of years of patient, laborious work and the accomplishments of millions of foreign aid dollars.**

There are no rewards without risks—and the risks we take in our foreign aid efforts are infinitesimally small in comparison to the potential rewards—stability, progress, and peace. We know there are risks. But we also know that our foreign aid program makes a vital contribution to the cause of human welfare, economic progress, and political stability in the newly developing nations of the free world.

Therefore, we support the aid expenditures called for in the present bills, and we are prepared to support sums going well above the level of the current requests.

**IN PAST YEARS** the AFL-CIO has repeatedly subscribed to the target of 1 percent of gross national product for foreign aid that was suggested by a United Nations resolution. This country voted for that resolution and the United States also supported a recommendation in July 1965 by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee that the developed countries should strive to meet the 1 percent goal. However, the present bills call for less than one-half of 1 percent for total aid, and for economic aid alone, only 34 one-hundredths of 1 percent of our GNP.

We recognize that aid totals must depend on availability of sound projects and on existence of suitable political conditions in the recipient countries, rather than on some arbitrarily-set figure. Nevertheless, it seems clear that one-half of 1 percent of our wealth is not enough for a program which offers so much hope for peace and progress.

**It is clear that the American labor movement takes a direct interest in foreign aid, not merely as a bystander, but as a participant in the national effort to spread democracy, economic well-being, political stability, and peace throughout the developing world. We are providing funds and we are sending some of the most qualified men in the American labor movement to serve abroad as needed, often in uncomfortable and even dangerous posts.**

From whatever angle the question is considered, it is clear that we can and must provide adequate levels of foreign aid. Recognizing this, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called upon the House and Senate to "take prompt and favorable action on the President's request." We urge again that the Congress approve the requests, and, where needed, add to them.

*—From testimony by the AFL-CIO on foreign aid legislation before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.*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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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## 'There's Room to Take On More'

***Lesson in Alabama:***

# Broad Coalition Key to Progress For Negroes, Liberals in South

*The following is excerpted from an article in the May 14 issue of The New Republic by Pat Watters of the Southern Regional Council.*

**BY THE NEW MATH** of southern politics, with Negroes in such a state as Alabama showing impressive voting strength for the first time, there had been reason to expect that Mrs. George (Lurleen) Wallace would have had to face a run-off election. To gain a majority she had to get her 51 percent from 84.5 percent of the electorate, based on the likely assumption that none of the 16.5 percent of the total vote that is Negro was hers. And that is the lowest estimate of the Negro vote, based on inflated figures which give many counties more than 100 percent of eligible whites registered. Actual voting strength of Negroes was nearer 25 percent.

**That Mrs. Wallace carried far more than half of the white vote shows the appeal of her husband's brand of conservative politics. The Wallace campaign was not as overtly racist as his past pronouncements and record, a mark of the influence of the new Negro vote. But Alabamans, as they say, knew where the Wallaces stood. She (he) appealed to all whites, not merely the worst.**

The Negro vote went, as expected, to Richmond Flowers. He got it mainly by asking for it, something none of the other nine candidates would do openly. It gave him second place. That victory-in-defeat helps offset somewhat the election's general encouragement of racism-as-usual in southern politics. For in the high expectations of the campaign, Negro leaders and voters were faced with a dilemma that will be common throughout the South—whether to support a man who openly identifies with them and thereby hurt his chances with white voters, or to support a covertly friendly candidate (Carl Elliott, in this case) whose chances with the whites and of winning are better.

In choosing the former course, Alabama Negroes set a precedent which will be noted by politicians and perhaps followed by Negroes of other states. The decision doomed efforts for a coalition between moderate and liberal white elements and Negroes. Labor supported Elliott, and the Johnson Administration was said to favor him—to no avail.

There were some who said the heavy vote for Wallace in the primary was meant merely to show Negroes how things stand, and that much of the segregationist vote will now go to the Republican candidate in the general election in the fall, Rep. James Martin. That seems problematic at this moment.

They voted long and hard. In Birmingham, where more Negroes (61,637) are registered than in all of the black belt, blocks-long lines lasted until nearly midnight. In white and Negro precincts very heavy turnouts were recorded across the state. In the smaller towns, where there is only one polling place, whites and Negroes stood one behind the other, well integrated to vote against or for that integration.

There was no violence of note. Not that things were friendly: At Bessemer, a steelworking town, a Negro approached a white outside the polling place and asked him politely which line he should get in. "I wouldn't tell you," the white answered.

**BUT IN A STATE** where racial violence and killings by whites have been frequent, on this day, at least, there appeared to be a new way of settling disputes—democracy. The segregationists won the count, but they won it in a free and open election. (The Justice Dept. with its 350 federal poll-watchers in the state seemed satisfied at the end of election day that no flagrant irregularities had occurred. However, they were studying reports of the poll-watchers for indications of scattered irregularities.)

The highest hope had been that, democracy having come for the first time in any real sense to a state like Alabama, the South would be done with its Wallaces.

**The results fall short of that: democracy had not fully come—something less than half the eligible Negroes are registered; the 100-percent increase in Negro registration in less than a year had a low starting point. But as elsewhere in the South, the political calculations of men like Flowers are based as much on potential as on the new math of actual Negro voting strength.**

There is no gainsaying the meaning of a victory like that of Wallace. It is that the Negro vote alone cannot save the South. Perhaps Alabama is the only state where whites are so overwhelmingly wed to the old ruinous politics. But perhaps too there will now be many more candidates willing to "do a Flowers." And they won't have to run their wives.

***Morgan Says:***

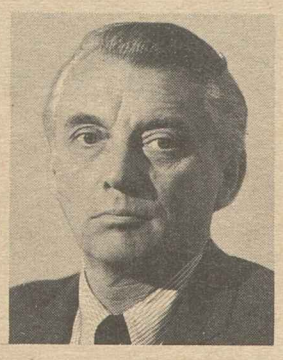
# Lurleen Bucks Liberal Outlook Of Feminine Governors in Past

By Edward P. Morgan

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**BARRING AN UPSET** in November, Lurleen Wallace will become the shadow governor of Alabama.

The incumbent, her husband George, who has never exactly hidden behind her skirts, will of course run things in fact, which is the way Wallace supporters wanted it when they gave the comely Lurleen, a former dime store clerk, a clear majority in the Democratic primary, making a run-off unnecessary.



Morgan

Under the circumstances a Wallace victory in November is not likely to cause the name of the state capital, Montgomery, to be changed to Petticoat Junction, as alleged by an unsuccessful primary opponent. Still, the intriguing possibility remains that if Mrs. Wallace bests the Republican candidate, almost certain to be a Goldwaterite congressman named James Martin, she may, in keeping with the demand of the times for equal rights, including those for the female sex, decide not to let George do it after all.

**The interesting fact is that the only two woman governors in American history—Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming and Miriam Amanda "Ma" Ferguson of Texas—actually did a certain amount of governing and were impressive figures in their own right.**

They served their first terms (Mrs. Ross didn't have a second, but Ma did) at exactly the same time, 1925 to 1927. As Franklin D. Roosevelt followed the Coolidge-Hoover era in the White House, Mrs. Ferguson, obliged to wait four years in the wings, was returned to Austin for another two-year term in the 1932 elections.

Wyoming Gov. William Bradford Ross, a Tennessean gone west, died in office in October 1924. Mrs. Ross, who got her basic training for public service as president of the Women's Club of Cheyenne, was nominated to succeed him and then elected only a matter of days later. She was defeated by a narrow margin for a second term, because, some observers said, she had been "too cautious in action." But she boldly committed herself to Democratic party work and to FDR, who raised her to national stature by appointing her the first female director of the U.S. Mint in 1933. Her name is on the cornerstone of the gold repository at Fort Knox.

**Ma Ferguson (who disliked the nickname coined from her first two initials and inspiring the slogan "Me for Ma") was, by most accounts, an enormously popular governor. An aide in the office of Texas' senior U.S. senator, Ralph Yarborough, recalls that there were more visitors to the state capital during her two terms than ever before in Texas history.**

The Ferguson background was explosively controversial. Her husband, Gov. James Edward Ferguson, was impeached in 1917, eight months into his second term. Instrumental in his impeachment were powerful businessmen, some of whom soon joined the Ku Klux Klan. A long siege of litigation intervened. A court ruling kept his name off the ballot in 1924 and so, wearing an undershirt, the ousted governor called a news conference and announced Mrs. Ferguson would run in his stead.

**HER TWO CAMPAIGN** cries were "vindictation for Jim" and abolition of the Klan in Texas. Its activities had become rampant, its power unchecked. The Fergusons, campaigning separately and together, promised that "we will take the courts out of the swamps and put them back in the courthouse where they should be." Ma beat the Klan-backed candidate substantially in the run-off. As in the rest of the South in those days, Republicans were unheard-of, so the Democratic nomination was tantamount to election.

The Fergusons managed to push through in their terms an impressive passel of progressive legislation which some intervening governors busied themselves attempting to skirt or nullify. Ma persuaded the legislature to pass a law making it a criminal offense to wear a mask in public and Yarborough avers that this was the death of KKK in Texas.

**There is something of an irony in the fact that 40 years after the mild liberalism of the Fergusons, Lurleen Wallace, as the first possible heiress of the Ross-Ferguson female tradition in the state house, represents not increased liberalism but an anachronism of reaction out of the past.**

Partly out of spite for the belated move for civil rights for Negroes, partly out of fear of a powerful "big government" hand reaching out from Washington allegedly to strangle sacred states' rights, a still powerful residue of white extremism swept Lurleen Wallace into the Democratic nomination for governor of Alabama.

Still, neither her feminine touch nor the grasp of her husband for continued and expanding power can squeeze the march of progress, slow and interrupted as it has been, back into the bottle.

***Understanding Needed:***

# Myths Cloud Facts On Open Housing

**OF ALL THE PROPOSALS** that Pres. Johnson sent Congress in his four-part program for new civil rights legislation, probably the least understood is the one calling for elimination of racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.

**The labor movement is on record as a strong advocate of the enactment and forceful administration of laws to outlaw all discrimination in housing on account of race, creed, color or national origin.**

If we have reached the age of civilization that all people are entitled to equal rights, then housing—just as much as voting, jobs, education, etc.—is part of these rights.

Countless myths have been developed over the years about all the "problems" of having Negroes move into previously all-white neighborhoods. Practical experience in many sections of the country, plus studies and surveys, have proved these myths false.

One of the myths is that property values will drop. This is a favorite argument used by opponents of fair housing and it hits people where it hurts—in the pocketbook.

Since the early 1950s a number of studies and surveys have shown that prices are far more apt to rise or to remain stable than to decline when Negro families enter all-white areas.

Probably the most quoted and extensive study along this line was compiled by the Commission on Race & Housing, headed by Luigi Laurenti. Seven cities—San Francisco, Oakland, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City and Portland, Ore.—were researched.

**More than 5,000 individual sales prices from 20 "test" neighborhoods (white) into which non-whites moved were examined. It was found that in 44 percent of the comparisons, prices rose in the integrated neighborhoods by 5 to 26 percent above those in white neighborhoods.**

In 41 percent of the cases, there was no significant change. In only 15 percent did the price in the all-white neighborhoods rise higher than the desegregated neighborhoods by 5 to 9 percent.

"The entry of non-whites," Laurenti concluded, "was much more often associated with price improvements or stability than with price weakening."

**WHAT HAS DEVELOPED** in all these studies is that property values in any area depend upon a variety of values unrelated to race. Basically, prices fluctuate on the simple axiom of supply and demand. If white residents flood the market with more homes than the demand can take up promptly, there will likely be a temporary decline in housing values for the area.

**This leads to what is known as block-busting or panic selling. Unscrupulous real estate dealers will try to give the impression that an entire neighborhood is going from white to black. In panic, many whites sell their home hurriedly, taking heavy losses. The real estate dealers then turn over a handsome profit.**

Most fair housing laws are designed to protect the home-owner against block-busting and the resulting panic selling. Many fair housing groups around the country have a few members who are not as concerned about equal opportunities in housing but in protecting the market value of their homes.

Another myth about housing is that if one Negro family moves into a neighborhood, others will follow to the point that the entire neighborhood will change from all white to all Negro.

Again, history does not bear this out unless block-busting is permitted. It stands to reason that unless there are homes put up for sale on a mass basis a neighborhood cannot possibly undergo a major change.

**One of the most unfair contentions is that Negro homeowners will let their property run down more than a white homeowner would. Evidence compiled by the Commission on Race & Housing showed that new non-white owners had improved the property they purchased from white residents. (PAI)**

***Federal Protection Urged:***

# Grape Strikers' Breakthrough Spurs Union Drive on Farms

**UNION ORGANIZATION** for farm workers is "off the ground," the AFL-CIO's chief organizer has declared in a network radio interview.

William L. Kircher, director of the federation's Dept. of Organization, cited recent union recognition victories of the Delano, Calif., grape strikers as evidence that farm workers can organize and bargain collectively.

In response to questions from reporters on Labor News Conference, Kircher listed three reasons for the improved position for farm worker unionization:

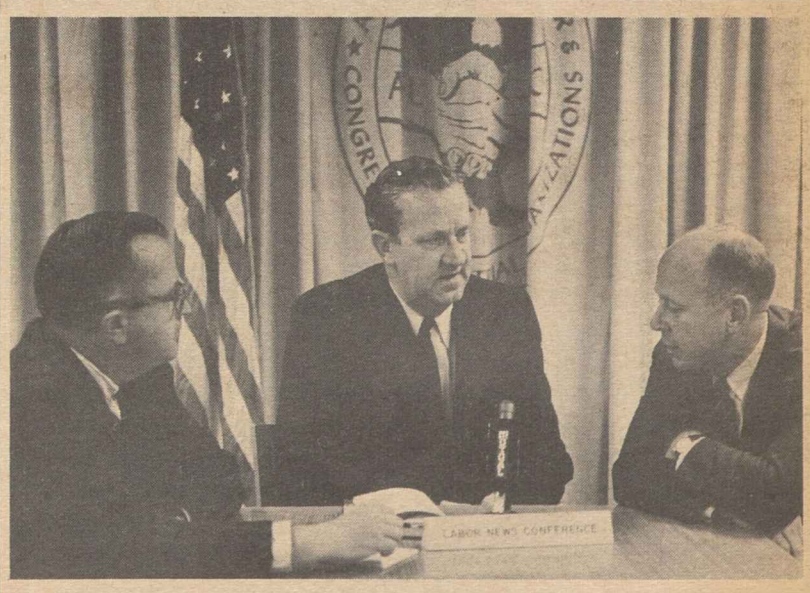
- Killing the bracero law, which permitted the importation of transient farm workers from Mexico.
- The "dramatic appeal . . . developed by the National Farm Workers Association, under the leadership of Cesar Chavez."
- **The seven-year effort of the AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee that laid a solid base for the Delano drive and the recognition agreements signed with Schenley Industries Corp. and the Christian Brothers winery.**

Kircher warned that new and wider strikes will be inevitable "as long as the farm worker is excluded from the same kind of federal protection that other workers have—namely, the National Labor Relations Act."

**FARM WORKERS** are now denied "governmental machinery for indicating their choice or desire with respect to having a collective bargaining process—of organizing themselves into unions of their own choosing," Kircher noted.

**Under such conditions, employes have no collective bargaining rights unless their employers voluntarily grant them, he charged, adding that this means strikes, strife and boycotts become "inextricable parts of the procedure."**

Reporters questioning him on the weekly AFL-CIO public affairs production for the Mutual radio network were Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.



**THE LONG STRUGGLE** of farm workers to organize themselves into effective trade unions is now "off the ground," Dir. William L. Kircher (center) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization told Sam Sharkey (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public affairs production on the Mutual radio network.

***How to Buy:***

# FTC Ad and Label Rules Give Tire Buyer Some Needed Aid

By Sidney Margolius

**THE FEDERAL** Trade Commission's rules for tire advertising and labeling went into effect in May. Hopefully, they may help you look for values in the early summer tire sales without being fooled by the tricks often used in the tire business.

It will pay you to shop the tire sales carefully, as tires will cost more later this year.

Tire advertising and selling for many years has been a jungle of frequent deceptive pricing and misrepresentations of performance and quality. The FTC reports that despite the Tire Advertising Guides it issued in 1958 and subsequent orders to "cease and desist" from various deceptions, questions of safety, price misrepresentation and guarantees still arise.

Better Business Bureaus also have been trying bravely to stem the near-deceptions and outright misrepresentations, sometimes to their own loss. One large tire manufacturer even discontinued its membership in the St. Louis BBB because of the bureau's criticism of advertising by the local distributor.

**The FTC itself says it is convinced by its experiences that there is a need for mandatory minimum safety standards and tire grading. It believes that existing voluntary safety standards, even as recently revised, are inadequate to assure the public of safe tires.**

Presently you have no way of knowing how good a "deluxe," "super deluxe," "imperial," "premium," "first" or "second line" tire really is. A manufacturer's "deluxe" tire may really be his second grade. In fact, in recent ads one of the largest national chains advertised "premium" tires for as little as $13-$19. They can call that tire "premium" under present laws, but the price makes that designation seem dubious. Real premium tires usually cost twice as much or more.

Now Congress is considering legislation which will require the secretary of commerce to set minimum safety standards and tire grades. When that system goes into effect, which may be two or three years from now, you'll be able to buy with the assurance that a tire sold as first line or premium, "Grade 1" or whatever designation are adopted, does meet at least the minimum quality for that grade.

Manufacturers are not fighting the expected minimum safety standards as much as the proposed official grade standards. They are aghast at the prospect that they may have to follow mandatory grades when no other industry is required to.

One of the major current controversies is over the two-ply tires advertised as "four-ply rating." Many new cars now come equipped with these two-ply tires. The manufacturers contend that they have stronger cords, and also tend to run cooler. But many auto owners have insisted on buying real four-ply, not just "four-ply rating," for replacement tires. One reason may be frequent complaints that tires on new cars have not lasted as long as expected. In fact, one of the largest chains now has discontinued selling two-ply tires altogether.

**UNTIL TIRE** advertising finally is cleaned up, we suggest watching out for these tricks when shopping for your new tires this summer:

**The Odd Size Priced Low:** One device is to advertise a less-frequently bought size at a very low price. For example, a big chain currently is advertising 6.50x13 tires at $12.99 in big bold type. But in smaller type the prices of the more widely bought 14 and 15-inch tires range from $17.99 to $24.99. Actually there is only $1 or $2 difference between the prices of the 13-inch tires and the larger sizes.

**Perpetual Sales:** Some sellers have perpetual "sales." Their "sale" prices have been found really to be their regular prices. Comparison-shopping is your only safeguard against fake tire sales.

**Second Tire at Half Price:** Don't take this for granted. Sometimes the combined prices of the two tires may be much the same as for two tires bought individually from other retailers.

**The Warranty:** Most warranties or guarantees provide for giving you a pro-rata allowance on another tire if the one you bought has failed within the terms of the warranty. The terms themselves can vary from a guarantee of so many months to a guarantee for the life of the tread, which may or may not include all road hazards. But in addition, the guarantee may provide that the exchange will be based on the higher regular retail price, not on the lower "sale" or reduced price which you may have paid. If based on the regular price, the guarantee has less value to you.

**The Quality Problem:** Since you cannot depend on claims of "premium," "first line," "deluxe," etc., you have to try to judge the quality itself as carefully as you can. This is difficult. But you will be able to tell more about quality after inspecting a number of tires. In general, better quality tires are heavier, have wider, flatter tread face and noticeably deeper tread grooves.

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**EVERY ISSUE** of the Steelworkers' official publication, Steel Labor, has been printed in the Indianapolis, Ind., plant of the Cornelius Printing Co. and for every one of those issues Robert Jones, a member of Printing Pressmen's Local 17, has helped run the presses. Steel Labor will mark its 30th anniversary in June by converting to offset printing at the Indianapolis plant.

***Under OEO Grants:***

# Training of Jobless Offers Hope, Help

**SUPPOSE YOU** have been unemployed for 26 months.
You're 35 years old, married, and the father of three children.
You can barely read, write or do simple arithmetic.
You've tried to get a job, but just can't.
How do you feel? Hopeless and helpless, that's how.
But there is hope and there is help.

This man represents the typical trainee drawn from an analysis of 11 work experience and training projects for needy unemployed launched under local public welfare auspices with federal grants authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act and administered by the Welfare Administration of the Dept. of Health, Education, & Welfare.

**In releasing the study, Dr. Ellen Winston, U. S. commissioner of welfare, said: "This typical trainee must be provided with more than a new or refurbished skill. He requires help in developing good work habits and attitudes. He needs literacy instruction. And his family must have help with health, housing, family and other problems which affect his ability to profit from his training and make good on a job."**

Although the study includes only 399 trainees who "graduated" from projects in nine states, Dr. Winston believes the findings are applicable to the 181 projects in 49 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands which have been launched in the past 15 months. Almost 83,000 needy unemployed with more than 250,000 dependents have been reached by these projects to date. About 6,000 of the trainees have already completed training and obtained employment.

The sample group was studied three months after it had completed training. At that time, 68 percent of the group was still employed. Of this employed group:

- Eighty percent were in jobs related to their training; their salaries averaged $258 a month (they had formerly received an average of $144 in public assistance payments).
- Fifty percent were placed by the public welfare agency, 40 percent found their own jobs, and 10 percent were placed by the state employment service.
- Fifty-three percent were employed in service trades, 15 percent in semi-skilled or skilled jobs, 10 percent in unskilled jobs, 9.5 percent in clerical and sales work, and 7 percent in jobs as technicians, craftsmen, and foremen. A variety of occupations accounted for the remainder.
- The average cost per trainee was $1,350 a year; this included living expenses for the trainee and his family as well as the cost of job training and other services.

**The trainees were almost equally divided between men and women and between Negro and white, although a slightly higher proportion of the Negro than white trainees obtained employment. All families served by the projects, including those in which the wage earner had not yet found a job, gained some benefits from the program, according to Dr. Winston.**

Homemakers were assigned to some of the families to teach them better housekeeping, child rearing and money-management practices. Day care for the children not only enabled mothers to take job training but also resulted in the correction of health, behavior and other problems found among the children. Counseling helped with marital, parent-child and other problems that were disrupting family life. Better housing was secured for several families. Dentures, eyeglasses, hearing aids and other health and medical services made many of the trainees more employable.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# The Problems Are the Same, They Just Sound a Little Better

By Jane Goodsell

**IT'S HARD TO SAY** whether things are better than they used to be, but they certainly **sound** better. The other day I heard on a newscast that junkyards are now being called "auto disassembly areas." Now, isn't that a nicer way of looking at the problem? As a matter of fact, I guess that pretty well sums up the situation. We still have a lot of the same old problems that plagued our ancestors, but we're looking at them in a nicer way.

| *Old Problem* | *New Problem* |
|---|---|
| Nervousness | Anxiety tension |
| Dieting | Weight control program |
| Quarreling kids | Sibling rivalry |
| Going into debt | Installment buying |
| Tough jobs | Challenging assignments |
| Snuffy nose | Sinus congestion |
| Letting George do it | Delegating authority |
| Toothbrushing | Dental hygiene |
| Housework | Homemaking |
| Old people | Senior citizens |
| Using up leftovers | Creative cooking |
| Car sickness | Motion discomfort |
| Other people | Interpersonal relationships |
| National debt | Deficit spending |
| Dumb kids | Under-achievers |
| Bellyache | Acid indigestion |
| Sloppy thinking | Brainstorming |
| Scrimping | Financial planning |
| Spoiled kids | Over-indulged youngsters |
| Itch | Allergy |
| Too little fun | Lack of emotional satisfaction |
| Knowing when you're licked | Adjusting to life |

*Right-Wing 'Saboteurs' Hit:*

# Los Angeles Parley Spurs Poverty Fight

Los Angeles—An appeal to trade unions to supply a corps of 50,000 members as community leaders in the fight to end poverty was issued by Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes at a conference sponsored by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO.

Sullivan, chairman of the Labor Advisory Council to the Office of Economic Opportunity and an AFL-CIO vice president, also called on organized labor to "goad and prod" for additional billions in funds for the war "until the last scourge of poverty is eliminated."

Sullivan recalled that appropriations for Roosevelt-inspired New Deal programs in 1934 totaled $2 billion or nearly one-third of the budget at a time when the gross national product was $65 billion.

**By contrast, "if Congress is willing," he went on, anti-poverty funds for the coming year will amount to $1.75 billion or "a bit more than 1 percent of our total 1967 budget of $113 billion, and our estimated GNP will be around $730 billion."**

The conference, held at a time when the Administration's anti-poverty program is under increasing attack, gave it strong support and hailed the good it has accomplished in its beginning. Speakers assailed conservative critics as compassionless "saboteurs" who want to junk the program without regard for the 35 million Americans living in need.

The greatest threat to the program, Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) charged, has come from rightists "who see it as a threat to the status quo to which they cling in mindless fright."

He charged that Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.) has "done more than any other person to undermine public confidence" in the fight through repeated public statements that he could find no needy person who has benefitted from the program.

Citing Murphy's Senate votes against the poverty program and such measures as medicare, federal aid to education and rent subsidies for the poor, Brown declared:

**"Mr. Murphy and his conservative Republican friends can't find the poor. They can't see the poor. They can't hear the poor. And they don't want to spend a penny helping the poor."**

The governor also outlined a previously announced program to create 50,000 additional jobs in the state in conservation, flood control, fire prevention and other public areas at a cost of about $2.5 billion.

**Nixon Rapped**

H. H. Bookbinder, OEO assistant director, ridiculed Murphy's attacks and rapped similar onslaughts by former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon.

Taking note of the disruption of a Washington poverty conference by a group taking out their frustrations by heckling OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver, Bookbinder warned against drawing wrong conclusions.

"These people don't need better sense or better manners," he said. "They need better jobs and better education and better housing and better opportunities. That's their problem—and that means it's our problem."

Other speakers included Dr. John Morsell, assistant executive director of the NAACP, and State Labor Commissioner Sigmund Arywitz.

## Labor Views Poverty Plans In Connecticut

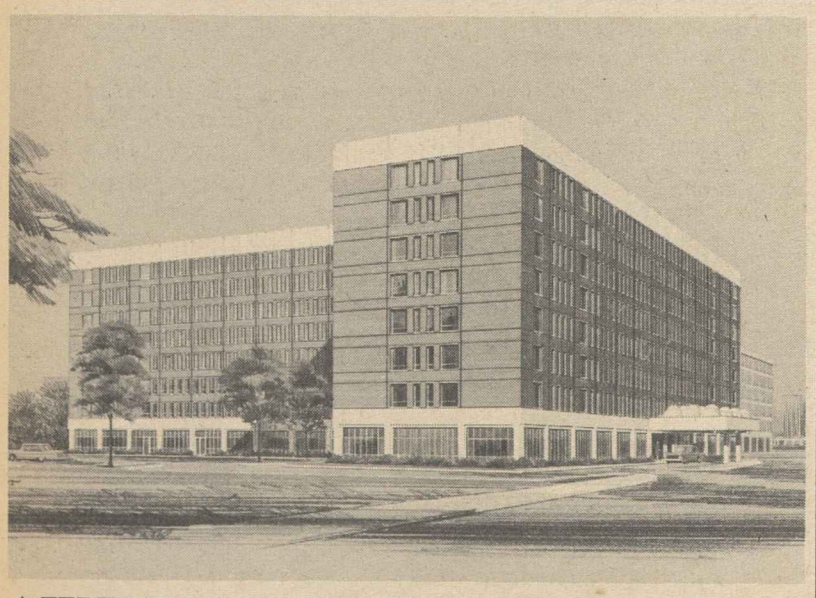
New Haven, Conn.—A series of workshops which sought to develop specific ways unions can participate effectively in the drive against need highlighted a state conference on anti-poverty activities sponsored by the Connecticut AFL-CIO.

Miles C. Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for anti-poverty matters, described means by which union members can help local Office of Economic Opportunity projects.

**Mitchell Sviridoff, former State AFL-CIO president who now doubles as director of Community Programs, Inc., the New Haven OEO agency, and as an assistant to Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York in charge of coordinating anti-poverty programs, described the contribution of organized labor to the success of the New Haven program and outlined trade unionism's historic role in obtaining social advancements.**

Lindsay, in New Haven for a Yale Foundation meeting, extended greetings to the conference, which attracted about 140 representatives of 30 international unions.

Brendan Sexton, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, discussed what the labor movement will be doing in the next 10 years.



**A FEDERAL LOAN** of $3.1 million has been granted to the Cleveland AFL-CIO by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development for construction of Federation Towers, pictured in the architect's drawing above. Central Body Pres. Patrick J. O'Malley and Exec. Sec. Sebastian Lupica will break ground in summer for 278-suite apartment for elderly in Charity Hospital urban renewal area near downtown.

**U.S. MARITIME FLEET** has diminished alarmingly in the past two decades, Pres. Paul Hall (speaking) of the Seafarers told an advance planning briefing sponsored by the Defense Dept. and the National Security Industrial Association and held in Washington. Seated is Vice Adm. I. J. Galantin, chief of naval materiel.

## *U. S. Shipping Decline Laid to 'Bureaucrats'*

Federal "bureaucrats" have "murdered" the U.S. maritime industry in the past two decades, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers declared.

Hall charged that failure to extend "the proper kind of government assistance" to the maritime industry has caused it to "go downhill steadily" since the end of World War II. This, he said, stands in sharp contrast to the government's "consistent support" of other industries which, as a result, are enjoying "boom times."

**The SIU president leveled his charges at one in a series of advance planning briefings for industry sponsored jointly by the Defense Dept. and the National Security Industrial Association. More than 1,000 industry leaders and military officials attended the session at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel.**

Hall said the American flag fleet, which stood at some 6,000 ships at the end of World War II, has now slipped to a mere 900. "Where we were first in terms of maritime strength," he said, "we are sixth today, with Russia close to passing us in this area."

At the war's end, he continued, the U.S. was first in shipbuilding, but is 12th among all world powers today. Twenty years ago, American-flag vessels carried 40 percent of the nation's export-import cargo; today they account for only 8.5 percent of the volume.

"In other words," Hall declared, "while the rest of the economy is going up, the maritime industry is lagging further and further behind. A basic American industry is facing extinction."

He charged that "bureaucratic inaction and ignorance" have been responsible for the decline in America's merchant marine. He pointed out that although Pres. Johnson had named a Maritime Advisory Committee—composed of industry, labor and government officials—to map a plan of action to revitalize the merchant fleet, "a group of bureaucrats formed their own interagency committee which came up with recommendations precisely contrary to those of the President's committee."

**He called this a "presumptuous" action which, combined with past failures by the government, has "prevented new capital from coming into the industry, and has endangered private capital already invested in the industry."**

Despite continuing official concern over the balance-of-payments problem, the SIU president said, the government has given little thought to the positive role the maritime industry can play in solving this problem.

"American-flag shipping," he said, "contributes $1 billion a year to the plus side of the balance of payments; and if the runaway flag ships were returned to U.S. control, they would add another billion to the plus side."

## *Pilots Urge Extension of Airport Aid*

Stepped-up federal aid is needed to make airports safer, the Air Line Pilots told Congress.

The union urged a Senate Commerce subcommittee to approve legislation extending the federal airport aid program an additional five years and raising matching grants from $75 million to at least $100 million a year.

Lack of adequate safety margins have been responsible for a number of airport accidents which could have been avoided, the ALPA said.

**"Corrective measures to increase takeoff and landing runway lengths, as well as safety margins surrounding the runways' ends and sides, are necessary to eliminate such accidents," the union declared.**

The pilots' organization also urged the government to impose mandatory safety standards through an airport certification procedures.

## New Catalogue Lists AFL-CIO Rental Films

A revised edition of "Films for Labor," the catalogue of labor movies the AFL-CIO has available for rental, has been published by the Dept. of Education's Film Division.

A special section lists the films added since the last revision of the catalogue in May 1964. Another lists those produced by AFL-CIO affiliates.

The films are indexed both by name and by subject, the latter divided into 24 categories ranging from apprentice training to union organization and administration and including something on every phase of organized labor's broad program.

Also included are suggestions for planning a film showing and instructions on ordering. Suggestions are given on posters to attract audiences.

Most of the films rent for $3 per single showing, with a few at $7.50. Some are old favorites dating back as far as 1938, others are as new as last year. A Film-of-the-Month Plan is available under which a union can sign up in advance for a total of nine films for use during a 12-month period for $15, plus $5 for each movie that usually rents for $7.50.

**The new listings include "When the Day's Work Is Done," produced by the AFL-CIO to show how union members are making their communities better places to live in; the "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," on automation, and "A New Earth," based on the life of Philip Murray, both produced by the George Meany Foundation; and "Star-Spangled Extremists," showing the tactics of the far right.**

Single copies of the catalogue, AFL-CIO Publication No. 22, may be had free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

## Quebec UAW Unit Wins Ontario Pay

Ste. Therese, Que.—The Auto Workers scored an important breakthrough when they raised wages to Ontario levels after a three-month strike for a first contract at the Sicard Co.—which is across the road from a new General Motors assembly plant where the UAW also seeks a first agreement.

The walkout ended with UAW Local 728, made up of about 325 workers engaged in the manufacture of heavy earthmoving equipment, gaining 65 cents an hour over three years on top of a base rate of $1.90 an hour. A contract also was secured on behalf of Local 1146 for 75 office employes who had not walked out.

## AFL-CIO Trust Source Of Funds for Mortgages

Badly needed housing construction is suffering from a lack of mortgage funds created by the tight money market, says Alexander Bookstaver, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment.

"There is at this time a great need" for funds to be used to finance "socially desirable and badly needed housing in the cities and suburban areas," Bookstaver said.

**He pointed out that the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust, created to provide a medium for mortgage investment available to all AFL-CIO affiliates and qualified welfare, pension or retirement funds, can help supply some of the mortgage funds.**

The trust, set up in October 1965 as a non-profit venture with four officials of the AFL-CIO acting as trustees, has currently invested about $10 million on behalf of 20 affiliated funds.

The monies are invested in federally insured or guaranteed mortgage loans in various areas of the U.S. and the construction of the properties financed by the trust are 100 percent union built.

The unpaid trustees are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and George M. Harrison.

# Yarborough Seeks Bigger GI School Aid

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) has opened a drive to liberalize the G.I. Bill of Rights which he helped move through Congress just three months ago.

The Texas senator, with strong support from the AFL-CIO, campaigned for years to give present-day veterans education and training benefits comparable to those accorded after World War II and Korea.

His bill passed the Senate in 1959, only to die in the House. The Senate again passed it in 1965. And this year, propelled by the urgency of the Viet Nam War, the House approved a somewhat pared-down version of the Yarborough bill. To assure final action, Yarborough agreed to Senate acceptance of the House version.

**He is now seeking to amend the new law to raise benefits to the level of his original bill. This would include educational grants of $110 to $160 a month, as compared with $100-$150 under present law. He would also allow a month of schooling for each month of service—a 50 percent increase over present law.**

The major additions are programs of on-the-job and on-the-farm training. Present law permits vocational education, but not work programs.

Urging higher allowances, Yarborough noted that the amount he proposes is the same given after Korea, even though tuition and living costs have gone up sharply since that time.

**TOP COLLECTORS** of dollar donations for COPE in Meat Cutters Local 590, Pittsburgh, get trophies of achievement awarded by their union. Left to right, COPE Dir. Helmuth Kern of the international, Ray Sofran and William Neil. The two winners collected more than $1,200 in individual donations in the past year.

# UAW Calls for 8-Point Auto Safety Program

*(Continued from Page 1)*

framework of adequate and realistic federal safety standards with sufficient latitude for creative and imaginative product design."

**He also said safer cars can be produced at virtually no increase in price, or at most, a minimal increase to the consumer.**

Outlining an eight-point legislative program aimed at eliminating hazardous design, Reuther called for:

- Uniform minimum federal standards for safe design effectively enforced through continuing federal inspection.
- Inspection standards which also consider assembly and road-testing before delivery to the dealer.
- Encouragement by the federal government of research and development "as an important means of providing continual upgrading of federal safety standards".
- Provision for a comprehensive survey of all models and makes of automobiles in production to determine existing weaknesses due to faulty design, faulty inspection or inadequate controls, with the appropriate federal agency given power to enforce its orders for correction of defects;
- A central information pool into which can be channeled all data on auto accidents, including road conditions, driver errors and vehicle condition.
- Full public disclosure of unsafe aspects of an auto so as to avoid today's condition which sees only the dealers alerted by the manufacturers as to faults which require correction.
- A federal interstate system to insure adequate periodic, uniform safety inspection of all vehicles on a nationwide basis —so as to spot defects in new cars as well as those in aging models;
- An intensive highway safety program which would include highway construction, highway marking, traffic control and other traffic safety features aimed at reducing accidents.

**Regulation Needed**

"These eight areas of regulation," Reuther stated, "are broad and comprehensive and they need to be so. We cannot halt traffic deaths and injuries with just routine regulatory attention.

"As our population increases at a rapid rate and urban areas grow to encompass entire seaboards, the problems of death and mayhem by auto, as well as pollution of the atmosphere by exhaust fumes and gases, will become even more critical."

Problems of this magnitude, said Reuther, demand a gigantic national effort.

"They cannot wait for voluntarism nor for slow-moving regulatory procedures which sometimes still forcus on the problems of yesterday rather than on the challenges of today and tomorrow."

# *Strike Ban Affirmed In Rail Crew Dispute*

U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff has granted the petition of major U.S. railroads for a permanent injunction against strikes by railroad unions to restore some 25,000 jobs wiped out by a 1964 presidential arbitration board order.

In Cleveland, Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen will appeal the ruling, which he called "an unbelievable conglomeration of inconsistencies."

**The BLF&E will also ask that the effect of the ruling be stayed while the firemen and other unions seek to get management to bargain on new contract terms, Gilbert said.**

Holtzolff handed down his decision after refusing the request of the firemen to transfer the lawsuit to another court.

After hearing formal arguments on the right of operating unions to strike, the judge delivered a lengthy opinion concluding that the purpose of Congress in passing a compulsory arbitration law in 1963, and the effect of the award by a presidentially-appointed panel, "would be entirely frustrated if the railroads were required to rehire firemen whose positions have been abolished."

The BLF&E argued that the two-year arbitration award expired Mar. 31 and the work rules in force prior to the award again took effect. Holtzoff rejected this argument, saying "those positions are permanently abolished. A new status has been created, and no change may be made in that status except by agreement" or by serving notices under the Railway Labor Act.

Gilbert said the ruling amounted to "shocking disregard of past precedent and the principles of the Railway Labor Act." The decision "virtually abolishes collective bargaining" on the rails, he declared. Gilbert added:

**"The judge agrees that the arbitration award has terminated and that its provisions cannot now be applied," he commented. "But in a direct reverse, he allows the attrition principle of the award to continue to wipe out jobs."**

The presidential panel ruled that rail management could eliminate 90 percent of the jobs of firemen on diesel freight and yard engines by layoff, or by failing to fill jobs vacated by promotion, death or retirement. Also affected were members of the Switchmen, Conductors & Brakemen, and Railroad Trainmen.

## Jackson Memorial Foundation Set Up

The Gardner Jackson Memorial Foundation has been set up by a group of friends to provide an appropriate memorial to the pioneer civil liberties leader who for decades was closely connected with the labor movement.

Those behind the move include Marquis W. Childs, newspaper columnist; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., historian, and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., counsel for the Auto Workers.

The foundation will provide a civil liberties room and civil liberties scholarships at Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., a suburb of Boston, where "Pat" Jackson carried the Sacco-Vanzetti convictions to the nation in a vain attempt to overturn their conviction. Tax-exempt contributions may be sent to Childs at 3554 Edmunds St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

## Labor Aide Renamed To Education Post

Providence, R. I.—Gov. John H. Chafee appointed Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO to another seven-year term on the State Board of Education and praised him for "outstanding" service as a board member since 1951.

**New Climate Stressed:**

# *Furniture Union Spurs Organizing*

Milwaukee, Wis.—The need to take immediate advantage of the more favorable organizing climate developing in the South and other low-wage areas was stressed repeatedly at opening sessions of the Furniture Workers' 14th biennial convention here.

Another theme reiterated in speeches, messages and banners was the necessity of mobilizing labor's strength to re-elect a liberal majority in the November balloting for Congress.

In a sharply-worded keynote address, Pres. Morris Pizer urged the 140 delegates to make an intensified organizing effort the chief focus of their week-long deliberations. He cited record-breaking profits and acute labor shortages in the furniture industry as the reasons for the emergence of new organizing opportunities.

**To provide the necessary manpower for the expansion of the union's activities, Pizer proposed the creation of a volunteer organizers' corps made up of members and unorganized workers who are prepared to devote time and energy for recruiting campaigns.**

Nicholas Zonarich, organizing director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told the convention that the tide is beginning to turn in the unions' favor. Without minimizing the great difficulties posed by employers' continuing resistance, Zonarich predicted a substantial upsurge in the number of successful Labor Board elections and negotiated first contracts. He called for deeper involvement by IUD affiliates in the combined organizing drives now being conducted in the Carolinas and other parts of the country.

Hitting the same note, the officers' report to the delegates by Pizer and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford pointed to the union's victories in 65 out of 105 organizing campaigns in the last two years as a decided step forward. Of the close to 4,000 workers who chose to be represtened by the union, almost half were from "right-to-work" states where the furniture industry is now concentrated, the report noted.

Denouncing employer tactics of harassment and intimidation, the report declared that "labor's demands for curbing the brutal trampling of the workers' right-to-organize . . . are not pleadings for a special narrow interest." It continued:

**"The larger purpose is to enable the employed victims of poverty, the working poor, to free themselves from the bondage of low wages and insecurity. If the nation's commitment to ending poverty in our affluent society is more than just fine words, the continued hobbling of the unorganized workers' efforts to share in the national prosperity cannot long be tolerated."**

A revamped set of NLRB procedures was proposed by the report, one that "will strictly prohibit all management reprisals against union-minded workers, eliminate the morale-destroying delays, and provide stiff and speedy penalties for violators." Repeal of Section 14(b) and of the entire Taft-Hartley Act was urged upon Congress.

Turning to the financial position of the furniture industry, the report noted that profits after taxes last year amounted to $235 million. This represented an increase of 47 percent over 1964, compared to a rise of 19 percent in earnings for all manufacturing, it observed.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted calling for the 35-hour week to be achieved by legislation and collective bargaining, a $2 an hour minimum wage, and full cooperation with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

# Retail Clerks Win Vote At Big Newark Store

Newark, N. J.—Chase Department Store employes in Newark, Summit and East Orange, N. J., changed their minds about union representation after a two-year trial of promises by new management and switched to the union side.

They voted for Department Store Employes Local 21 of the Retail Clerks, 397 to 135, in a National Labor Relations Board election. That reversed their 1964 defeat of the same union, 430-262, when David P. Chase, new owner, appealed to them with the slogan: "Give the new man a chance."

**This time, a spokesman for the local said, union supporters could point to the record—employes with long seniority discarded and a new scheduling system dropped, through it had worked in another big area store.**

"The employes realized there was no job security unless they joined the union," said Local 21 Pres. George Meisler.

Another factor, Meisler noted, was a recent labor board decision giving unions access to the names and addresses of all workers in the bargaining unit.

Employes of three leased departments in Chase stores also will get union protection for the first time. Wohl Shoe Co. workers voted for the RCIA 17-5, with four other votes challenged. Managements of Consolidated Millinery Co. and K & R Appliances, Inc., accepted a card check showing the union had a majority of signed cards.

"This is the first time in many years that a large department store has been organized in the United States," Meisler claims.

**The Chase stores formerly were owned by the S. S. Kresge chain. The main store is in Newark, with branches in East Orange and Summit.**

Local 21 expects to name a negotiating committee and draw up proposals after the NLRB certifies it as the bargaining representative of Chase's 700 employes.

## Trainman Awarded Medal for Heroism

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission awarded its coveted medal and a $750 check to a railroad worker who risked his life to save a migrant farm worker.

The award went to Leo H. Murphy of Wallingford, Conn., local chairman and treasurer of Lodge 201 of the Railroad Trainmen, and a freight conductor on the New Haven.

When the 60-year-old farm worker failed to respond to the warning of the locomotive horn, Murphy leaped from the footboard of the engine, shoved the man off the track and fell on top of him.

*Dirksen Hailed as Hero:*

# 'Work' Forces Build New Drive in States

The National Right to Work Committee has hatched a new brood of state organizations and announced plans for what it terms an "escalating war" on the union shop.

The committee hailed Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen "and his indomitable allies" who filibustered to block repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act as "freedom fighters." Now it is raising a new war chest to press for "right-to-work" laws in the 31 states which don't have them, and to fight repeal drives in the 19 states which do ban the union shop.

**It listed seven new state committees set up this year—in the "free" states of Massachusetts, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri and Montana, and in the "work" states of Iowa and North Dakota. These bring the total of state affiliates to 20, with an end-of-the-year goal of "at least 30" state organizations.**

Most of the state groups are headed by businessmen and publishers long identified with anti-union attitudes, in some cases with right-wing ties.

**Seeking More Money**

In addition to the continuing fund-raising efforts of the national organization, state affiliates are putting on large-scale fund drives of their own. In Delaware—a state which cast only 200,000 votes in 1964—the "right-to-work" committee has a $100,000 solicitation drive under way. The state had a taste of "right-to-work" in 1947, but repealed the law two years later. Nevertheless, the executive secretary of the new state "work" committee told newsmen: "We are quite serious about making Delaware a 'right-to-work' state."

The new state organizations, wherever they could, sprinkled their lists of officers with people they identified as "wage earners."

Auto Workers Local 1070 at the North American Aviation plant in Neosho, Mo., pinned a "freeloader" label on the vice president of the Missouri Right to Work Committee.

**Local Pres. Bill Horton said the man "has never joined our union but he enjoys the same privileges and benefits as our members . . . Last year we negotiated a 50-cent raise for him and his family, but he has never paid one penny of dues."**

Last summer, Horton said, the UAW and North American negotiated a modified union shop which requires new hires to join the union. This was done, he said, because "nearly 90 percent of our workers belonged to the union voluntarily and were getting tired of supporting the minority of freeloaders."

The national "work" committee has held regional "seminars" in Iowa, Wyoming and Pennsylvania addressed by prominent conservatives. It also ran in its newsletter a page of what it headlined as "plaudits of nation" for its fight against 14(b) repeal.

**The "plaudits" came from such groups as the National Association of Manufacturers, Associated Industries of Florida and the National Institute of Locker & Freezer Provisioners, along with such individuals as Fulton Lewis, Jr., the right-wing radio commentator, and former Congressman Fred Hartley.**

**TENTH ANNIVERSARY** of the Canadian Labor Congress was marked at its sixth constitutional convention held in Winnipeg, Man. Presiding is Pres. Claude Jodoin, with Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald standing nearby.

# Meany Sees Free, United Germany As Key to Firm Peace for Europe

Berlin—Peace cannot be on a firm foundation in Europe and the world until the German people enjoy the right of self-determination, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the congress of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).

That foundation should be strengthened, he added, by making NATO "an ever more effective instrument of cooperation" between free Europe and the United States on the basis of equal partnership.

Meany's message was read to the delegates by Dir. Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. He said:

**Nation, DGB Lauded**

"In looking back at the period that has elapsed since your last congress, you can take satisfaction in the fact that the Federal Republic, of which your great movement is an indispensable force, has made further advances as a democratic and peace-loving country with a prosperous economy. You can point with pride to your trade unions having led the German workers to new social achievements, higher living standards and better working conditions. At the same time, you have met your responsibilities to the international labor movement through your active participation in the varied activities of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

**"Yet, in spite of these successes in which we rejoice with you, your congress meets under a shadow: the continued division of the German nation. You are gathered in a city divided by a Wall of Shame whose architects are in Moscow and whose menial tenders are in the Soviet Zone. The plight of Berlin demonstrates the utter ruthlessness of Communist totalitarianism.**

"To the labor movement of the United States, to the American people as a whole, freedom can never be secure, if it is defended here but deserted there. The determined maintenance of West Berlin as a fortress of freedom confirms before the entire world the vital necessity of resisting and halting Communist subversion and aggression everywhere. . . .

"The most dangerous vestige of World War II is the arbitrary and cruel split of Germany into two parts. Only naked Russian military force prevents the people of the Soviet Zone from voting in free elections to join their West German brothers and sisters in a united Germany. . . .

"One of the most important developments in the international trade union movement was the post-war co-operation between German and American labor. This co-operation was highly instrumental in defeating the efforts of the World Federation of Trade Unions to infiltrate and control the free trade unions and prevent European reconstruction. Without the rejection of the WFTU by the European and American free trade unions, there would be no democratic Germany, no free Europe, no powerful DGB, and no ICFTU.

**"Most recently, the WFTU and its affiliates have intensified their campaign to infiltrate and subvert the free trade union movement. The Communists wage this campaign under the pretext that they and we have common trade union goals. Their present tactics may be more devious but they are no less dangerous than their methods of yesterday. Today as in the past, there can be no common ground or common interests between the free trade unions and the state company unions of the totalitarian countries.**

"We of the AFL-CIO are convinced that your most significant congress will make a very important contribution to the further progress of the German workers and that it will serve as a great source of inspiration to the working people of all lands. We are convinced that your liberations and decisions will encourage the aspirations to freedom of the working people under the yoke of dictatorship in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Spain and Russia as well as in the Soviet Zone.

**Cooperation Stressed**

"In the spirit of warmest international free trade union solidarity, it is our sincere hope that the great congress of the DGB will cement the cooperation between the German and American labor movements in order that they may be able to protect and promote their common ideals of democracy, to advance the cause of bona fide free trade unionism, to assist the rising free trade unions of the developing countries and to strengthen the ICFTU as a powerful force that helps the people of every race, color, and creed . . . to enjoy social justice, human freedom, well-being and peace."

# *Labor Urges Closing Of Bank Act Loophole*

Organized labor urged Congress to end the banking law exemption accorded the Alfred I. duPont Estate which, it said, has led to a frustration of national labor policy and caused the three-year-old strike of the Florida East Coast Railway.

At the same time, the federation urged Congress to retain the bank law exemption for labor and agricultural organizations inasmuch as labor banks are "models for the type of banking service which should be provided in the public interest."

In a statement to a Senate Banking & Currency subcommittee, the AFL-CIO spelled out its views on three bills which would amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

**"We vigorously support" legislation to eliminate the exemption giving special privileges to the Alfred I. duPont Estate of Jacksonville, Fla., "whose dominant trustee has caused the Florida East Coast Railway to frustrate and defeat the national labor policy in a dispute with the railway's employees," the statement declared.**

The duPont Estate also controls 31 banks and various business and industrial enterprises.

The AFL-CIO statement said the strike, which began on Jan. 23, 1963, "was forced by the railway on its employes in face of the fact that the strikers have sought nothing more than the same pay and conditions that have long since been provided for other railroad employes."

The statement supported earlier testimony by the chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and by the president of the Amalgamated Bank of New York.

In urging a continuation of exemptions for labor and agricultural organizations, the AFL-CIO declared that any change would have "serious impact" on labor banks which provide "outstanding banking service in the community in which they operate . . . to all residents of small means."

## German-American Labor Ties Hailed

Stuttgart, Germany—A hope for stronger ties of brotherhood between the U.S. and German labor movements, "united in hatred of tyranny and in love of freedom," was expressed by Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, in a speech at a German-American Friendship Week meeting here.

The session was co-sponsored by the cultural section of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) and the German Public Workers Union.

In his talk Seidman reviewed current developments in the American labor movement, with special reference to the surge of unionism among public employes. He emphasized the AFL-CIO's determination to help free trade union movements that need assistance, regardless of country, and praised the DGB for the democratic labor movement it has built in Western Germany.

# Unions Urged to Cancel As Guild Strikes at BNA

The Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild called a strike against the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., major publisher of labor-management reporting services, over what the Guild called "harassment" of union members by supervisors and company refusal even to discuss a union security proposal in negotiations.

While the 110-member unit of Guild Local 35 picketed four BNA locations, the parent American Newspaper Guild asked other unions to demonstrate their support by canceling subscriptions to BNA publications and services —Daily Labor Report, Construction Labor Report, Labor Arbitration Reports and 96 others.

**Some unions cancelled immediately, and messages of support for the strikers are being received at ANG headquarters.**

The Guild said some 25 to 40 percent of BNA's client are federation affiliates. Pointing out that BNA's arbitration reporting service must have the approval of both parties to a case before it can be printed for distribution, the ANG urged that unions refuse such permission "as long as BNA persists in its anti-union course."

The ANG described the chief issue after six months of contract bargaining as the refusal of the privately-owned firm "to grant meaningful security—a union shop."

The company refused to grant a union shop, the ANG said, on the ground that to do so might "offend management customers." The union urged subscription cancellations to show that failure to grant full union security "offends union customers." Its messages were signed by ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik.

**The union filed an additional charge with the National Labor Relations Board asserting that BNA unilaterally put into effect contract benefits previously agreed to and canceled union dues deductions.**

The struck firm tried to maintain production with non-strikers and some 55 company supervisors.

*$20 Million Voted:*

# Rent Program Wins New Test in House

The Administration once again beat back a conservative coalition by a thin margin to prevent scuttling of the labor-supported rent supplement program.

Republicans and conservative Democrats on the Appropriations Committee had ganged up to delete—from a $14 billion money bill—a $20 million item to help pay the rent of low-income families.

The House voted 192-188 to put the money back in the bill after a suspenseful rollcall that teetered back and forth until all the vote changes were recorded. Six Republicans—four from New York—joined 186 Democrats on the vote. Opposed were 119 Republicans and 69 Democrats.

**It was the second time this year the House had faced the issue of financing the program which was authorized last fall. The initial test came in March on a supplemental appropriation bill carrying $12 million to start the program in the current fiscal year. The money was approved, 198-190, and the Senate concurred by a single-vote margin, 46-45.**

But the program—chief target of a Republican attempt to use the Viet Nam war as an excuse for turning the clock back on Great Society programs — would have been stifled in its infancy if funds for the 1967 fiscal year had been denied.

### Symbolic Issue

As it was, the intensity of the political battle was a reflection of its symbolism rather than the comparatively small amount of money actually involved.

The supplemental appropriation was less than half the amount the Administration had requested; the current legislation is $15 million below the budget request.

**To get even this much, Housing & Urban Development Sec. Robert C. Weaver had to give assurances that nothing was further from the minds of anyone in the Administration than extending the program to persons above the poverty level—even though it was initially conceived as an aid to families with incomes too high for public housing but too low to afford adequate private housing.**

As presently formulated, the program is limited to families which qualify for public housing. The $20 million appropriation, if approved by the Senate, would permit the government to contract with non-profit groups for some 34,000 modest-type apartments. Families moving into them would pay 25 percent of their income for rent; the federal government would pay the balance.

The effect would be to relieve some of the logjam on public housing. Some 500,000 families are now on waiting lists for public housing throughout the nation.

Opponents of the program played to the hilt the charge that rent subsidies were part of a scheme to integrate neighborhoods.

**Rep. Paul A. Fino (R-N.Y.) charged bluntly: "The social planner cannot wait to start playing with American residential neighborhoods . . . they want to use the subsidy program as the muscle of a national open occupancy housing law."**

Rep. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.), who led the fight to restore the rent funds, retorted that "it is a program of private housing, built by private industry. . . . In the long run, it will be less costly than public housing. And it will enable families who need the help most to get out of ghettos and give them an opportunity to raise their families in decent, wholesome surroundings."

**WINNER** of the "Miss CWA of California" contest conducted by the state's locals of the Communications Workers was 20-year-old Josephine Randazzo, a member of Local 9572 in Ontario, Calif. Her awards included a trip to Washington, where she is seen visiting Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) in his quarters in the Senate Office Building.

# Drivers Strike N.Y. Cab Fleets In Pay Dispute

New York—Refusal of cab owners to raise drivers' commissions triggered a walkout of 18,000 driver-members of the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO.

The strike, voted by TDOC's 240-member policy committee when owners refused arbitration of the dispute over commissions, halted 6,800 cabs of company-owned fleets and put pickets before more than 80 fleet garages.

**Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO, chairman of the organizing committee, called the strike "fully effective," with driver morale high. Owners of many of the 4,900 additional driver-owned cabs are cooperating and have named a 150-man committee to work with TDOC, Van Arsdale reported.**

The TDOC began negotiations on contract terms last Feb. 2 after winning bargaining rights for drivers and mechanics at most of the city's major fleets.

The union said the average driver earns meter commissions of $58 for a five-day week, $70 for six days. Tips add $35 to $40 a week "if the driver hustles" and works 10 to 14 hours a day.

In negotiations TDOC asked that the commission rate be raised from 44 percent of meter bookings to 50 percent—an average raise per day of $1.80 for day drivers, $2 for night work. AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann said the employers refused even to raise all commissions to 45 percent, a rate now paid by 13 fleets, according to Mann. They suggested "more productivity," meaning longer hours, he said.

5-14-66

# *Conservatives Take Most Texas Contests*

The conservative machine of Texas Gov. John Connally picked up most of the chips in the state's Democratic primary, but a liberal-backed candidate for attorney general came close enough to force a runoff election.

Franklin Spears, with labor and liberal support, came out second in a race with two conservatives and will face Crawford Martin in a June 4 runoff. Connally easily won renomination and his attorney general, Waggoner Carr, handily took the nomination for the Senate. Carr will face Republican Sen. John G. Tower in November.

In New York, a wide-open race for the Democratic nomination for governor was formally joined by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., who resigned as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to announce his candidacy.

There are already two announced candidates for the Democratic nomination—Eugene H. Nickerson of suburban Nassau County and Howard J. Samuels, an upstate industrialist. In addition, New York City Council Pres. Frank D. O'Connor is considered almost certain to enter the race and New York's former mayor, Robert F. Wagner, has been mentioned. The winner will face Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R).

In the Texas congressional races, the results were mixed. In the closely contested elections, liberal Bob Eckhardt of Houston won nomination despite a last-minute bid by Mrs. Albert Thomas, the widow of the late congressman who is filling out her husband's term. Her name was not on the ballot, but her husband's was. She asked voters to pull the lever by her late husband's name.

**A liberal-supported candidate, Abraham Kazen, Jr., won the congressional nomination in a new district. The more conservative candidates won in congressional races which saw Rep. Bob Casey of Houston defeat Bill Kilgarlin, Rep. Ray Roberts defeat Rep. Lindley Beckworth in a merged district, and Rep. John Dowdy defeat Martin Dies, Jr.**

Despite heavy registration after the state's poll tax was invalidated early this year, the election turnout was light.

**Incumbents won handily in West Virginia's primary, with most press attention going to John D. Rockefeller IV, a nephew of New York's Republican governor, who led the ticket in his political debut as a Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates.**

Nebraska's primary was marked by the victory of Lt. Gov. Philip C. Sorensen, brother of the former presidential aide, for the Democratic gubernatorial election and the upset nomination of Norbert T. Tiemann, a small-town banker, for the GOP nomination. Tiemann beat Val Peterson, a former governor and Eisenhower Administration official. Incumbent Gov. Frank Morrison easily won the Democratic senatorial nomination and will face Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R) in November.

The Democratic contest for sheriff of Alabama's Dallas County—Selma is its county seat—headed for a court showdown to determine whether moderate Wilson Baker has won a first ballot victory over Sheriff James G. Clark, symbol of bitter-end segregation.

The Justice Dept. filed a suit to have Baker declared the winner, with a clear majority in a four-man race.

**Clark's supporters have tried to throw out the results of six ballot boxes in predominantly Negro precincts, contending that irregularities make an accurate tally impossible. A federal court hearing has been set for May 16.**

# Jobless Rate for April Slides Down to 3.7%

*(Continued from Page 1)*

expected on a seasonal basis, the report said, but it followed six months of "unusually rapid expansion." Non-farm jobs were up by 3 million from a year ago, the report noted, with the key area of manufacturing registering one-third of the increase.

**Total employment moved up by 1.1 million from March to 73.1 million, the Labor Dept. also reported. The rise included a 400,000 pickup in farm jobs as the farm season opened.**

Counted in the employment totals for April were 1.5 million non-farm workers who were on part-time though they would have preferred full-time work. These involuntary part-time workers were down by 300,000 from a year ago and at the lowest seasonally adjusted level since such figures were first collected in 1955.

The Labor Dept. also reported "a substantial pickup" in voluntary part-timers, which it attributed to an employer willingness to hire adult women and teenagers.

The total labor force reached 78.9 million in April, the report continued. This was up 1.6 million from a year ago. The increase comprised a 300,000 expansion of the armed services and a 1.3 million rise in the civilian labor force.

**The factory workweek dropped as expected by 12 minutes to 41 hours and 12 minutes in April, the report also said. Overtime, seasonally adjusted, remained at 4.2 hours for the third straight month.**

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers rose by 1 cent to $2.69—9 cents higher than a year ago and a new all-time high, the report said. But, with the decline in the workweek, average weekly earnings edged down by 12 cents to $110.83.

# *Medicare a Bitter Pill To One Group of Doctors*

**The American Medical Association may have accepted medicare as an accomplished fact, but there's one hard-nosed group of doctors which has vowed it will never cooperate with what it still calls "socialized medicine."**

**The Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, which fills the right wing medical-political spectrum, says most of its members will refuse to take part in the medicare program. But the organization's top spokesman—a Mississippi physician—acknowledges that some medicare money might find its way to AAPS members.**

**He said he is willing to give his patients a statement of the services that he has rendered—and the medicare program will reimburse the patient who can then pay the doctor.**

**The AAPS official, Dr. Curtis W. Caine, explained the distinction thusly: "I take care of my patients and I send them a bill. If they dig the money up out of the back yard, or if they rob a bank, or if they draw it out of their personal checking accounts—that's up to them. It's their moral principles that are being breached, not mine."**

# Romney Puts L-G Co-Author In Senate Seat

Rep. Robert P. Griffin, a conservative Republican identified with anti-labor legislation, has been appointed to complete the Senate term of the late Sen. Pat McNamara, a liberal Democrat and longtime union leader.

The appointment was made by Michigan's Republican governor, George Romney.

**Griffin was already an announced candidate for the Senate seat in the November election. He bid for the GOP nomination earlier this year after McNamara announced that he would not run for a third term because of ill health.**

The voting record of Griffin, the co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act, sharply contrasts with that of McNamara.

On the scoreboard of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, Griffin's record in Congress through 1964 was 8 Right votes to 36 Wrong votes. McNamara's record was 52 Right, with no Wrong votes.

On the tally sheet of the conservative Americans for Constitutional Action, Griffin voted 78 percent in line with conservative thinking; McNamara only 1 percent.

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# Meany Scores House Unit On Jobless Pay Standards

## UAW Sets Salary Goal For 1967

**By David L. Perlman**

Long Beach, Calif.—The AFL-CIO's largest union marked its 30th anniversary with a pledge to wipe out the "historically obsolete" and "morally indefensible" hourly pay system for blue collar workers.

A resolution adopted by 2,500 delegates to the Auto Workers convention echoed the determination of Pres. Walter P. Reuther's keynote address.

In the 1967 round of bargaining with the auto industry, Reuther declared, the UAW will not sign a contract unless "it contains the guaranteed annual salary for the production and maintenance workers."

**The convention noted that supplemental unemployment benefits now give hourly workers income stability "closely approaching that of salaried workers." It declared that the time has come "to eliminate entirely the distinction in method of payment between the two groups."**

After its confrontation with the auto industry, Reuther indicated, the UAW will present the same demands to employers in the agricultural implement and aerospace industries.

**Parity for Canada**

Reuther also laid down a second major proposal which he said will be a condition for auto industry contracts—elimination of the wage differential between the United States and Canada.

It is presently 38 cents an hour, and automatic improvements in U.S. contracts will expand the gap to 41 cents next year. Giving auto manufacturers what he termed "plenty of time to search their souls" before the 1967 round of bargaining, Reuther said the UAW will insist on "the same wage for a worker doing the same job for the same corporation making the same automobile" on both sides of the border.

**He told the delegates that the automobile industry can make a "tremendous" contribution towards fighting inflation by using some of its "fantastic profits" to cut car prices. He said manufacturers would still have higher earnings than most other industries even if they slashed prices by $100 to $200 a car.**

The UAW entered its 20th constitutional convention with membership close to the 1.5 million mark, up 300,000 from 1964.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey reported that the union is in "good financial condition" with no need for a dues increase and with the strike

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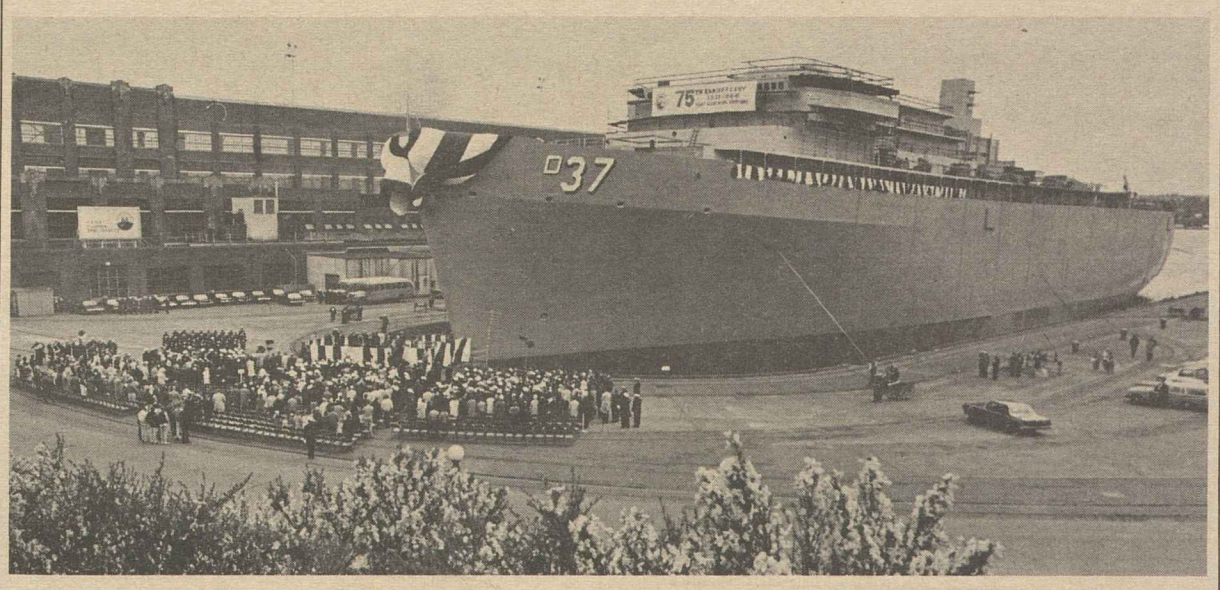


**THE USS SAMUEL GOMPERS,** destroyer tender named in honor of the founding president of the former AFL, is shown as it started down the ways at its launching at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.

*Christened by Granddaughter:*

## Navy Launches Ship Named for Gompers

Bremerton, Wash.—The name of the founder of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers—was officially affixed to the destroyer tender AD-37 in christening ceremonies here attended by officials of the trade union movement.

Mrs. Joseph Holmes of Jackson Heights, N. Y., the eldest granddaughter of Gompers, broke the traditional bottle of champagne on the bow and pronounced: "In the name of the United States, I christen thee the Samuel Gompers."

The gray, 643-foot vessel then slid slowly from its moorings into the cold waters of the Puget Sound under threatening skies that failed to dampen the impressive naval ceremony.

**Upon completion scheduled for July 29, 1967, the 20,500-ton Gompers will become a vital portion of U.S. naval strength as the prototype of new destroyer support ships, the first to be constructed since World War II.**

Principal speaker at the christening was Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, who declared that the Samuel Gompers will bear more than the labor leader's name: "She will have his courage—the courage of a nation's convictions."

"Gompers would want today's honors paid to one group, the men and women who have worked with their hands and their tools on this vessel and on those which have come before it from this shipyard," Wirtz said.

"This day, this ship, the name it carries, belongs to these men and women."

Recalling Gompers' own words—"God bless America's institutions; may they grow better day by day"—Wirtz said Gompers had "created one of those institutions out of a belief in human freedom"—the trade union movement.

**He declared that the Gompers "will pursue an immediate purpose with a single-minded intentness. Yet, she, too, will live for a fuller cause—not for war, but for peace and freedom."**

The secretary noted that during most of his life Gompers was a pacifist, but that he changed during World War I and voiced the belief "that the struggle in defense of right and freedom must ever be maintained at all hazard."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, representing the labor movement at the ceremony, recalled that two years ago during the keel-laying ceremony, Federation Pres. George Meany had expressed the hope that during the two years "not only would a ship be built, but also

*(Continued on Page 9)*

## Union Community Role Updated at Conference

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Debt counseling and money management should be added to the list of labor's tools in the war on poverty and distress, 400 trade union delegates were advised at the 11th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services.

In workshop sessions spread over four days the conferees—labor's liaison workers in the fields of community health and welfare—studied the latest techniques of aiding members of unions and communities involved in debt, unemployment, strikes or natural disasters like floods, fires and earthquakes.

**AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, urged the delegates to keep the spirit of voluntarism alive by encouraging people to help themselves and not to rely mainly on federal, state and local government agencies.**

Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and also of United Community Funds & Councils of America, noted that health, welfare and recreation activities in many communities "seem to have been taken over by the Office of Economic Opportunity." Government help is welcome but it can-

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## *Union Role Upheld Under Rights Law*

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, reversing an earlier decision, has ruled that a union which bargains collectively for a group of workers may file a complaint for them charging an employer with discrimination under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Relying on an opinion by the EEOC's general counsel, the commission notified the Chemical Workers and the AFL-CIO that it has advised its compliance officers to process a charge filed by the union against management of the Planters Mfg. Co., Clarksdale, Miss.

**Union Forced Issue**

Earlier, the Commission had refused to process the complaint on the ground that only individuals could file charges under the law. The union then brought suit against the company in U.S. District Court at Oxford, Miss.

**ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell said he was "most gratified" by the EEOC action as a step toward achieving a decision by the commission and the courts on the merits of its charges of race discrimination by Planters against its employes.**

The company, in responding to the union's suit, had cited the earlier EEOC opinion in contending that the union had no standing as an "aggrieved" party under the Civil Rights Act.

Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights welcomed the change in policy. It will, he said, give unions the opportunity, in keeping with an AFL-CIO recommendation, to help workers "utilize the protection of Title VII" of the Civil Rights Act to eliminate discriminatory practices by employers.

The federation's Executive Council, meeting Feb. 22 in Bal Harbour, Fla., called for strengthening the EEOC and Title VII of the Civil

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Committee Bill Drops LBJ Plan

The House Ways & Means Committee has rejected Johnson Administration proposals for a major overhaul of the unemployment compensation system and has reported out a watered-down jobless pay bill without federal standards on the amount and duration of benefits.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the federation is "deeply disappointed" with the committee's action and called on the Senate to "provide realistic, meaningful federal standards."

**Given the opportunity to provide "legislative safeguards" against future recessions, Meany said, the House committee "has instead provided only minimal improvements and no federal benefit standard whatever."**

Terming the bill a "vehicle which the Senate can and should use to improve unemployment insurance," Meany asserted that "certainly those persons unemployed through no fault of their own should not be used as pawns by the several states in their campaigns to pirate industry from socially enlightened to socially backward areas of the nation."

The House committee action came a year after the President had recommended sweeping changes in the jobless benefit program to modernize it and establish nationwide standards and restore its role as one of the economy's built-in stabilizers.

**The AFL-CIO has strongly**

*(Continued on Page 12)*

### *Meany Asks Bar to Wage Bill Changes*

**Charging that "employers' organizations have launched a massive campaign to weaken the bill," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for passage of the minimum wage measure reported by the House Labor Committee without amendments.**

**He wired all AFL-CIO state and city central bodies asking them to urge House members to "support the House Labor Committee approved bill and to oppose all amendments."**

**The bill to increase the minimum wage and expand coverage is due for action next week.**

**Earlier, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all members of the House urging rejection of amendments and pointing out that the bill is a "basic and necessary step in the war on poverty."**

# SIU Wins Fund To 'Cushion' Automation

San Francisco—A fund to cushion members of the Seafarers against job loss on automated ships features a four-year wage and pension-increase package won by the union's Pacific District for 6,000 members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Cooks & Stewards and the Marine Firemen.

The new agreement, providing increases of $25 per month in each contract year was ratified overwhelmingly at meetings of the SUP and MC&S, according to union sources. Marine Firemen were expected to vote acceptance at meetings scheduled for May 19.

**Wages, Pensions Up**

SUP Sec.-Treas. Morris Weisberger said 12 U.S.-flag companies agreed to raise wages over the contract term from the basic $521 a month for able seamen to $600, and to increase pension benefits from $150 a month after age 62 to $200 as of June 16, 1965, rising to $250 June 16, 1968, payable at any age after 20 years of service.

**To reduce the impact of job loss, shipowners agreed that when a job is automated out of existence, they will put 50 percent of the base wage formerly paid, plus employer contributions for pensions and welfare, into a union fund. Payments continue for five years and will be held in escrow for pensions and other union benefits.**

The parties also agreed that, except by mutual union-employer consent, no changes may be made in crew sizes on new or rebuilt automated ships.

Ship lines involved are Alaska Steamship, American Mail Line, American President Lines, Grace Line-North Pacific, John J. Tennant Co., Matson Navigation, Oceanic Steamship, Quaker Line, Pacific Far East Line, Moore-McCormack Lines, State Steamship, Weyerhauser Steamship.

**INTEREST** and concern of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for Viet Nam will endure until the Communists are beaten back and the people have begun to rebuild their free country, Harry Goldberg (left) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs said in accepting for Meany a citation by the U.S. Committee for Refugees. Making the presentation is Luther H. Evans, chairman of the committee's board of trustees.

# Union's Role Upheld Under Civil Rights Act

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Rights Act; a greater degree of compliance by local communities and people, and a "more widespread utilization" of the law.

The suit by ICWU was the first of its kind by a union under the fair employment sections of the law.

The ICWU was certified by the National Labor Relations Board a year ago as bargaining agent for 115 production and maintenance workers at Planters. It charged that in negotiations management refused to raise the wages of Negro workers, give them the same vacation benefits as white workers or include a no-discrimination clause in the contract.

**The commission based its reversal of its prior position on the union's "interest in the process of collective bargaining" and because the Act defines the term "person" to include "one or more individuals, labor unions, associations etc."**

It cited the opinion of EEOC Counsel Charles T. Duncan and Deputy Counsel Richard K. Berg that the Chemical Workers have a "direct and substantial personal interest" in eliminating race discrimination at Clarksdale and may be considered an "aggrieved person" under Title VII.

The opinion noted that under the National Labor Relations Act the duty of fair representation "forbids neutrality and compels the union to exert its bargaining efforts in behalf of the victims" of discrimination. They added:

**"It would be a strange result . . . to hold that, though the union must seek an end to discrimination in its negotiations" and probably would violate the labor act if it accepted discriminatory terms, "nevertheless the union has no standing to press the claims of discrimination by the means and the forum—the Civil Rights Act of 1964—which Congress expressly created for resolving such disputes."**

The pending ICWU lawsuit against Planters asked the court to order management to establish a job evaluation program and a rational wage structure for both Negro and white employes.

After the EEOC's initial refusal to process the union's complaint, five Planters' employes filed complaints Dec. 2, 1965, charging discrimination under Title VII. On Feb. 17, 1966, the commission notified them it was investigating the charges and that they had 30 days in which to file suit. The union then sued on behalf of its members.

# Lockout Barred as Club In Unfair Practice Strike

An employer who failed to bargain with a union in good faith, locked out his workers and refused their request for reinstatement may not claim the lockout as a legitimate bargaining weapon, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The board, applying the Supreme Court's 1965 decision in the American Ship Building case to a strike by Operating Engineers Local 1, Pueblo, Colo., reaffirmed its 1963 finding that representatives of American Stores Packing Co., Acme Markets, Inc., bargained with a "hermetically sealed" mind and unlawfully refused the strikers' offer to return to work.

The five-member board in a unanimous decision declared:

**"There is nothing in the American Ship Building opinion to suggest that the Supreme Court viewed the lockout as a legitimate bargaining weapon against unfair labor practice strikers or as permissible in support of unlawful bargaining demands."**

The dispute came back to the board because the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Denver, first upheld the NLRB's order against the employer in March 1965 but six months later, on reconsideration, remanded the case for review in the light of the American Ship Building decision.

In that ruling, the high court held that an employer does not violate the Taft-Hartley Act when, after an impasse in negotiations, "he shuts down his plant and lays off his employes for the sole purpose of bringing economic pressure in support of his legitimate bargaining position."

That was not the case in Pueblo, the NLRB decided. Noting that the dispute grew out of negotiations for an agreement in 1962, it said the lockout followed the company's unlawful refusal to bargain from the start of negotiations and its "unlawful insistence that bargaining be limited to exclude certain mandatory and proper subjects and was not over a legitimate economic position."

**It is evident, the board said, that any so-called bargaining impasse resulted "not from a good-faith disagreement over economic matters but from Respondent's refusal to negotiate in a lawful manner."**

The board ruled expressly that the employes were unfair labor practice strikers, "both because the strike was caused by a breakdown of negotiations" forced by the company's insistence on limiting the scope of negotiations, and because it was aimed at forcing the firm to bargain over the union's lawful proposals.

As unfair practice strikers the employes, upon their unconditional request for re-employment, were "clearly entitled to reinstatement," the NLRB noted. It ordered backpay for the 16 strikers from Mar. 22, 1962, when they were refused reinstatement, to Apr. 9, 1962, the date they were actually reinstated.

## Steel Unionist Gets School Board Seat

Chicago—John D. Carey, district staff representative for the Steelworkers, has been named to the city's Board of Education by Mayor Daley. Carey fills a vacancy caused by the resignation of Raymond Pasnick, USWA public relations director.

**First Break in Strike:**

# *Printers Win Pact In Merger Dispute*

New York—Tentative agreement on terms under which union printers will be employed on three merging newspapers brought the first break in the impasse which has kept the papers shut down for nearly four weeks.

While Mayor Lindsay and Mediator David L. Cole were announcing the printers' agreement at a press conference, a spokesman for the striking Newspaper Guild warned, however, that "we're nowhere near a settlement" and cited major issues remaining between the publishers and eight other unions.

Some 400 printers face loss of their jobs when the new World Journal Tribune, Inc., starts publishing. But an improved offer of severance pay for the fired workers was reportedly the key to agreement. The last previous publisher offer was for three weeks' dismissal pay.

**Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Local 6 said he was "pleased" with the tentative settlement but emphasized: "We are not going back to work until all the unions have reached an agreement."**

The Guild struck Apr. 24 over new contract terms for members on the proposed morning Herald Tribune, the evening World Journal and the Sunday World Journal Tribune, successors to the morning and Sunday Herald Tribune, the afternoon and Sunday Journal American and the afternoon World-Telegram & Sun.

Just before the strike, the publishers notified the Guild that they planned to dismiss 904 of the 2,000 workers in Guild jurisdiction. Major issues in the walkout include:

- Retention of seniority rights governed by existing classifications.
- Number of workers to be retained.
- Retention of union shop provisions at least comparable to those formerly prevailing.
- Retention of retroactive pay raises, job security, severance pay and pension rights won over 32 years of Guild bargaining here.

**Cole, in announcing that the publishers and ITU had come to terms, said the union and management "now are in accord on all items—that includes provisions for severance pay and other benefits."**

He cautioned, however, that "there are still some difficult problems to settle with the other unions."

**Contract Kept Open**

Guild contracts expired more than a year ago but their terms were kept in effect from day to day as the union sought to negotiate job safeguards when the long-rumored merger was consummated.

The printers scheduled a vote May 22 on the publishers new proposal of a $1 million package—three weeks' severance pay costing $192,000; an additional five weeks' pay or $320,000 into a fund for the benefit of unemployed Local 6 members; another $194,000 for the union's welfare and pension funds; $333,000 in lieu of pay for the right to transfer type from morning to afternoon editions; and $41,000 for the use of outside typesetting tape on the Sunday edition.

# Mediators Press Talks In Greyhound Bus Strike

Federal mediators brought Western Greyhound management and labor to Washington in an effort to speed settlement of a strike of nearly 6,000 bus drivers and other employes in 11 states.

Negotiations halted by the May 15 walkout were resumed at the U.S. capital by invitation of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The major unresolved issue is a proposal by members of the Amalgamated Transit Union to convert an existing annuity pension into a trusteed plan. Union members want income now "skimmed off" by insurance costs to go into benefits for employes, the ATU said.

**The dispute over pensions was so intense that it overshadowed all other issues, including wages and other benefits, which must be negotiated "almost from scratch," according to a union source.**

Western Greyhound Lines, a Greyhound Corp. sudsidiary, operates 1,500 buses and carries about 100,000 passengers daily in Far West states — Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and western Texas.

The union's contract with Greyhound expired Feb. 28 but drivers, office and terminal employes and ATU - represented maintenance workers continued at work on a day-to-day basis.

Under the expired contract, wages averaged about $8,000 a year for drivers, less for ticket agents and other employes, the union reported. It asks a "substantial" improvement in wages and working conditions besides a more satisfactory pension plan, negotiators said.

The parent corporation's president told a Chicago stockholders' meeting that the strike, if it is a long one, may affect profits. First quarter profits of Greyhound Corp. increased 33 percent from a year earlier, he said.

Earnings from operations last year totaled $42 million out of operating revenue of $514 million. "Nearly every division" of the firm expects this year to be better, Greyhound told a Wall Street Journal reporter.

## AFL-CIO Staffer B. J. Greene Dies

Bernard J. Greene, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Purchasing & Supplies and sergeant-at-arms for meetings of the Executive Council, died at his home in Washington after an illness of several months. He was 64.

A lifelong resident of Washington, he served an apprenticeship as an engraver and became a member of the Plate Printers, Engravers & Die Stampers, and also joined Office Employes Local 2 after going to work in the accounting department of the former AFL in 1933. He was made director of purchasing and supplies in 1953 and retained the post after the AFL-CIO merger in 1955.

Surviving are his widow, Jean, and two sisters. Requiem mass was solemnized in St. Stephen's Church, and burial was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

*Drivers End Strike:*

# Lindsay to Set Rate In N.Y. Taxi Dispute

New York—The Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, moved closer to its goal of a contract when Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) offered a plan which ended the drivers' five-day strike against 80 fleet garages.

The committee and the garage owners accepted Lindsay's offer to set the drivers' commission rates after a look at the taxi firms' books by Price Waterhouse & Co., accountants.

**The mayor set a deadline for settlement of other issues in dispute between the union and management—some form of pension plan, standard vacation periods "not based on benevolence alone," breakdown pay and life insurance (14 cabbies have been murdered at the wheel since 1960, the committee said), and raises for inside workers.**

The strike of 18,000 drivers and mechanics climaxed a 20-month AFL-CIO campaign to establish this city's first permanent taxi union. Owners resisted both the organizing campaign, led by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council, and bargaining proposals.

The union struck after contract talks bogged down. It stayed out until May 17, returning when Lindsay indicated he would settle the major issue—the commission rate.

The current rate is 44 percent of meter readings in all fleets except 13, where 45 percent is paid. The union had asked 50 percent of meter income in commissions.

Van Arsdale and AFL-CIO regional Dir. Michael Mann, who has been assisting the central body organizers, headed a committee which met with Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the State Board of Mediation to settle non-wage issues.

**Solidarity Praised**

They called the strike "a magnificent demonstration of union solidarity" and noted that union ranks had been buttressed by the support of more than 1,000 independent driver-owners.

**Organized drivers have an elected policy committee of 240 members from all garages. The committee accepted the mayor's plan for ending the strike after the negotiators said it represented a step toward a contract settlement.**

The TDOC started negotiations on contract terms Feb. 2 after winning bargaining rights for drivers and mechanics in two sets of elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The vote favored the TDOC at most garages.

# Beirne Named To LBJ Panel OnRetardation

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers, has been named by Pres. Johnson to a two-year term on the new President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

**The committee is headed by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner and includes Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and 21 members from outside the government who have some degree of familiarity with mental retardation.**

Johnson, who created the committee by executive order, asked it to evaluate present programs, recommend any new national effort that might yield results, and explore the need for better coordination between activities of governments at all levels and private bodies.

# Abel Scores Disruption Wrought by Plant Shifts

Long Beach, Calif.—Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel challenged the right of giant corporations "to unilaterally close down an operation, throw the people out of their jobs and take those plants out of our communities."

In speeches to conventions of the Auto Workers here and the Packinghouse Workers in Los Angeles, Abel said labor has a commitment both to its members and to the communities in which they live to fight the sudden disruption of a major plant closed down.

As to employer contentions that management has no obligation to bargain on plant shutdowns, Abel noted that not too many years ago the steel industry contended it had no obligation to bargain on pensions.

**"So it might well be in the years and days to come that we will establish the right to bargain on other matters of great import," he said.**

Abel committed his union to "work as we have never worked before" with its sister unions in the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept. to bring "fuller benefits to all of the people."

He said the USWA has overhauled its civil rights effort, with top-level leadership and staff and a program extended "to every level of our union."

"We are of the same parents," Abel told the delegates, speaking of the organizing struggles of the thirties. "Working together, having the kind of a relationship that we have had in years gone by and will have in the days to come, your union and our union can make a greater contribution than we have made in the past."

**Reuther Invited**

He said the Steelworkers look forward to cementing "this new change in our relationship" at the USWA's September convention at which Reuther will speak.

**Abel said the USWA will step up its participation in the joint organizing program of the Industrial Union Dept. and expand the USWA's political action program by "making a better effort than before."**

In the organizing field, he said, 70 of 326 newly organized USWA locals were formed through IUD drives.

In the legislative arena, Abel spoke of the "great progress" made in social legislation and predicted that with continued "political action work on the part of labor," there will be "greater progress in the years to come."

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS** at the Auto Workers 20th constitutional convention in Long Beach, Calif., was delivered by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The session coincides with the 30th anniversary of the union.

# *Auto Workers' Delegates Pledge Drive for 'Stability' of Salaries*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

fund expected to reach $60 million by 1967 auto contract expiration dates.

Delegates approved a constitutional change to add a fourth member at large to the UAW executive board—with the understanding that the post will be filled by a woman.

The UAW has 170,000 women members and Reuther told the convention the addition of a woman board member would be helpful in organizing and "good for our union."

**Member Education**

Delegates, some of them veterans of the sitdown strikes which launched the union and brought its first contract—a one-page document in which General Motors recognized the UAW as bargaining agent for its workers—strongly supported a resolution on initiation and orientation of new members.

**Today's generation of union members, the resolution noted, "have not, for the most part, learned from their own struggles the full meaning of unionism, the reasons for the UAW's existence, the dedication and commitment that went into its birth."**

More than 40 percent of UAW members have joined in the past three years, the convention was told, and 180,000 were not even born when the union was founded. The first contact of a new member with the union, it was noted, is usually when dues are deducted from his pay.

The resolution called on all UAW locals to hold combination-orientation ceremonies to which families of new members would be invited. It recommended that locals in a community consider holding joint initiation ceremonies.

In a related area, the convention changed the union's constitution to give its 200,000 retired members a continuing voice in the UAW.

A retired worker chapter will be set up in each local union, meeting at least once a month, with voluntary dues of $1 a month. The retired workers would elect a representative to serve on the local union's executive board; the local would have a representative on the retirees' board.

A system of area and regional retired workers councils will be established, culminating in an international retired workers' advisory council. Each council member will be given delegate status at UAW conventions, with one vote.

**Delegates overwhelmingly rejected a proposal to elect the UAW's international officers by a membership referendum rather than by convention delegates. The change, opposed by the union's constitution committee and leadership, was rejected on a straw vote—a non-binding show of hands sometimes used by Reuther as a time-saving procedure to establish the sense of the convention.**

The convention voted strong support for "realistic federal safety standards," including a requirement that all new cars be inspected and road-tested before being delivered to the sales room. It asked also that foreign-made cars imported into the United States be required to meet the same safety standards applied to American-built autos.

Resolutions adopted during the first days of the weeklong convention:

- Mandated the UAW to keep organizing "at the very top" of its agenda, with continued emphasis on the white collar drive conducted by the union's Technical, Office and Professional Dept.
- Asked stronger remedies for employer unfair labor practices. "Instead of a slap on the wrist, the remedy should hit hard at the employer's pocketbook," the union said.
- Called for continued legislative progress in a resolution which declared: "We are deeply disturbed because there are forces in Washington and in the country at large which are exploiting the strains of our involvement in the tragic conflict in Southeast Asia in order to cut back and ultimately dismantle the Great Society and the New Frontier programs which they always opposed."

The convention adopted a resolution of tribute to the late Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit, who had headed the UAW's unique public review board since its founding in 1957, describing him as "an honest and constructive critic, a wise counselor."

**It named as his successor Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. He also has been an original member of the board, which serves as an independent court of appeals for members claiming unjust treatment from their union.**

Also approved by the convention were review board appointments, to fill vacancies, of Prof. Robben Wright Fleming, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus, and Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago. Fleming is president of the National Academy of Arbitrators and Rabbi Weinstein heads the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The convention was welcomed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who warned that in California and many other parts of the nation "the hot flames of a new McCarthyism" threaten the economic and social gains of the Kennedy-Johnson era. Brown told the delegates that Ronald Reagan, seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination, "has been marching up and down California describing unemployment insurance as 'a pre-paid vacation plan for free loaders.'"

## Wage Exploitation Laid To U.S.-Canada Firms

Windsor, Ont.—American corporations with Canadian subsidiaries use the boundary line to exploit workers in both countries, Research Dir. Carrol Coburn of the Auto Workers told the annual conference of the Ontario Federation of Printing Trades Unions.

They pay Canadian workers less than they should, he charged, and keep down U.S. wages by threatening to take the work across the border. Coburn declared wages for such firms should be settled under international agreement.

# Non-Operating Rail Unions Seek Pay Hike

Five unions representing nonoperating railroad workers served contract opening notices on 164 U. S. carriers asking wage increases of 21.5 percent effective next Jan. 1.

Railway Clerks' Pres. C. L. Dennis asked all those involved to hold initial meetings with management by June 10 and to request establishment of a joint conference committee with July 11 as the target date for the start of national negotiations.

**The five-union movement involves more than 500,000 members of the Clerks and of the Maintenance of Way Employes, Transportation - Communication Employes, Railroad Signalmen, and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.**

The unions will present evidence to support their proposals for wage hikes of 18 percent plus an annual improvement factor of 3.5 percent; more holidays, improved vacations and other benefits, a spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the Railway Clerks reached agreement with the REA Express Agency on contract improvements for 35,000 railway express workers in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. Gains include wage hikes of 25 cents an hour in three steps over a 13-month term; a wage minimum of $120 a week next May 1, and other benefits.

**INFORMATIONAL** picket line in Los Angeles advises shoppers not to buy fruits and wines produced and marketed by the DiGiorgio Co., spearhead of resistance to union organization of grape workers. Pickets at Ralph's Markets, 50-store chain selling S & W Fine Foods and other DiGiorgio brands, support the nationwide consumer boycott voted by National Farm Workers Association and endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

# Grape Strike Appeal Stirs UAW Session

Long Beach, Calif.—The Auto Workers convention adopted a resolution by singing "Solidarity Forever" and thousands of delegates and visitors made the vast convention arena ring with the shout, "viva la huelga."

In the emotional highlight of the convention, delegates stood, cheered and wept unashamedly as some 50 veterans of the Delano grape strike marched into the hall carrying banners they bore on their 300-mile march to the state capitol at Sacramento. On the platform a group of women strikers clustered at the microphone singing their strike song in Spanish.

**The strikers were as powerfully moved as the delegates. "You have given us hope, you have given us inspiration," said Larry Itliong of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.**

Cesar Chavez, head of the National Farm Workers Association, told the convention that the strike's goal is to bring the "dignity and self-respect" that the UAW has achieved for its members to the farm workers. "That is what unionism should mean to all of us," he said.

"Viva la huelga," delegates from New Jersey, Alabama and Canada shouted, struggling with and mastering the Spanish word for strike.

"As long as we have a dollar in our strike fund, they are going to have our support," Reuther told the delegates.

"Viva la huelga," the delegates shouted.

There was a resolution on the floor renewing the union's support for the grape strike and for the right of farm workers to organize and bargain collectively.

**Reuther asked the delegates to indicate their support of the resolution by standing and singing "Solidarity Forever." Together the men and women from the factories and fields sang the refrain "for the union makes us strong."**

Then many of them joined the picket lines at a nearby supermarket to ask consumers "Don't buy DiGiorgio products."

# *Upholsterers Set Up Fund for Organizing*

Palm Beach, Fla.—The Upholsterers 35th convention here took action to move the union forward on the organizing, political and international fronts.

The delegates attacked the problem of organizing in the South by voting a monthly assessment of 25 cents for the next four years, which is expected to build a fund of some $700,000 over that period.

Responding to a call from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for renewed efforts to elect liberals to Congress this year, the convention approved the report of the convention committee on political education requiring written explanations from locals that fail to collect contributions to COPE in 1966.

UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann declared during discussion of the report "that the long struggles of locals to get gains are endangered" when unfriendly congressmen are elected.

**"When union members staved home and did not vote in 1946, we got Taft-Hartley," he observed. "Compared to what can happen, we may consider Taft-Hartley a good law. A hostile congress can turn locals into debating societies."**

Hoffmann pointed out that wages have risen from $1.75 to as high as $3 an hour in the industry because collective bargaining is guaranteed by Section 7A of the Wagner Act.

"We live by grace of 7A," he said. "Once they take that section out of the law, we will have to strike for recognition."

### COPE Drive Backed

He concluded with the appeal to "go back home and do your job" in collecting COPE dollars.

At the concluding evening session of the convention, the delegates themselves voluntarily contributed $600 to COPE.

The convention voted to double Hoffmann's salary of $10,400 a year, which was set in 1948. He said he would accept half of that amount but that future presidents should receive the total proposed increase.

**The seriousness with which the need for organizing was viewed was demonstrated also at the final session of the convention when UIU First Vice Pres. Al Rota said he would urge his local to give $5,000 to aid the international's organizing effort.**

Rota is also secretary and business representative of Local 13, Chicago. Several other delegates said they would also seek local contributions for organizing.

A statement on foreign policy in the report of the general executive board, approved by the convention, attacked an "alliance of pacifists of both religious and socialist inspiration, liberal isolationists, the usual small but intensely egotistical and willful band of U.S. senators, and radical extremists of right and left orchestrated by a widened variety of domestic communists."

The report charged that these groups "are concentrating on the attempt to brainwash our nation of the memory of the fatal consequence to the free world of the appeasement of Hitler by Chamberlain. . . ."

A resolution on Viet Nam said that "Pres. Johnson needs all the moral support he can get to bring the South Viet Nam conflict to a successful conclusion in stopping communism."

*'Rhetoric' Not Enough:*

# Labor Urged to Spur Anti-Poverty Action

Los Angeles—The labor movement must be an instrument of protest and social change in the slums and ghettos as well as in factories and shops, Pres. Ralph Helstein told delegates to the Packinghouse Workers convention.

In his keynote speech and in a formal report to the UPWA's 15th convention, Helstein hammered at the theme that the "unassailable rhetoric" of convention resolutions on poverty and organizing the "working poor" is not enough.

He called on the 450 delegates to identify themselves with those who most need help, not with "the establishment," and to shun the "cynicism which is so pervasive throughout society today." Helstein told his union's local leadership:

**"Too many times the bugle call has blown, but we heard it only faintly; evidently because we were tired after a hard day making money at the plant, or because we had our minds on the coming weekend at the lake, or because we had our eyes glued to the tube, watching Huntley and Brinkley bring us fascinating pictures of other people making history."**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the convention, lauded the part played by the union in labor's efforts to improve workers' living standards.

"You have never been content just with progress for your own members; rather you have sought progress for all workers and for our country," Meany observed. "That, of course, is the hallmark of the American labor movement, and I am proud of it."

### Civil Rights Stressed

In the area of civil rights, the tenor of the convention was summed up in a resolution declaring:

"This is no time for a slowdown in civil rights. Speed must be the watchword until the job is done. And when the last law guaranteeing equality has been passed, the job will not be done until the full resources of the federal government are put behind vigorous and unrelenting enforcement."

The convention pledged its full support to the civil rights legislation now before Congress and declared: "The best interests of all of labor are identified with the objectives of the civil rights movement. The hope of the future lies largely in this active alliance of labor with other groups and individuals in search of justice and equality."

**On the same note, Rep. August F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) stressed that only a strengthened alliance of labor, the Negro community and liberals can bring about the "tremendous change" in society needed to overcome poverty.**

There was one area touching on civil rights which found the delegates divided and troubled, although agreed on principle. It arose from the impact of Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act on the traditional division of jobs in meatpacking plants—where lighter jobs are usually reserved for women, heavier jobs for men, and separate seniority lists have been customary. About 20 percent of the union's members are women.

### Sex Bias Examined

The Civil Rights Act barred discrimination based on sex as well as race, color, religion and national origin. When it went into effect last July, the officers' report noted, "we found ourselves heavily involved in widespread problems. Many plants in many companies had substantial numbers of women workers in layoff status because of separate seniority clauses in their contracts. The new law made such clauses illegal, and the job of integrating women into their rightful place in line with their length of service and compliance with the law is still continuing."

As a practical matter, the effort at the local level has been to designate a broad range of jobs as open to both men and women, with specified jobs reserved for either women or men because of the nature of the work.

The convention resolution pledged "full and meaningful compliance with the law . . . with full protection for the opportunity of women to secure and hold employment in accordance with seniority." It declared it the union's policy "to give realistic recognition to the special conditions of our industry and to avoid the kind of arrangements which would pay lip-service to equality but which would fail to recognize the special difficulties of women workers in our industry and, therefore, would have the practical effect of discriminating against them."

**Speaking for the resolution, Helstein said the UPWA has been on record against sex discrimination "since its earliest days." He acknowledged that with the sharp cutback in jobs during the past decade through automation, "we didn't enforce our own policy" in all cases.**

"The law came, and it is right," he told the convention. "What is required is that this be given time to work." If the seniority system is used properly, he said, and not as a device for "job-shopping," the merging of seniority lists is "not insoluble."

Delegates gave an ovation to AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan and had before them a series of resolutions stressing political action and urging Congress to pass labor's legislative program.

The convention condemned wage guidelines as "one-sided" and declared, "We reject out of hand any attempt to restrain labor in the name of national sacrifice without equal concern and controls being applied to management."

A proposed per capita increase was before the delegates as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

**TRADE UNION** leadership has been an important factor in advancing progressive state and national programs, Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown (D-Calif.), at left, told the Packinghouse Workers 15th constitutional convention in Los Angeles. UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein (right) led the delegates in welcoming Brown to the convention.

AFL-CIO Warns:

# *Plant Boom, Soaring Profits Raise Specter of Recession*

The capital goods boom will collapse and trigger a recession unless the government acts to curb plant outlays and skyrocketing profits, the AFL-CIO has warned.

To help check the growing imbalance in the economy, the federation proposed repeal of the 7 percent tax-credit for business investment in new equipment and/or a hike in the corporate tax rate.

The nature of the present boom and its threat to social and economic progress is discussed in two articles in the May issue of the American Federationist, monthly AFL-CIO magazine.

**"The Dangerous Capital Goods Boom" by Federation Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger argues that sharply rising investments in automated plants and machines, along with military spending for Viet Nam, are generating upward pressures on prices. Unless curbed, he says, the capital goods boom can bring an economic decline in the next year or two.**

"The Fantastic Rise in Corporate Profits," an Economic Trends & Outlook feature prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, warns that the current economic expansion cannot continue if profits continue to rise so much faster than family buying power.

### Not Inflation

In telling where the boom is and where it is not, Goldfinger declares:

"This boom in profits and business investment is not part of a general, economy-wide inflationary situation.

"There are no widespread shortages of goods, productive capacity and manpower. There is no excessive demand for goods in short supply. There is no consumer scare-buying or hoarding. There is no evidence of a widespread, sharp build-up of business inventories."

In addition, he notes, the Jan. 1 rise in social security taxes on employes will remove about $3 billion from consumer buying power this year, with another $1 billion withdrawn by a recent tax measure.

**The economy still is not at full employment or near the ceiling of its productive capacity, he adds. Yet productivity is rising rapidly, along with an estimated 7 percent expansion in productive capacity this year.**

"In the light of this analysis of the current economic situation," Goldfinger writes, "I view with suspicion proposals to slam on the brakes.

"The suggestion to cut or freeze government investments in human resources and needed public services, such as federal aid to education, the war on poverty and the rebuilding of metropolitan areas, would be grossly unfair and socially dangerous.

"It would be most unfair to compel the poor and the disadvantaged to bear the major burden of both the Viet Nam conflict and the capital goods boom. It would be dangerous to undermine or destroy the popular expectations aroused by the progressive social and economic legislation of the past several years.

"Tough government action to boost personal income taxes sharply and cut government expenditures could halt or reverse the welcome reduction of unemployment at the very time when the economy is at long last beginning to provide job opportunities for the poor, the disadvantaged and the unskilled, long-term unemployed."

**Although the nation is suffering no general inflationary shortages, Goldfinger points out, this is the third straight year of a one-sector capital goods boom which is creating distortions and localized strains in the economy.**

Business outlays for plant and equipment rose 11 percent from 1963 to 1964, he notes, or two-thirds faster than the rise of total national production. These outlays rose 15 percent the following year and are expected to rise 16 percent this year, about double the national output.

"This unbalanced trend is clearly unsustainable," he declared.

### Capacity Buildup

When such large amounts of new automated plant and machinery outrace the demand for goods and services, then idle capacity builds up, he asserts.

"When idle capacity begins to increase, as in 1957—during the capital goods boom of 1955-57—businessmen begin to cut back outlays, as they did rather drastically in 1958, resulting in widespread plant shutdowns, layoffs and short workweeks."

Goldfinger suggests that the capital goods boom has been encouraged and fed by government policy. He notes that more than half the $21.7 billion in tax cuts since 1962 have gone to corporations and the top-income 15 percent of taxpayers.

The 1964 tax law which cut the corporate tax rate from 52 percent down to 48 percent had the effect of boosting corporate after-tax profits by some $3 billion, the article recalls. The 7 percent investment tax credit—which cut tax liability by 7 cents for every dollar invested in new equipment—added about $2 billion to after-tax profits. Faster depreciation write-offs added more billions.

**Making a comparison, Goldfinger points out that profits rose 50 percent before taxes and 67 percent after taxes from 1960 to 1965—"about twice as fast as the 32 per cent increase in total wage and salary payments and the 33 percent rise in after-tax personal income."**

In 1965 alone, he added, profits rose 15 percent before taxes and 20 percent after taxes—more than twice as fast as the 7 percent increase of total wage and salary payments and the similar rise of after-tax personal income.

"These lopsided flows of income have fed the boom of business outlays for plant and equipment that is distorting the economy," Goldfinger warns, adding:

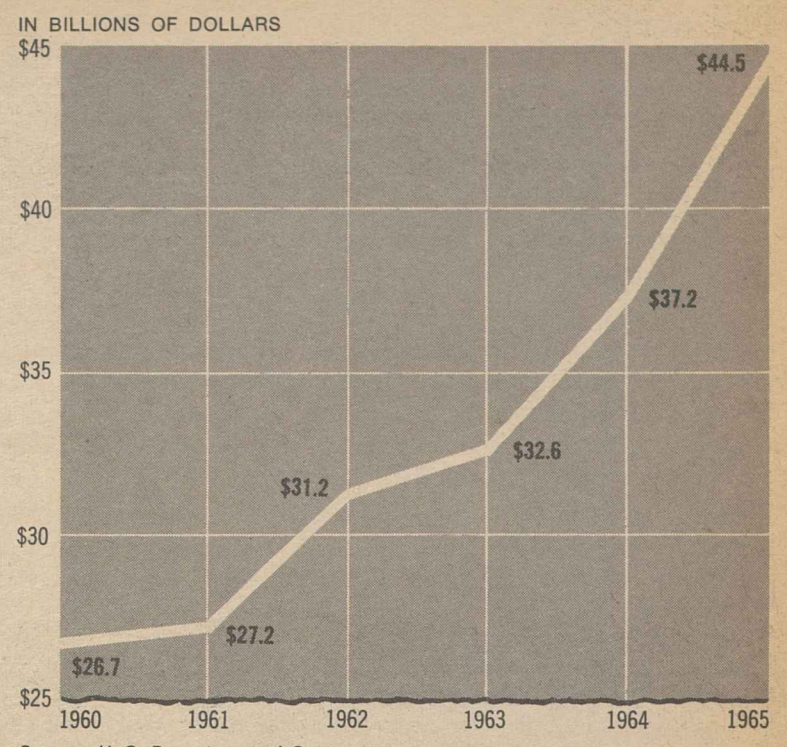
"Current economic developments and trends require elimination of the 7 percent tax-credit subsidy for business investment in new equipment and/or an increase in corporate taxes through an excess profits tax or an increase in the corporate tax rate to curb the very sharp rise of investment in plant and equipment."

These measures would prod companies into reviewing plans to expand their capital goods outlays so rapidly, Goldfinger suggests. The postponement of some of these investments would then leave room for the expansion of essential government programs, he said.

## Vice Pres. Westley Of Painters Dies

Chicago—Vice Pres. Andrew A. Westley of the Painters died while visiting a local of his union in Park Falls, Wis., and was buried after services in Our Lady of Perpetual Help church in suburban Glenview, Ill. He was 60.

Westley was a 25-year member of Local 275 here and a union staff representative from 1953 to 1962, when he became a vice president representing the union's 1st district — Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin. He was also a vice president of the Illinois AFL-CIO; secretary-treasurer of the state Conference of Painters; and a district council delegate to the Illinois Industrial Commission.




*Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.*

# Jersey Labor Editors Hear Morgan on Press

New Brunswick, N. J.—Edward P. Morgan, radio and television newscaster, called for more digging into the news by both the public press and labor press in a talk to the 11th annual labor editors' conference at Rutgers University's Labor Education Center here.

"The public concern should be our first concern," said Morgan.

"Every government tries to manage the news, of course, but it's up to us to watch this and get around it as responsibly and penetratingly as possible."

Morgan said labor editors could be missing a great opportunity. He agreed that their job is to give labor's side of the story, which often doesn't appear in the public press, but voiced the fear that "many labor union papers have become mere house organs."

**Morgan, best known for his nightly radio broadcast sponsored by the AFL-CIO, said his sponsor had never attempted to censor his comments on the news and that he would hope such freedom would extend through the labor movement, permitting free examination of the problems besetting the nation and organized labor.**

His talk was the highlight of a day-long program held at the Lewis M. Herrmann Labor Education Center on the New Jersey state university campus.

Morning workshops dealt with the role of the local union editor, news that serves members, local paper production and make-up and layout.

The Local 21 Guide, publication of Local 21, Retail Clerks, edited by George Meisler, took the bulk of the top awards in the local union newspaper evaluations. It won the Herrmann trophy as the best publication and took first prizes for articles dealing with the theme of the year, regular column, reporting of a single news event, community feature and for best front page.

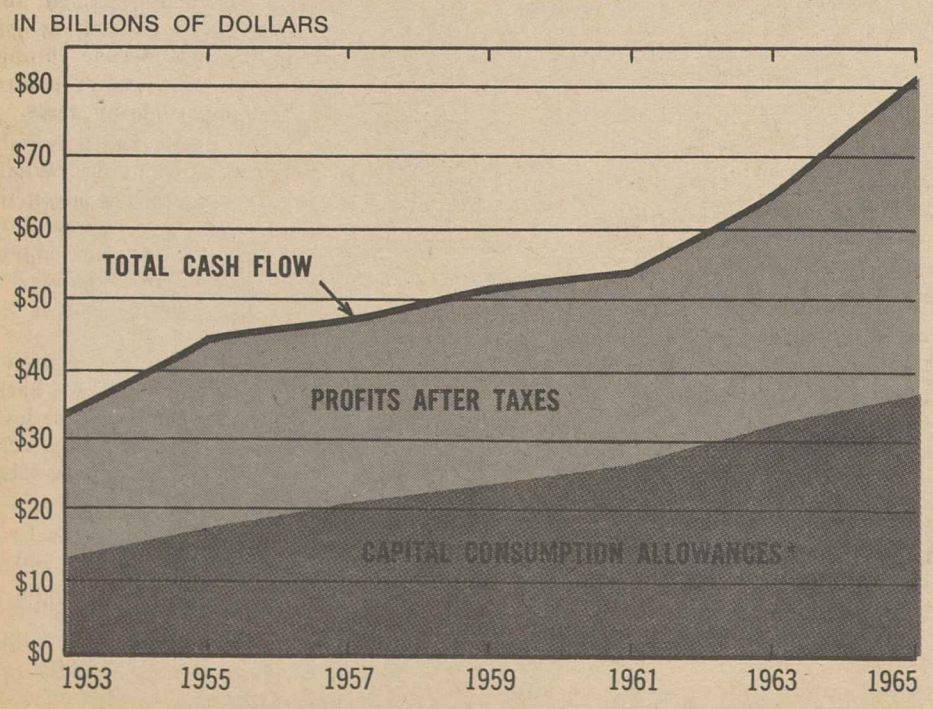
**In the general editorial excellence category, the 1470 Journal of Local 1470, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was the letter press winner; Knit Good News of Local 190, Ladies' Garment Workers, the photo offset winner, and 1020 Crusader of Local 1020, Postal Clerks, the mimeograph winner.**

The 1470 Journal also took first place awards for best original cartoon, original photo and editorial. Knit Good News took the first award for best front page among offset papers and best feature story.

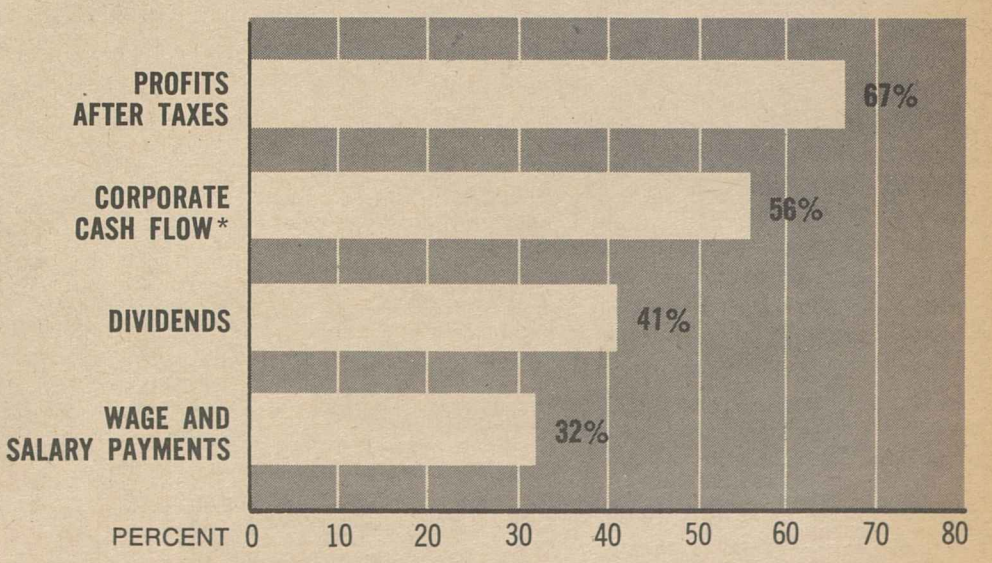
The Phoenix Flyer, Local 315, Machinists, won the top award for the best front page in the mimeograph category.

## Pulp-Sulphite Workers Win Carolina Vote

The Pulp-Sulphite Workers scored a victory in a combined National Labor Relations Board election for plants of the Champion Paper Co. at Canton, N.C., and Waynesville, N.C., polling 108 votes to 90 for no union.




*† The corporate "take" out of production, after payment of all costs and taxes.*
** Primary depreciation allowances.*
*Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.*




** Capital consumption allowances (primarily depreciation allowances) plus profits after taxes — the corporate "take," after payment of all costs and taxes.*
*Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.*

# Filibuster Fallout

A **STATE-BY-STATE** attack on the union shop as part of an "escalating war" on the trade union movement is in the making, the aftermath of Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen's successful filibuster to block a vote on repeal of 14(b).

**The National Right to Work Committee has moved in behind Dirksen and is planning to create committees in each of the 31 states that currently do not have laws barring union security clauses in freely bargained labor-management agreements.**

Its objective—enactment of "right-to-work" laws in the states still free of them and prevention of repeal in the 19 states that have adopted laws limiting the freedom of collective bargaining.

Seven state "right-to-work" committees have been set up recently bringing the total to 20 and the national group hopes to have units working in all states by the end of the year.

State labor organizations face the prospect of candidates running in the 1966 elections who favor enactment of "right-to-work" laws and a full-scale legislative effort in 1967 to enact curbs on union security or set up statewide referendums on the issue.

The seed for this campaign was planted by Dirksen and his allies in the Senate when they refused to allow the Senate to vote on the House-passed bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. This section allows the states to adopt "right-to-work" laws. Its repeal would have done away with the possibility of this state-by-state attack on the trade union movement and the prospect of new conflict when the nation needs labor-management peace so it can get on with the job of solving its many problems.

**The labor movement will turn back this new attack as it has so many in the past, an attack triggered not so much by the National Right to Work Committee but by Dirksen and his "freedom fighters."**

# Summer Job Challenge

**IN ANOTHER MONTH** or so the nation will face the prospect of almost 2 million youngsters, 16 through 21 years old, coming into the job market in search of work both on a full-time basis and for the summer period.

The summer of 1966 poses a real challenge to the nation's economy to provide the work-training that will permit half of these youngsters to begin careers and the rest to help finance their continuing education.

**While the economy is presently running at relatively full steam and the jobless rate has slipped to 3.7 percent, the need to develop job opportunities this summer is nevertheless acute.**

Last summer the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign produced more than one million jobs for the 16-21 year-olds. This year the AFL-CIO has renewed its pledge to the President to support the program and increase the number of job opportunities, especially for the disadvantaged.

With labor, management and the government cooperating there is new hope that the summer of 1966 will find our youth gainfully and usefully employed for their own benefit and for the benefit of the nation.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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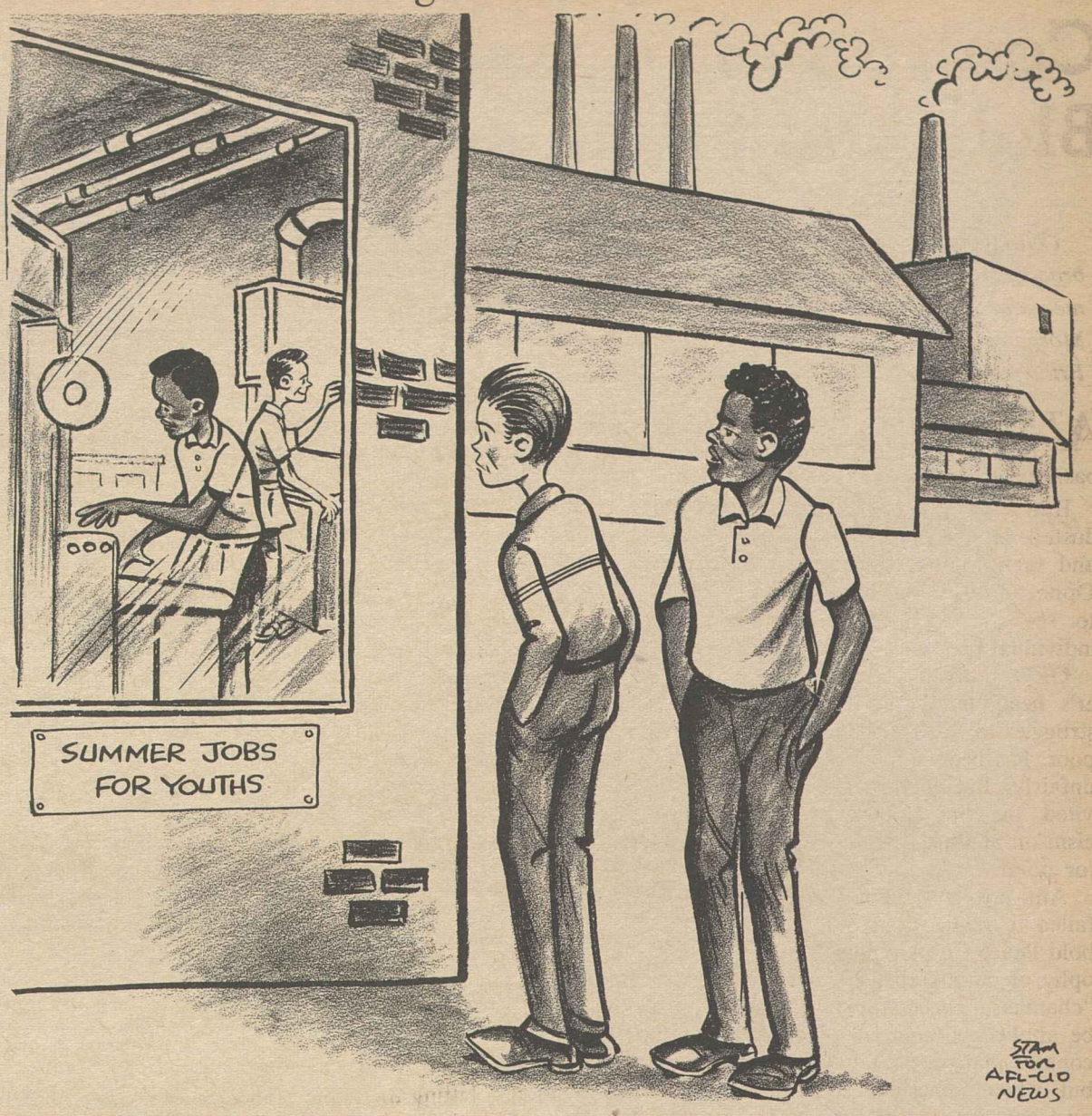
# Bring in the 'Leftouts'




***Wirtz Reports on 1965:***

# Manpower Training Progress Points Up the Job Still Undone

**THE DEPT. OF LABOR** has published a 216-page report on its 1965 record in administering the Manpower Development & Training Act.

During the year the program:

- Enrolled 180,000 trainees, of whom 110,000 completed training. Of those who completed training, 74 percent are employed.
- Reduced manpower and production bottlenecks carrying an inflationary potential through training for skilled and semi-skilled occupations.
- Helped to meet labor demand for 112,000 jobs in service and service-related occupations.
- Helped 1,200 unemployed workers with few prospects for jobs in their home towns to move with their families to jobs elsewhere.
- Initiated special measures to help city workers with little education or skills to train for jobs they were capable of handling.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz drew a number of conclusions based on his four years' experience with the program. He noted that more labor organizations have begun to support on-the-job training.

**"Joint labor-management and labor-sponsored on-the-job training projects covered nearly 6,000 trainees enrolling in apprentice-entry and retraining or upgrading programs," he said. "These programs were sponsored by 24 different labor organizations and joint labor-management groups in 28 states."**

He cited such projects as 400 journeyman operating engineers and 120 carpenters in California who are being upgraded in new skills in their trades; 3,000 barbers and hairdressers throughout the country who are learning new techniques to qualify for better-paying jobs; apprenticeship-entry bricklayer training programs for 300 men in Georgia and 160 in the District of Columbia in addition to another apprenticeship-entry program for 300 hotel service workers in Nevada.

With jobs the goal of all these programs, Wirtz had this to say:

**"Chances of finding a job were best of those who were in the prime age group, had a high-school education, or were being trained for semi-professional or technical jobs."**

At the same time he claimed that progress is being made in occupational training for the "hard-to-place" worker with little education and no skills.

Although the total number of both white and Negro trainees doubled during 1965, Wirtz admitted disappointment that a larger proportion of Negroes is not being trained in the on-the-job program and expressed the hope that more could be done in this direction.

**ONE OF** the little known but important activities of the manpower program is the research being done in the field of matching men to jobs. Occupational testing, a study of available jobs and what qualifications are needed to fill them, and what can be done to bring jobs and men together are all devices that the program is seeking to use.

Another little known phase of the training program is what can be done to help released prisoners get training in needed skills and to find jobs when they enter civil life again. The report points out that "most of the prison population is poorly educated" and lacking in skills that can produce self-respecting jobs, and that many of the serious crimes are committed by ex-prisoners. Wirtz thinks more job training is needed for such men if they are to be restored to society.

**Another crucial field is that of community involvement in training programs. Wirtz reported that during 1965 more than 40 labor and management meetings or conventions heard representatives of the training program outline the work that is being done and what is needed in the future. Among groups mentioned were the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show and various state union conventions.**

All in all, the report shows progress on a number of fronts, but what is most startling is the immense job that is still undone. The report concedes this, saying:

"Despite our progress in 1965, much remains to be done. MDTA training has not yet fully reached the educationally disadvantaged and the older worker. New methods and institutional arrangements for dealing with these hard-core unemployed workers must be tested." **(PAI)**

***Morgan Says:***

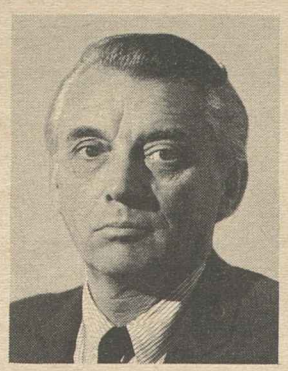
# Controversy Over Poverty War Blots Out Promise of Programs

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**AT HOME** the war on poverty is not being won. The tortured fact is that it could be, on the basis of progress in individual battles.

But such a storm of controversy has been dusted up over various aspects of the strategy and tactics pursued by the Office of Economic Opportunity it is hard to see the promise of individual projects.



Morgan

OEO, Sargent Shriver's headquarters in the struggle to liberate the poor, has been sniped at unfairly, but it has invited the fire of criticism on at least two major points.

Anti-poverty planners failed to realize that the bold Peace Corps philosophy of cutting through red tape and by-passing "channels," successful as it has been abroad, can't be applied without major alteration at home. A congressman doesn't have any voters in Nigeria but when something important happens in his own constituency he expects to be in on it.

Commendable as the concept is of giving the poor, at long last, a say in their own fate, politicians from city hall to Capitol Hill interpreted it as an attempt to by-pass the "establishment." So the first skirmishes were fought not against poverty but over power, with the poor, as it were, as pawns. In some cities major readjustments in relationships and lines of command have had to be made.

**The OEO's second big error was a paradoxical one. When facing Congress and the general public the OEO, like the Pentagon, has been more inclined to talk in terms of statistics than in terms of human beings. Part of this is unavoidable. Congress passes budgets and budget requests must be supported by facts and figures. The irony is that some of the most stirring accomplishments of Shriver's army can't be measured by an IBM machine.**

How do you computerize the emotional depths of human experience? Things are happening to people that go beyond statistical measure. Take, for instance, the 2,000 girls from 16 to 22 recruited for eight centers in the Job Corps. A ninth is about to open in Albuquerque, N. M. The brilliant woman in charge of these centers as associate director of the Corps is Dr. Bennetta B. Washington, a former counselor at New York University and an expert in education of disadvantaged youths, male and female.

**Dr. Washington stunned an informal gathering of government officials by reporting that a simple physical examination sometimes induces an almost traumatic shock in girl volunteers.**

The reason is simple: Many of them have never had such an experience before and they feel threatened. They anticipate it fearfully in terms of their sexual experiences, which have usually been thorough and brutal.

But these human goods that society has damaged show amazing recuperative powers. There is a Job Corps center at Poland Spring, Me. The recruits include white, Negro, American Indian and Spanish-speaking Puerto Rican girls. Already their horizons are wider than a dead-end street. This summer one will be a teletypist for the FBI, another a draftsman's assistant in Iowa, a third a receptionist at the new Albuquerque center, and so on.

**THE OTHER** evening they had a social gathering in a room with a fire crackling in the stone fire place, rugs on the floor, a bright cozy place in the Maine woods. The girls were asked if they wanted to say anything about their experiences. One 17-year-old stood up. She had scarcely been out of her native Alabama town before her first plane ride to Maine.

"Thank you, Dr. Washington," she chirped, "for letting me come home at last." That was all she said.

**The women's Job Corps center's running quarrel with the city of St. Petersburg, Fla., was climaxed in headlines when shrill local protests forced it to move. But it was not news when a new arrival was issued two clean sheets and a bedspread at the St. Petersburg center not long ago and she asked, "What do I do with three covers?"**

It was almost news when an irate senior citizen of St. Petersburg complained that two girls had "accosted" him on the street. But it was gently explained to him by a member of the center's staff that the girls' greeting of "good evening, sir," was part of their training in politeness.

One is almost tempted to observe that in St. Petersburg and elsewhere politeness is, or should be, a two-way street. A bigger point is the fact that there are at least half a million girls in the U.S. who should be getting Job Corps or similar opportunity.

Some citizens, like Congresswoman Edith Green (D.-Ore.), fume that the current 2,000-girl total is barely scratching the surface. That's true. It's better than nothing. But if the effort is not expanded, the scratches on the face of the American society will leave deep, permanent scars.

***Restrictions Urged:***

# $1 Billion in Payments Deficit Charged to Runaway Ship Use

**AMERICA'S BALANCE** of payments deficit could be cut $1 billion a year by banning runaway-flag ships, a top maritime union official has said.

Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. cited lack of restrictions against U.S. ship owners sailing their vessels under foreign flags as "one of the great weaknesses" in this country's international trade.

**"If such vessels were under the American flag, as they should properly be, there would be an additional $1 billion on the plus side of our balance of payments," said Hall, president of the Seafarers and an AFL-CIO vice president, on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.**

Discussing maritime safety problems, he said Congress may very well bar from American ports foreign-flag ships that fail to meet standards set for U.S. vessels.

"There is considerable feeling on this matter in the Congress," Hall said, adding that he sees "indications" legislation may be the outcome.

He declared that although "the State Dept. would not, of necessity, like or approve" such restrictions, there is a pressing need for greater protection of Americans sailing as passengers on foreign vessels calling at U.S. ports.

**HE SAID** there has been "no consistent campaign or activity" by federal administrative agencies to up-grade safety conditions aboard foreign ships such as the Yarmouth Castle and Viking Princess, which burned at sea in recent marine disasters.

**In case of a disaster, they may make a statement or "they may go through the motions of hurried examination," but that is all, Hall said.**

Questioning Hall on Labor News Conference, a weekly AFL-CIO public affairs program on the Mutual Radio Network, were Helen Delich Bentley, marine editor of the Baltimore Sun, and Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**BARRY GOLDWATER,** the 1964 Republican presidential disaster, emerged speaking very boldly the past few days, saying that the Republican convention of 1968 would be pretty much like that of 1964 and telling a fund-raising dinner of his Free Society Association that "conservatives of all political parties" must rise to salvage freedom from Great Society programs.

**On the Goldwater prediction about the 1968 GOP convention, Sen. Hugh Scott publicly muttered, in effect, "God forbid. I wouldn't want to live through that nightmare again." The Goldwaterite wing, as a matter of fact, fell on its face when it tried to assert power in the Pennsylvania Republican primary on May 17.**

A right-winger, former Rep. John L. Lafore, tried to win back his seat from incumbent Rep. Richard S. Schweiker in rich, solidly Republican Montgomery County. Schweiker is no GOP rubber-stamp for Great Society measures, but he voted last year for repeal of Section 14(b), and powerful Republican interests turned against him.

One of the imported campaign orators was Donald (Buz) Luken, the Goldwaterite national chairman of the Young Republicans in 1964, who had won himself a House nomination in Ohio earlier this month.

**But the GOP forces led by Scott and Gov. William W. Scranton were stronger. Schweiker beat Lafore handily and the state organization successfully got a dead man, Walter E. Alessandroni, a close Scranton aide killed in a campaign plane crash, nominated for lieutenant governor over Blair Gunther, a Goldwater supporter. The state Republican committee will name Alessandroni's replacement on the November ballot.**

The Scranton organization's choice for governor, Lt. Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, is rated as somewhat less broad than Scranton himself or Scott, but he didn't have anyone to beat in the primary except Harold E. Stassen, which he did with ease. Those who don't care for Shafer can vote for Milton Shapp, the Democratic nominee for governor, who campaigned uproariously against "bossism" and won the primary from State Sen. Robert P. Casey, the organization candidate.

* * *

**GOLDWATER'S** undiminished faith in "conservatism" isn't crushed, of course. In New York, splinter-group dissidents presumably will run a third-party Conservative Party candidate for governor, as they did in 1962. That didn't defeat Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's re-election bid that year, and maybe it won't this year. But the objective of the self-described conservatives is always clear. They don't care if Republicans lose; they want to get their own hands on the levers of party power.

In the South, conservatism works in different ways in the two parties. Alabama and Georgia Goldwater-type Republicans will run for governor, and former vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon is cultivating relationships with the Goldwater delegates of 1964.

In Florida, Gov. Haydon Burns is going into a Democratic runoff primary with Mayor Robert King High of Miami, who has liberal and Negro backing. Burns as mayor of Jacksonville had a non-distinguished record in handling civil rights demonstrations but before the first primary began speaking rather broadly in acknowledgement of the heavily increased Negro registration.

Now he has his eyes on Alabama, where Mrs. Lurleen Wallace proved what could be done by appealing to white segregationists for support against what is still a Negro minority.

**Virginia presents a more curious case still. The splinter-group Conservative Party there is strictly a right-wing Democratic offshoot. Its leaders are urging that third-party candidates be fielded in November and that "conservatives" stay out of the July Democratic primary in which both incumbent Sen. A. Willis Robertson and "young" Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., face the toughest challenge in years to the dying Byrd machine.**

The conservatives have withdrawn support even from Rep. Watkins N. Abbitt, one of the most faithful powers in the ancient Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, and he too is facing a Conservative third-party challenge if he wins renomination as a Democrat.

**CURBS** on runaway-flag ships could cut America's balance of payments deficit by $1 billion a year, Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. (center) told Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and Helen Bentley of the Baltimore Sun on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public affairs interview on the Mutual radio network.

***How to Buy:***

# Clothing, Appliance Sales Offer Money-Saving Bargains in June

**JUNE IS THE MONTH** to take advantage of the first sales of summer clothing and piece goods with further reductions due just before and after July 4.

This also is the month stores offer reductions on washing machines and dryers, and clear this year's television models at cut prices.

Because of big inventories and a slowdown in sales, auto dealers are offering bigger discounts on new cars. Used cars also take a traditional price cut after July 4. And this is the time to fill up on fuel as dealers offer discounts for summer delivery.

Food prices—one force behind this year's jump in living costs—have receded a little but will go up again when hot weather arrives, with no real relief from high meat prices until late this fall.

**The prices you pay for necessities already are 3 percent above a year ago. That means a typical family now pays about $200 more a year for the same goods and services. Certainly labor can't be blamed for this latest round of inflation, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis notes, pointing out that prices have been going up faster than labor costs.**

One factor pushing up prices is the currently higher interest rates, which have increased credit costs of both businessmen and ordinary families. The FRB raised interest rates but continued to make lending funds available. So the result has been only to raise prices without curbing inflation.

The most frightening phenomenon is that families are still going into debt heavily for installment purchases, even though this is the worst time in years to incur debts because of the higher finance charges many lenders now require.

Here are tips on current buying opportunities:

**Washing Machines:** Prices are reasonable with many two-speed automatic models available under $200. The lowest-price washers usually have only one speed but provide two cycles, one for regular and one for more fragile fabrics. Medium-price washers usually have two speeds, one for "gentle" washing and a three-cycle timer. But the highest-price or "deluxe" washers are basically just the medium-price models with a few additions such as greater variation in temperature, speed and washing cycle.

Among desirable features are cutoff switches in case of an unbalanced load, and a safety switch if the lid is lifted, especially desirable if there are small children around. Make sure the filter is easily accessible if it is not the self-cleaning type. Large capacity is desirable, since clothes always wash cleaner if the tub is loaded two or three pounds below capacity. Underloading also helps protect the motor from burning out.

**Men's Suits:** Men's suits cost more this year. Sales and clearances of summer-weight suits start late in June, offering 20 percent and more off early-season prices. For a man or boy who wears a suit or sports jacket only for dress-up occasions, the lower-price blends of rayon with polyester (Dacron, Fortrel, etc.), offer relatively good crease-resistance and wear.

**But for regular and hard use, the preferred blend is polyester and worsted, which holds its shape better than the rayon blends. Moreover, you can find the polyester-worsted blend in suits of moderate-quality construction.**

Look for a lapel that rolls a little and springs back into shape when you crush it (indicates hand tailoring). Note whether the horizontal grain of the fabric is truly horizontal across the shoulders, and the vertical grain follows the crease in the trousers, and whether the sleeves hang straight with the lengthwise yarns vertical. Beware any signs of puckering at seams; see if pattern is matched at seams. Inspect pockets closely to see if made of closely-woven material and cut generously.

**Food Buying Calendar:** June is the flush season for milk and cheese products, with prices lowest of the year. Both milk itself and cheddar cheese are high in protein value for their cost, and can be used in many dinner dishes, including soups and desserts, to supplement the reduced portions of meat many families now have to serve because of high prices and reduced supplies.

Eggs are still relatively reasonable and are another important supplement for scarce meat. Other high protein buys include canned salmon and tuna fish. Both broilers and turkeys are in good supply —about 10 percent above last year—with prices reasonable. In red meats, beef is in better supply than pork. Look for relatively reasonable prices on beef cuts that need stewing or simmering, as cuts that can be broiled are in demand during the hot months with prices high.

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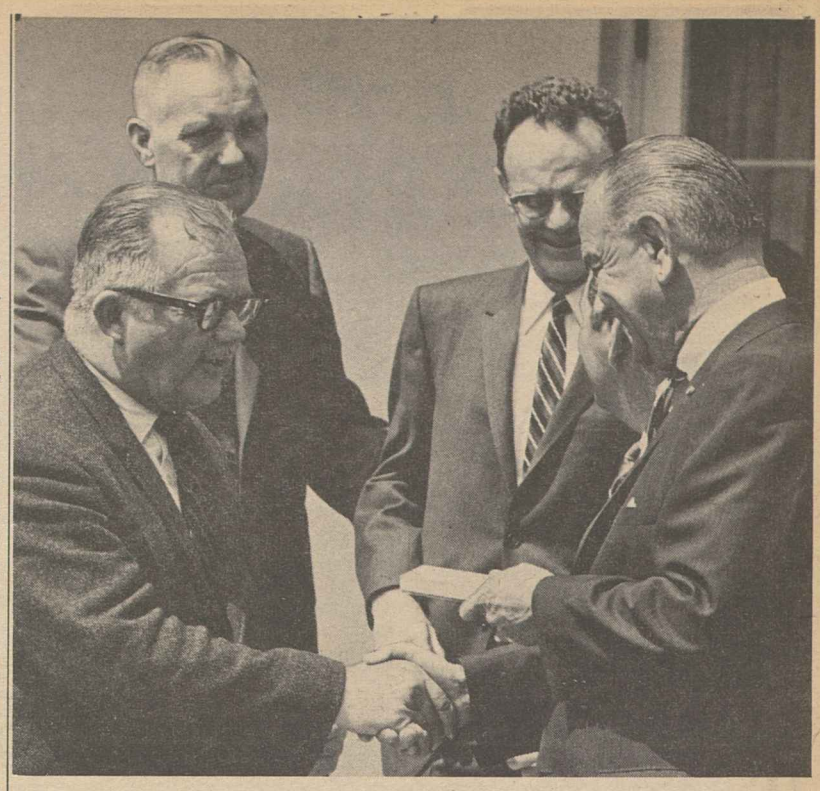


**PEN USED** to sign bill carrying funds to start the rent supplement and Teacher Corps programs is presented by Pres. Johnson to AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at a White House ceremony. Labor strongly supported appropriations for the two new programs. Still pending is legislation to finance them during the next fiscal year.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# There's a Time for All Things If You Can Only Figure It Out

**By Jane Goodsell**

**WHEN YOU WAKE UP** wide awake, fresh as a daisy and full of drive and ambition to get things done, it is 6 a.m. and it's Sunday.

When you wake up limp, listless and half asleep, it is 7:55 on a Monday morning, and you have an 8:30 appointment.

When the last guest arrives for a 7 o'clock dinner party, it was time to serve the roast beef half an hour ago.

When the last game of the World Series is tied 7-7 with all the bases loaded, it is time for the picture tube to burn out.

When your child has an unidentifiable rash and a fever of 102.4, it's 3 a.m. and the doctor is vacationing in Hawaii.

**When the party suddenly perks up and starts to fizz, it's time to leave because your baby sitter has to be home by 12:30.**

When, after sitting through a 15-minute intermission, 10 minutes of Coming Attractions and an interminable interlude of screen credits and you are just settling back to watch the movie you came to see, it's time for Junior to announce that he has to be taken to the bathroom.

When the nurse ushers you into the doctor's office for your 10:30 appointment, you are already six minutes late for your 12:00 o'clock lunch date.

**WHEN YOU** reach the punchline of a long and complicated story, it is time for (a) the telephone to ring; (b) somebody to upset a glass of water; (c) a birthday cake to be brought to the table.

When you arrive at the hospital after a frantic midnight ride to beat the stork, it is time for all symptoms pointing to the stork's imminent arrival to vanish.

**When you reach the climax of your whodunit and the detective is about to reveal the identity of the psychopathic fiend who has terrorized the quiet English village, it is time for your next-door neighbors to drop in.**

When you get to your car, red-faced and panting after tearing four blocks to make it before the No-Parking from 4-6 ordinance goes into effect, it is 4:01:30 and a policeman is just tucking a ticket onto your windshield.

***For Union Bargainers:***

# Institutes Help Solve Time Study 'Puzzle'

**FEW THINGS** have aggravated and puzzled working men and women more than attempts by management to "measure" work, set work standards and evaluate jobs.

Historic opposition to time study, standard data, predetermined motion time systems and job evaluation was expressed in union constitutions. Today, resolutions expressing union concern in these areas are adopted at conventions of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions.

A few unions, because of the nature of their particular industry, have made attempts to accommodate to these devices, but the threat and actuality of the "stretchout" and the "speedup" have placed many unions in a position of continued opposition in principle and, where possible, in practice. Union representatives and members also have found that, as they gain competence in dealing with the collective bargaining implications of the more routine systems, management has moved to the more complex, creating a constant problem of keeping up-to-date on new developments.

**The AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes are designed to meet the needs of union representatives confronted with problems related to collective bargaining, contract administration and organizing in situations where "work measurement," wage incentives and job evaluation exist or are proposed by management.**

Under the joint sponsorship of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, full-time union representatives have been attending the Union Industrial Engineering Institutes since the summer of 1958. This summer's institutes in Madison, Wisconsin, will mark nine consecutive years of this service to the labor movement.

The primary function of the institutes is to provide answers to such questions as these: Why is the use of the continuous watch so important in time study? Where do sampling concepts have an application in determining the length of a time study? How can the use of percentages in calculating allowances deprive workers of expected non-productive time? In what way can the union representative raise intelligent questions with regard to the neatly arranged package of evaluated jobs presented by an employer? How can an unworkable point-evaluation plan be challenged?

**EVALUATION OF THE INSTITUTES** by the union representatives who underwent training brought these gratifying responses to open-ended questions:

- "Now I am not dealing with unknowns. I am better able to protect the membership from unfair workloads, know how to handle grievances better and what to go after in contract language."
- "This training has enabled me to better understand our system of job evaluation, help our stewards understand it, give more intelligent discussions and arguments in grievances pertaining to job evaluation and provided a basic knowledge of what contract language our locals should strive for."
- **"We anticipate the companies' moves. As they explain and sell new policies, we are well ahead on what they are and we know what we can expect."**
- "We are using the knowledge acquired at Madison to plan and teach a series of conferences for our own unions on work measurement and job evaluation."
- "I have met and held my own with trained industrial engineers from three large companies."

*Excerpted from "Protecting the Worker on Job Standards" in the May 1966 AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

*Christened by Granddaughter:*

# Navy Launches Ship Named for Gompers

(Continued from Page 1)

that America would become stronger in other ways."

Likening the new ship to the nation, Schnitzler said "a structure has been created, but the great years are still in the future."

**He, too, reminded the audience of 400 that Gompers was a man of peace. "Samuel Gompers knew that to remain at peace—and to insure American freedom — the nation must be strong," he continued. "The AFL-CIO holds that same conviction. . . .**

"We do not despair of peace. . . . We do not despair because America is strong—not only in a military sense, but strong where it counts even more, in the fabric of American society. And that strength is growing day by day."

To labor and America, Schnitzler said, "this fine ship is not only an addition to our Navy, to our military establishment; it symbolizes the total strength of a free society, and the cause of freedom which one day will prevail throughout the world."

Rear Adm. Floyd B. Schultz, commander of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, cited the "pride in workmanship" on the part of both labor and management at the Navy's huge shipyard that built the U.S.S. Samuel Gompers.

When completed the Gompers will furnish facilities for the repair and support of destroyer-type ships, missile systems, anti-submarine weapons systems, and advanced communication and electronics systems. It will have a complement of 135 officers and 1671 men and will contain a large dispensary and hospital for other ships of the fleet.

A geared turbine with a single screw will power it to a top speed in excess of 18 knots.

### 6 Union Heads

Joining Schnitzler in the official party representing the AFL-CIO were Pres. Daniel E. Conway of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Pres. Frank Raftery of the Painters, Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes, Pres. Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers, Pres. William E. Fredenberger of the Firemen & Oilers.

**Others present at the christening ceremonies included John F. Henning, under secretary of labor; Charles F. Baird, assistant secretary of the Navy; Jack Moskowitz, deputy assistant secretary of defense; Richard A. Beaumont, deputy under secretary of the Navy.**

Also seated on the platform were Rep. Floyd Hicks (D., Wash.), whose district comprises the shipyard, and Rep. Lloyd Meeds (D-Wash.), a member of the House Education & Labor Committee.

# Exploitation of Consumer Hit By Margolius

Toronto, Ont.—Consumers are being exploited more widely than ever before, Sidney Margolius, consumer expert whose column appears in the AFL-CIO News, told a dinner meeting arranged by the National Labor-Cooperative Committee.

TV toy advertisers exploit children, disc jockeys exploit teenagers and high-interest credit sellers exploit adults—all involving "a massive waste of family money," Margolius charged.

**Margolius pointed out that the worker in both Canada and the United States is a better credit risk than ever before because he is earning more money. Consequently he has become a target for high pressure salesmanship, but "he doesn't have the financial sophistication to go with his improved ability to buy," Margolius added.**

"Milk is no longer just milk," he said. "It's irradiated, homogenized, vitamin-fortified, and you're afraid not to buy it even at a premium price because you might be short-changing your children.

"Soap is no longer just soap. It has become a mysterious product that can affect your health and social standing, let alone your love life."

Margolius noted that Canadian workers are falling behind in their fight to stay abreast of the cost of living. Comparative surveys he made in 1949, 1952 and 1965, he said, show that the spread between standards in the U.S. and Canada have widened largely because the cost of living has gone up faster in Canada. But in neither country, he added, can the worker "really afford an adequate standard of living."

**TRADITIONAL CHAMPAGNE** was smashed against the prow of the USS Samuel Gompers as Mrs. Joseph Holmes, Jackson Heights, N. Y., christened it in honor of her grandfather. The 643-foot destroyer tender was launched at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.

**CHILDREN OF FIRST FAMILIES** to be accepted for membership in the new Co-op City, the world's largest cooperative housing development just started in New York's Bronx, participated in groundbreaking ceremonies. Helping them with the shovels were, left to right, Exec. Vice Pres. Harold Ostroff of the United Housing Foundation, the sponsor; Robert Moses, chairman of the New York Port Authority; Robert Szold, UHF legal and financial consultant; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, also UHF president; Gov. Nelson Rockefeller; Abraham E. Kazan, Co-op City president and former UHF president; Bronx Borough Pres. Herman A. Badillo and Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council.

# *Labor-Backed Co-op Starts Work On Vast New Housing Complex*

New York—Ground for Co-op City, which will be the world's largest cooperative housing project when it is finished in 1970, was broken on a 300-acre site in the Bronx in the same neighborhood where AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany used to play sandlot baseball as a boy.

"What impresses me most," he said in a recorded message heard at the ceremonies, "is that only 13 percent of those 300 acres will be covered by the housing itself. The other 87 percent will be open space. There will even be space for sandlot baseball players."

The project will cost about $286.7 million and will provide homes for 15,500 families in 35 high-rise buildings of 24, 26 and 33 stories and 236 three-story town houses.

**It is sponsored by the labor-backed United Housing Foundation, of which Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers is president, and is financed by a 40-year New York State Housing Finance Agency mortgage of $250.9 million. The City of New York has granted a partial tax abatement of 50 percent for 30 years.**

The cooperators are expected to supply about $32.8 million in equity investments at a rate of $450 a room. Carrying charges are estimated at $23 per room per month plus utilities.

### 3 Shopping Centers

The development will have the world's largest air conditioning system and its own power plant to supply heat and hot water. It will have three shopping and community centers with cooperative supermarkets, drug stores and other enterprises.

Eight six-floor parking garages will provide space for 10,850 cars at a monthly rental of $17.50, while six schools will be built by the city to accommodate an estimated 10,000 children—three schools for children from kindergarten through the fourth grade to be located in different parts of the project, and the city's first "education park," with two 1,800-pupil schools for children in grades 5 through 8 and a 4,000-pupil high school.

No through traffic will be permitted in Co-op City. The development is bounded on one side by the Hutchinson River, along which there will be recreation facilities, a picnic area and a promenade, with a sailing marina a later possibility.

Meany in his message pointed out that the venture will have a "healthy impact" on the area's economy as well as provide needed housing.

**"It will provide thousands of jobs," he said, "construction jobs, of course, but also jobs for those who manufacture building materials; for the carpet workers and the appliance workers and all the others involved with household supplies.**

"And as the wages earned by these workers are spent, still other jobs will be created. So what you are creating here is not just a $286 million project. You are creating an economic force that will be many times that size."

Potofsky recalled that the ACWA has had 40 years' experience with cooperative housing in the New York City area.

"We have proved that intelligent cooperation can succeed in making life richer and fuller, richer materially and fuller spiritually," he said. "But cooperation must not remain a word in a dictionary—it must be pursued actively and continually."

In a development such as Co-op City, he declared, "cooperation is grass-roots democrary at work," with families representing all races, creeds and colors using the same schools, the same stores and the same churches.

"Peace and good will should be their touchstones," he added.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, calling the project "a sign of our confidence in the future," also described it as "a towering tribute to the demonstrated success of cooperative housing." The state's mortgage loan—representing nearly 30 percent of the funds committed to date—he said is "a completely sound investment in the future."

**"This project buttresses the foundations of our society—for good housing strengthens family life as bad housing breeds social ill," he declared. "Co-op City is, in truth, a mighty spurt toward a better future. Let us dedicate this great project to that future —and to better lives for the people of this great city."**

Other speakers included Bronx Borough Pres. Herman A. Badillo; Chairman Robert Moses of the New York Port Authority; Abraham Kazan, Co-op City president and former president of the UHF; and Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York City Building & Construction Trades Council.

# NLRB Aide Overrules GE on Strike Collection

General Electric Co. infringed on the rights of employes when it refused to let their union collect strike donations at plant parking lot entrances at Appliance Park, Ky., a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers charged last year that managers of the GE plant near Louisville refused to let them take up a collection on non-working time at the walkways between the parking lots and plant buildings.

**The collection was for members of IUE Local 191, on strike at a GE transformer plant in Rome, Ga. Management of the Appliance Park plant invoked an unwritten rule against plant collections, saying, in the words of the company labor relations manager, that the union "must think they were crazy if it thought they were going to let it take a collection to use against them."**

This forced the IUE to station officers on the public roads outside two gates with handbills stating a collection would be made there three days later. The collection produced more than $1,200 for the Rome strikers, but IUE charged the company's rule was unlawful.

Examiner Sidney Goldberg rejected company arguments about property rights. He cited other NLRB decisions and a Supreme Court ruling in the Peyton Packing Co. case, where the court held:

"A rule prohibiting union solicitation by an employe outside of working hours, although on company property . . . must be presumed to be an unreasonable impediment to self-organization and therefore discriminatory in the absence of evidence that special circumstances made the rule necessary" to maintain discipline or keep up production.

**LOCAL LABOR LEADERS** gave the Furniture Workers convention a warm welcome when it opened in Milwaukee. From left to right are Pres. J. F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee AFL-CIO; UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer; State AFL-CIO Pres. George Haberman; UFWA Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Charles Heymann and Pres. Ray Szepanski of UFWA Local 150, Milwaukee.

# *Community-Level COPE Drive Spurred by Furniture Workers*

Milwaukee, Wis.—Unions must tell the story of their important contributions to the general welfare of the community if they are to get public support on specific labor legislation such as repeal of Section 14(b), National COPE Dir. Al Barkan told the Furniture Workers convention here.

It is "our silence" on the outstanding role played by labor in the fight for medicare, aid to education and other popular programs, Barkan declared, that makes it possible for reactionary employers and newspapers to mislead so many citizens on the real issues of "right-to-work" laws, higher minimum wages and similar measures. He called for greater efforts to publicize labor's legislative achievements and to spur registration and voting among union members and their families.

**Barkan's remarks were the highlight of a convention session devoted to political action, during which Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford turned over a check for $1223 as a down payment on the union's COPE quota, and 30 locals were presented with awards for reaching or surpassing their assigned goals in the voluntary fund drive.**

The delegates adopted a strong resolution pledging all-out activity to re-elect liberal congressmen and senators and to support COPE organizationally and financially.

The resolution also urged locals "to open and extend the lines of communication to allied groups outside the labor movement." A successful example of this approach was reported by Local 273 of Sumter, S.C., which spearheaded the formation of a committee for the election of progressive candidates in the 2nd Congressional District of that state with the support of other unions, churches, civil rights groups and liberal Democrats.

Earlier the convention heard Adolph Holmes, associate director of the National Urban League, credit organized labor with originating many of the tactics used by civil rights workers. "Civil disobedience," Holmes said, "didn't start with the civil rights movement."

He pointed to the long list of labor leaders who went to jail and died while fighting for their cause. Because of this, he stated, "it grieves me to hear some in the labor movement say we should stop picketing and demonstrating." He urged his listeners never to stop "identifying with the little man. . . . When you quit having concern about human beings, you give up for yourself."

**A report by the union's Equal Opportunity committee, setting forth the objectives of obtaining and enforcing anti-bias clauses in contracts, and of checking on employer compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, was unanimously adopted.**

In other key actions, the delegates:

- Approved Pres. Morris Pizer's call for the creation of a voluntary organizers corps to assist the union in reaching unorganized workers.
- Acted to free union representatives for organizing activity by encouraging the establishment of joint boards of adjacent locals and by providing financial assistance for them to handle their own servicing needs.
- Reaffirmed the value of consumer education campaigns in organizing and collective bargaining and urged locals to participate actively in the work of the Union Label Dept.
- Called for higher social security benefits and lower transit fares for the elderly.

### Pioneers Feted

A banquet in honor of the union's Midwest pioneers, Nick Blattner of Chicago and Gus Blade of Rockford, Ill., featured a program of songs by labor troubador Joe Glazer, now with the U.S. Information Agency.

Pizer and Fulford were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer by acclamation as were the four vice presidents—Michael DeCicco of New York, Sam P. Sloan of Chicago, Carl Scarbrough of Memphis and Fred Stefan of San Francisco. Three vacancies on the general executive board were filled by Robert Sebers of Cleveland, Harold Kober of Sheboygan, Wis., and Ed Magee of Ionia, Mich.

# Hall Sees War Slowed By U.S. Ship Shortage

Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall told the House Merchant Marine Committee that the war in Viet Nam is creating "a vicious shipping circle in which the American merchant fleet is becoming the chief victim of its own deficiencies."

The House committee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), began hearings in February on a broad range of U.S. maritime problems, with particular stress on the adequacy of the U.S. merchant marine in the current Viet Nam crisis.

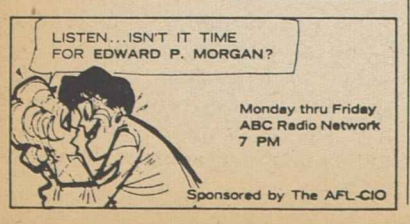
**Hall, who heads the AFL-CIO's Maritime Trades Dept., noted that since last summer, the U.S. has had to turn to foreign-flag shipping for the carriage of both military and commercial cargoes to Viet Nam.**

He also noted that in a number of instances the crews of foreign-flag vessels had refused to carry U.S. military supplies to South Viet Nam and that in other instances American-flag shipping companies had been obliged to charter foreign-flag vessels to fulfill commercial commitments, because their own vessels were diverted to military service.

The Viet Nam crisis, Hall asserted, has made it clear that the present American-flag merchant fleet is inadequate to meet either the defense or commercial requirements of the nation, as called for in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, and has also demonstrated that reliance in an emergency cannot be placed upon foreign flags, although such a concept has been supported by both the Defense and State departments.

"Finally—and most important—the Viet Nam situation has shown us that the only way we can ever achieve real strength and security on the seas, in either the defense or commercial areas, is through the creation of a strong and adequate merchant fleet which flies the American flag and which is manned by American seamen," Hall declared.

He urged members of the committee to support the proposals of the President's Maritime Advisory Committee for an expanded American-flag fleet.




*Four-Year Battle:*

# Senate Unit Clears Truth-in-Packaging

A "truth-in-packaging" bill has finally been approved by a Senate committee after four years of hearings and study and is headed for floor action, probably next month.

The bill won a resounding 14 to 3 vote of approval by the Senate Commerce Committee after a number of efforts to modify and weaken it were beaten back.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), who first introduced the measure in 1962, termed it "an excellent bill which reacts effectively to marketplace problems." He said approval by the committee is "magnificent news for American consumers and that includes everyone—packagers and retail shoppers alike."

**The bill reported out by the committee is a substitute for the Hart bill introduced by Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.). The measure includes the major provisions of the Hart bill but allows industry to make use of the Dept. of Commerce's voluntary product standards before weights and measures regulations would be drafted by administering agencies.**

The AFL-CIO has given its strong support to "truth-in-packaging" legislation as part of the overall need for consumer protection.

Aimed at providing consumers with "accurate information" to "facilitate price comparisons" in the supermarket, the bill would:

- Require that net contents be stated in conspicuous-sized type on the front of packages, parallel to the base.
- Require that contents be stated in ounces, if under four pounds or one gallon—or in whole units of pounds, pints or quarts.
- Forbid qualifying adjectives with the weight—such as "giant half-quart."

The Food & Drug Administration, on food products, and the Federal Trade Commission, on other supermarket products such as floor waxes or detergents, may establish regulations to eliminate some of the proliferation of weights by establishing reasonable weights and measures in product lines, define how much is a "serving," spell out what terms such as "large" and "family" mean and regulate the conditions under which "cents off" claims may be used.

**If the FDA or FTC decides regulations are needed on weights and measures in a product line, the bill gives the industry 60 days to file a request for promulgation of voluntary standards. The industry has one year—with the possibility of a six months extension—to come up with its standards.**

Hart noted that "these standards would be voluntary," but that there "would be no reason that FTC or FDA could not make them mandatory if it was determined that the voluntary standards were not effective."

A version of Hart's bill was approved by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee in 1964 but the full committee did not act. Last year Hart reintroduced the measure and it was sent to the Commerce Committee. Foes of the bill may try to send the measure back to Judiciary when it reaches the Senate.

# Senate Urged to Ratify UN Rights Conventions

Senate ratification of four United Nations human rights conventions, covering genocide, slavery, forced labor and the political rights of women, was urged by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg.

In an address to 1,000 delegates to a dinner marking the 60th anniversary of the American Jewish Committee, Goldberg also reaffirmed the federal government's support for the conventions, saying it is the Administration's position "that they should be ratified."

### Long Delay

He recalled that the convention making genocide an international crime was sent to the Senate for ratification by former Pres. Truman in 1949. The late Pres. Kennedy sent the others nearly three years ago, he said.

**"We supported each of these conventions in the UN, and indeed some of their provisions were suggested by us," Goldberg said. "We spoke in favor of them and we voted for them, for we are deeply concerned with each of the human rights they defend, and indeed our Constitution required that they be protected. Our delay in ratifying these conventions has confused our friends and provided ammunition against us by our foes."**

Goldberg rejected criticism of the Senate for the delay, maintaining that differences do not reflect lack of support for the aims of the conventions, but rather "have their genesis in honest doubts . . . that the principles of federalism may not permit us to participate in them."

"It is my very strong belief," he added, "that all the UN conventions submitted to the Senate are consistent with our Constitution, and that we need not fear that they contravene our domestic laws which are more protective of human rights than anything the conventions provide."

Goldberg pointed out the inconsistency of ratifying the UN charter, "which spells out human rights as one of the main purposes of the organization, and then hesitating to ratify conventions that give the charter force."

**"Above all," he went on, "I believe ratification is entirely in the United States' national interest. Concern for the welfare of all people is a vital aspect of our foreign policy; but other countries will not take our views seriously unless we demonstrate our willingness to join the international community in international commitments to safeguard human rights."**

The 1963 AFL-CIO convention strongly urged the Senate to ratify the genocide convention, pointing out that it had already been ratified by 64 other nations.

## Toronto Unions Aid Immigrant Labor

Toronto, Ont.—Twenty Toronto area unions, spearheaded by the Ladies' Garment Workers, have organized an ethnic labor committee to fight local industry exploitation of immigrant workers.

**Automation Key Issue:**

# *Distillery Workers Set Contract Goals*

Miami Beach, Fla.—With master contract negotiations in the industry approaching a crucial stage, 250 delegates to the Distillery Workers' 25th anniversary convention unanimously reaffirmed a call by Pres. Mort Brandenburg for broadened social security and pension benefits as well as a program to meet the impact of automation.

The issue of automation, which during the past five years has witnessed a loss of 1,000 jobs annually in the industry, was canvassed by Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto.

**Bargaining Next**

Brandenburg in his keynote address served notice on management in the distilling and wine industries that the DWU is prepared to "accept any sacrifice" to realize "the collective bargaining goals to which we are committed." He voiced the hope that there would be "realistic accommodation" by such major distillers as National, Schenley and Seagram as well as by California wineries in bargaining sessions scheduled to commence immediately following the convention.

**Complicating the bargaining is the prospect of increased taxation and even more regulations, such as the New York State liquor reform law whose constitutionality was affirmed by the Supreme Court last month.**

Noting that governments at all levels have received $100 billion in revenues since the end of repeal, Brandenburg warned that added taxes and stringent regulations would "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs." He urged modification of tax procedures and regulations so that the industry could be permitted to "bottle for inventory" and thus establish "the economic foundation for year-round employment."

Full support for the DWU's collective bargaining position was voiced by Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, head of the AFL-CIO Maritimes Trades Dept. Hall pointed out, however, that some proposals, such as the reduced work week, would require legislative action as well as contract gains.

He told the delegates that the lesson to be drawn from such legislative losses as the failure to win repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is more, not less, political action—but "political action keyed to independence" on the part of trade unions.

The theme that labor should not be the tail to the kite of either political party was underscored by Al Barkan, national COPE director, who commended the DWU for attaining its COPE quota for the eighth successive year. While acknowledging that the second session of the 89th Congress has not measured up to the standards of the first session, Barkan urged increased COPE activity to assure that there be no cuts in liberal strength in Congress next year which would endanger "great society" programs and stall progress on the legislative front. He also noted that in California and elsewhere, reactionary forces are regrouping and that "complacency on our part can be the road to disaster."

Other convention speakers included Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Exec. Sec. Peter M. McGavin of the Maritime Trades Dept., Mayor Elliott Roosevelt of Miami Beach, and Joseph Matzner, publisher of the Beverage Retailer.

**Approximately 70 policy resolutions, many of them centering on specific industry problems, as well as a number of constitutional changes were to be considered at subsequent convention sessions.**

A somber note was introduced at the opening session when the delegates paid silent tribute to the memory of the late Meyer H. Weintraub, an international vice president who died just prior to the convention's opening during the sessions of the general executive board.

**ANNUAL LUNCHEON MEETING** of AFL-CIO National Community Services conference drew this audience to hear message from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee and president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America.

# Union's Disaster Aid Programs Reviewed at CSA Conference

*(Continued from Page 1)*

not take the place of volunteers working to help their neighbor, he said.

Quoting Pres. Johnson's prediction of a shortage of 100,000 social workers by 1970, Beirne urged the delegates to "back voluntarism with professional competence" by recruiting qualified young people as social workers and rallying unions, central bodies, agencies and United Funds to earmark money for social work scholarships.

Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, acting for the CSA staff, presented Beirne with a gift of Steuben glass and, in the conference keynote address, said the idea of community services "is an expression of the fundamental ideals" of labor which the trade union movement never lost.

CSA itself received a special award from Dir. Glenn W. Ferguson of OEO's Volunteers in Service to America for outstanding support of the VISTA program.

**Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester of the Intl. Labor Press Association presented special ILPA awards to three winners of a competition for CSA newsletters—CSA representatives Thomas F. Burns, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Charles Clark, Louisville, Ky.; Nolan Owen and Oscar Wade of Lansing, Mich.**

At the closing conference event, the Murray-Green Award dinner, Beirne was to present the AFL-CIO Executive Council's award in memory of Philip Murray and William Green, late presidents of the former CIO and AFL, respectively, to OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver and Eunice Kennedy Shriver, his wife, for services to the mentally retarded and others in need.

**Workshop Sessions**

The conference had one general session and five workshop sessions on money management and debt counseling; one general meeting and five workshops on strike assistance and unemployment relief; a general discussion on unemployment compensation, food stamps and community planning for aid to the jobless; one session and five workshops on community organization for disaster relief.

Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation reiterated labor's support of legislation for a federal flood insurance program to protect property owners against loss from natural disasters like Hurricane Betsy and area-wide floods.

Gen. James F. Collins, president of the American Red Cross, expressed thanks for labor's cooperation and urged community support of the organization's current special drive for a $9 million emergency fund.

**National Dir. Robert E. Edson of Red Cross disaster services reported that in numerous disasters "we have found unions effectively helping meet the needs" created by the emergency.**

Deputy Sec. Norman V. Lourie of the Pennsylvania State Welfare Dept. noted labor support for improved public welfare programs and warned that the war on poverty can be lost unless there is a "firm national policy of full employment" and minimum income guarantees.

# Inter-American Parley Spells Out Expanded Alliance Role for Labor

Caraballeda, Venezuela—A 31-point "immediate action program" to step up the role of organized labor and labor ministries in Alliance for Progress projects was adopted unanimously at the second Inter-American Conference of Labor Ministers here.

Representatives of 18 nations signed the recommendations, which stressed freedom for labor to organize and bargain collectively as well as union participation in the planning and policy-making stages of AIP programs.

Signing the proposals were representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay and the United States. Brazil and Haiti were not represented.

The program is intended to implement and extend the Cundinamarca Declaration drawn up at the first labor ministers' conference held three years ago in Bogota.

**It was adopted after AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne demanded that the conference "really give something more than lip service or speeches to the workers' needs." Beirne and AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan represented organized labor in the United States.**

Workers throughout the hemisphere, Beirne declared, want material things such as higher wages, housing and education, and "are not interested in declarations and conferences and plans."

"We have done much since 1963, but it is not nearly enough," he said. "I am not satisfied with my own government's involvement. I am less satisfied with the involvement and actions of other governments."

Beirne was cheered when he assured trade unionists throughout Latin America of AFL-CIO support in their struggle for social justice and economic development.

**No Excuses**

"When the U.S. labor movement expresses its preference for peaceful over violent change," he added, "our words are not intended as excuses for halfway measures, partial reforms and compromises with social injustice. . . .

**"We are prepared to assist our brothers in Latin America in organizing pressures for reform so massive that real reforms, cutting right to the heart of social problems, can be achieved without disorder and violence.**

"When dictators of the Right or Left block these pressures, they will have to reckon with the active support of the American labor movement in behalf of our Latin American brothers. The forces of reaction should not deceive themselves because the working men and women of the U.S. favor peaceful progress through democratic processes. They cannot remain indifferent where and when the avenues of democratic action are arbitrarily closed to the working people of Latin America."

Angel Bucci of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., speaking on behalf of all the international trade secretariats, said Latin American workers look for "positive action" and "want the implementation of programs now."

**Pres. Johnson, through Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz sent greetings to the conference, at which each participating nation was represented by union and business leaders as well as by the labor ministers themselves. Pres. Raul Leoni of Venezuela opened the meeting.**

Wirtz, who reviewed AIP develapments, said the role of labor ministers is to "face squarely those who fight change because the status quo has been good to them."

## *Medicare Plan B Hits 90% Level*

**Ninety percent of the 19.1 million men and women estimated to be 65 or older by July 1, or 17.2 million persons, have signed up for the medical insurance program of medicare—Plan B—the Social Security Administration has announced.**

**The total includes about 400,000 enrollments received since the registration deadline was advanced from Mar. 31 to May 31. Another letter has been sent to those known to be eligible but who have not made their decisions known in the hope of getting them to decide before the deadline.**

**The program costs each insured person $3 monthly, with the government matching that amount.**

# *Permanent School Milk Plan Urged*

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to set up a permanent school milk program as "one of the best ways of improving the nation's health."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's support of a bill by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and strong opposition to proposed budget cuts in the school lunch and milk programs.

**He said in a statement to a Senate Agriculture subcommittee that cuts in these programs "inevitably means that local school boards must either charge students more for their milk, or institute means tests to segregate out the neediest children, or eliminate the program entirely. None of these is a realistic alternative in our view."**

Biemiller noted that even in comparatively well-to-do areas, an increase in the price of school milk brings a sharp drop in consumption.

He praised the action of the House in restoring funds for the school lunch program but stressed that "making this program permanent and boosting the appropriation to more meaningful levels is necessary."

At Cabinet Level:

# *New Agency Backed to Meet 'Total Transportation Needs'*

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to meet the "total transportation needs" of the nation by creating a Dept. of Transportation, which would unify a multitude of government agencies that now "often move in conflicting directions."

Creation of the Cabinet-level department is "very important legislation," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Government Operations subcommittee, and "of great interest to many of the international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO." He later presented similar testimony before the Senate Government Operations Committee.

The new department will be "a significant step toward making available to our transportation systems the full benefits of modern science and technology," he said, adding that the department would have an important role in transportation safety and "special responsibility" for improving and rebuilding America's transportation system.

**Biemiller qualified labor's support by proposing 14 changes which, he said, would make the department an "effective instrument to advance and develop badly needed coordination and strengthening of our transportation system."**

He noted that his testimony represented a consensus of the unions directly concerned with the bill, which would bring under one department 100,000 employes, $6 billion in funds and the operations of eight agencies and functions.

The new department's responsibility in the House bill introduced by Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), would be the full field of the government's transportation activities, including rail, maritime, air, road and urban and interurban transportation. Its function would be to coordinate transportation programs, improve safety, encourage new technology for high quality, low cost transportation, and undertake research in new methods.

A resolution adopted at the federation's 1965 convention urged creation of just such a Cabinet-level department to administer national transportation policy.

"Because of the broad field which the legislation covers," Biemiller declared, "and the diversity of interests of our affiliated unions in the transportation industry, we have taken steps to make sure that in presenting to you the views of the labor movement on the proposed legislation we are reflecting a unified point of view."

**His presentation of the proposed 14 changes was in summary form, he said, to "bring together in one place" the various labor recommendations. Each would be dealt with in detail in testimony by the unions most directly concerned, he said.**

Biemiller singled out for comment an AFL-CIO proposal which would provide for an office to represent the public in the complex railroad merger, train discontinuance and line abandonment proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is "truly incredible," he declared, that the public has no voice in ICC proceedings and that the commission must rely upon the "untested self-serving claims" of railroad applicants in cases involving the future welfare of vast segments of our economy.

He also termed an "inadequacy" in the bill its failure to be specific about the position and function of maritime agencies in the new department. As one of the AFL-CIO recommendations he urged that an independent agency be established for the merchant marine with a "consultative relationship" to the new department.

**CREATION** of Cabinet-level Dept. of Transportation was endorsed by the AFL-CIO in testimony given by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (left) before the House Executive & Legislative Reorganization subcommittee and the Senate Government Operations Committee. He is chatting with Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), who introduced the bill in the House.

# Shapp Posts Upset Win In Pennsylvania Primary

Milton J. Shapp, a Philadelphia manufacturer who was the state AFL-CIO's "man of the year" in 1963, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in an upset win over the party's recommended candidate.

Shapp edged State Sen. Robert P. Casey by about 45,000 votes after a months-long intensive anti-organization campaign. Pennsylvania COPE made no indorsement in the Democratic primary.

**Shapp will face Lt. Gov. Raymond P. Shafer in the November general election. Shafer overwhelmed perennial candidate Harold Stassen to win the GOP nomination. He had the strong support of Gov. William Scranton who was barred from running for another term.**

Scranton's forces beat back challenges by Goldwater Republicans and rolled up a heavy posthumous nomination for the late State Atty. Gen. Walter E. Alessandroni who died in a plane crash while campaigning. The Republican State Committee will meet June 18 to chose a substitute candidate. Alessandroni was being challenged by a Goldwater supporter for the nomination.

Another challenge by the Goldwater forces to Rep. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), who voted for repeal of 14(b), was beat back when Schweiker won easily over former Rep. John A. Lafore.

In other political developments:

- Sen. Herman E. Talmadge announced that he is considering becoming a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, a post he has held twice before. Former Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver announced he would not be a candidate.
- Mayor John F. Collins of Boston announced his candidacy for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Previously former Gov. Endicott Peabody and Thomas Boylston Adams had announced on the Democratic side and State Atty. Gen. Edward W. Brooke on the Republican side for the seat being vacated by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R), who is retiring.

# Guild Lauds Union Backing In BNA Strike

Response of AFL-CIO affiliates to the boycott of Bureau of National Affairs Publications produced by strikebreakers has been "heartwarming beyond imagination," Newspaper Guild Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson said.

**The Guild strike against BNA, now in its second week, will be won, Farson observed, through the cooperation of American labor leaders who, in telegrams and letters, "have expressed scorn for a company which has denied its employes a union shop on grounds that to do so might 'offend' BNA's management customers."**

Farson said he could see no difference between BNA management's attittude and that of the National Right To Work Committee's campaign to block repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw union shop contracts. He urged affiliates which have not yet had a chance to cancel BNA services to do so immediately and unions which have cancelled to demand rebates and shut off the flow of any further union information.

## The Godless Enemy

# Meany Calls on Senate For Strong Jobless Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**supported the Administration program and the bill introduced by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), committee chairman and Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.).**

After extensive hearings and study the committee voted out a measure that would allow the states to continue to set their own varying standards for amount and duration of benefits.

The committee bill would extend coverage of the unemployment compensation system to about 3.5 million more workers—compared to the almost 5 million in the Administration bill — and sets up a plan to extend benefits for those who have exhausted them but only if certain recession-type conditions exist.

**Levy Increase**

Changes in the system would be financed by an increase in the federal levy on employers from four-tenths of 1 percent of taxable payrolls to six-tenths of 1 percent. The taxable wage base would be increased from $3,000 to $3,900 a year, starting in 1969, and to $4,200 in 1972.

The additional 3.5 million workers to be covered under the bill would include 1.2 million who work for employers hiring one or more persons for at least 20 weeks a year or who pay wages of $1,500 in any three-month period; some 1.9 million employes of non-profit hospitals, colleges and other organizations; certain agricultural processing workers but not farm workers. The Administration had proposed coverage of farm workers. Currently, workers in companies with fewer than four employes are not eligible for the benefit system.

**The committee's plan for extension of benefits for those who had exhausted them would be effective in 1969 and be tied to recession "triggers"—an unemployment rate of more than 5 percent over a three - month period and when the total number of claimants whose regular compensation had run out exceeded one percent of those employes covered. Each state could also initiate the extra 13 weeks if unemployment reached a certain "trigger" point.**

The Administration had called for a federal benefit period of 26 weeks beyond the regular state period of benefits.

The President's proposals would have set a federal benefit standard guaranteeing an unemployed worker at least half of his regular weekly pay up to a maximum of 50 percent of the average weekly wage in the state for a period of 26 weeks.

The committee action on the measure was by voice vote. It was hailed by the committee's ranking minority member, Rep. John Byrnes (R-Wis.) as a "defeat" for the President.

5-21-66

# SAG Insurance Adds Coverage Of Mental Ills

Hollywood, Calif.—Treatment and hospitalization for mental conditions will be provided for the first time under the Screen Actors Guild-Producers Health & Welfare Plan effective July 1, the trustees have announced.

The plan will pay up to $10 a visit for treatment for up to 50 visits during an eligibility year, with a benefit maximum of $500, and will cover up to 70 days of hospitalization.

**The inclusion of treatment for mental conditions was only one of a series of improvements in benefits for actors and their families made public by Gilbert V. Perkins, chairman of the board.**

The top allowance for a private hospital room was boosted to $27 a day and the $12 allowance paid under the California Disability Insurance program, previously deducted under the SAG plan, will no longer be offset. Life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment benefits were increased from $4,500 to $5,000 for each actor. The trustees also voted to pay the $3 monthly charge for Part B of medicare for actors, extras and dependents 65 years or older.

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# House Approves Wage Bill, Adds 8 Million to Coverage

## LBJ Vows Battle for Program

Pres. Johnson pledged his Administration to continue the fight for a broad program of economic, social welfare and labor legislation as he addressed 200 members of the Intl. Labor Press Association at a briefing and reception at the White House.

"We will try again and will not relent in our efforts," he said. He listed, among others, repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act; revision of the unemployment compensation law, with higher benefits, and federal standards; an increased federal minimum wage, with expanded coverage.

In introducing the labor editors, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz told the President that "no other group says so much to so many and is so little recognized."

**The editors were in Washington for a two-day conference arranged by the Dept. of Labor. Among the speakers were Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who echoed the President's pledge to continue to press for progressive legislation benefiting workers.**

Late for the briefing, the President explained he had been detained by a meeting of congressional leaders, four of whom entered with him. They were House Speaker John W. McCormack, Assistant Senate Democratic Leader Russell B. Long (La.), House Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) and Assistant Leader Hale Boggs (La.).

At the President's request McCormack and Long spoke briefly on the leaders' meeting.

"There is scarcely a measure we have proposed which does not affect

(Continued on Page 4)

**LABOR EDITORS** greet Pres. Johnson in East Room of White House as Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz briefs President on earlier sessions at which he and Commerce Sec. John T. Connor spoke to the editors.

## *$1.60 Second Step Delayed to 1969*

By David L. Perlman

The House voted to increase the federal minimum wage to $1.60 an hour and extend coverage to nearly 8 million workers, including farm workers, but delayed the effective date of the two-step increase until 1969.

After a grueling three-day debate, the House beat back a series of amendments to gut the measure, but a proposal by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell that the second step of the wage increase be delayed from February 1968 to February 1969 carried by a vote of 205 to 193.

The bill would increase the wage floor for 30 million workers now covered by a $1.25 minimum to $1.40 in February 1967. As the House passed the measure, the increase to $1.60 will come two years later.

**The AFL-CIO will make a strong bid in the Senate to restore the 1968 date which was in the bill when it was reported out by the House Labor Committee.**

The vote for final passage was 303 to 93 and an attempt by opponents to knock out coverage for farm workers and weaken overtime coverage of processing employes was defeated 231 to 168.

**A critical rollcall came on reversing an earlier teller vote that would have excluded from coverage 1.6 million workers originally covered in the committee's bill. It carried 200 to 195. Other amendments increased the coverage of the measure to 7.95 million workers.**

As sent to the Senate, the bill would extend coverage to large groups of retail, hospital, hotel, restaurant, laundry, school and construction workers and—for the first time in the history of the Fair La-

(Continued on Page 12)

## Workers' Purchasing Power Dips

The purchasing power of the average factory worker dropped between March and April and was barely above that of a year ago, the Labor Dept. reported.

The rise in consumer prices—up four-tenths of one percent in April—lowered the real spendable earnings of a worker with three dependents to $87.32 compared to $87.80 a month earlier. In April 1965 the figure was $87.23.

The monthly rise in the consumer price index stemmed mostly from a hike of eight-tenths of 1 percent in cost of services including restoration of the excise tax on telephone services, higher FHA and VA mortgage interest rates and larger price tags on medical care, automobile insurance and other personal services.

Food prices, which have risen sharply in the past few months, increased only slightly and pork prices dropped 5.5 percent.

**More than one million workers will receive a cost-of-living wage increase as a result of the**

(Continued on Page 11)

*Get Murray-Green Prize:*

## Shrivers Aid Strike With Award Money

Sargent Shriver and his wife, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, accepted the first joint citation in the history of the AFL-CIO's annual Philip Murray-William Green award—and promptly gave the $5,000 check that accompanied it to the striking grape workers of California.

The Shrivers, honored for outstanding service to the community, at an award dinner climaxing the 11th AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, paid warm tribute to the men and women of labor for their long record of concern for the poor. **(Excerpts on Page 6.)**

Mrs. Shriver, who was cited especially for her work as a foster mother for retarded children, said "American trade unionism has brought a more human life to millions of Americans" and added:

**"I hope my four sons will grow up to be men like Mr. Murray and Mr. Green, men of peace and men of change."**

Murray was president of the former CIO when he died, and Green of the AFL. The award in their names was established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1956 to honor those who work effectively for the common good.

**Double Role**

Shriver was saluted for his efforts as head of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the anti-poverty arm of the Johnson Administration, and as former head of the Peace Corps.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, told the audience of more than 400 that the idea of a joint award originated with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Accepting the nomination of Shriver for the Murray-Green award, Meany asked "How about

(Continued on Page 12)

## *Labor Strongly Backs New Civil Rights Bill*

Discrimination in justice and in housing are "large and acute evils" that must be eradicated, the AFL-CIO told Congress in testimony calling for enactment of the Administration's 1966 civil rights bill.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Judiciary subcommittee that the proposed measure will provide "constructive and effective cures" for the evils of discrimination in housing and in the make-up of juries, as well as in dealing with crimes in the exercise of civil rights and in establishing more realistic methods for rights lawsuits.

**"The AFL-CIO welcomes the determination of the President and the Congress to face and face squarely the difficult issue of how best to remedy the deficiencies which all of us recognize," Biemiller declared. He was accompanied by Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel.**

In giving the federation's "general" support, Biemiller urged that the enforcement provisions in all parts of the bill be strengthened and broadened. Experience with earlier civil rights legislation has taught that "broader scale provisions" are

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## Labor Law Compliance Urged in U.S. Purchases

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged Pres. Johnson and Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara to reverse present Defense Dept. policy by requiring government contractors to comply with federal labor laws.

A council statement named J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., as one of a number of firms which flagrantly and persistently violate the law yet continue to benefit from Defense Dept. contracts. McNamara's department awarded $24 million in defense contracts to the nation's second largest textile manufacturer from January 1963 to July 1965 and more than $21.5 million in the third quarter of 1965 alone while Stevens was pursuing a policy of flouting the labor laws, the council noted.

**"This is shocking," the council said in a statement adopted May 6 and held by Pres. George Meany for release until the President and McNamara received it.**

Meanwhile, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) urged in a House speech that the Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healy Acts be amended to spell out authority for government agencies to withhold contracts from companies found by the National Labor Relations Board to be "open, flagrant, knowing and purposeful" violators of federal laws.

Thompson, chairman of a House

(Continued on Page 9)

# Steelworkers Win Gains in Copper Mines

Toronto, Ont.—The Steelworkers have scored important gains in their longstanding drive to unionize operations of the powerful anti-labor Noranda mining interests.

At Cassiar, B.C., 450 USWA members went back to work after a six-months strike at Noranda's Craigmont Mines, the province's largest copper producer, with benefits of more than $1 an hour over two years.

**Wage increases alone range from 59 cents to 98 cents; the starting rate rises from $1.80 to $2.45 an hour; retroactive pay will be 20 percent of gross earnings to July 12, 1965, and premiums for weekend work were boosted. The USWA ousted the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers as bargaining representative just before the walkout.**

At Mattagami Lake Mines in Quebec, Local 6131 was certified as bargaining agent for 376 workers by the Quebec Labor Relations Board after the latter had rejected a challenge by an independent group.

Earlier, at Murdochville, Que., the USWA signed a first contract at Gaspe Copper Mines giving more than 7,000 employes substantial wage increases, better vacations and more substantial insurance coverage.

The mine and smelter were centers of rioting and anti-union attacks during a strike in 1957 in which USWA offices were dynamited and looted, one striker was killed and several others were injured.

# Hotel Retirees Award Cites Van Arsdale

New York—The nation's war against poverty will not succeed as long as many workers are excluded from federal wage-hour protections, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of this city's Central Labor Council declared.

Van Arsdale's comment came as he received the fourth annual distinguished citizen award of the Pensioners Society of the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council.

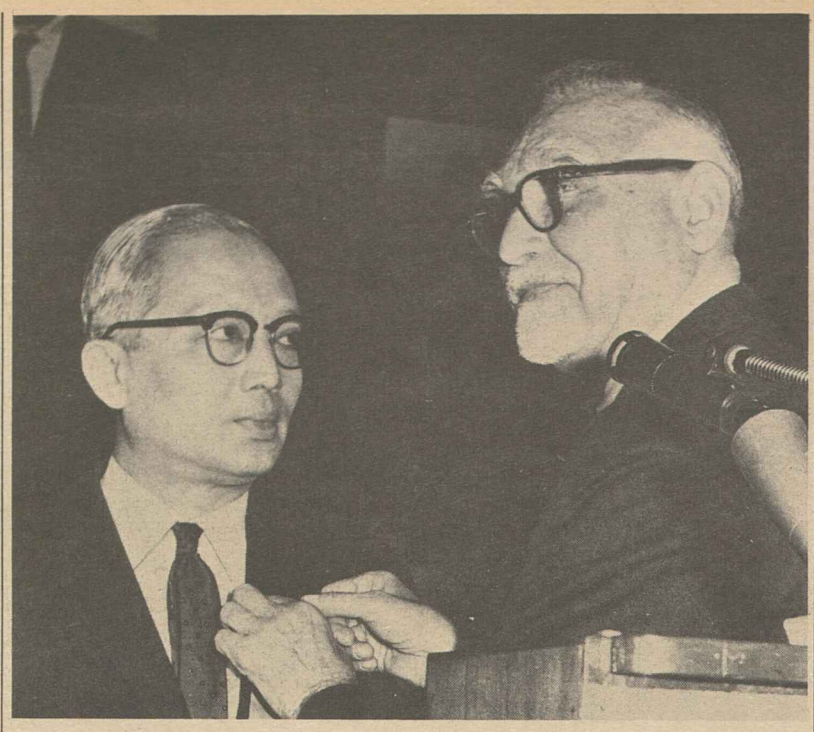
**"There are too many workers outside the labor movement who want to be inside," he declared, adding that "if there were a sincere desire to fight poverty, we would have put the agricultural workers and taxi drivers under the Wage-Hour Act long ago."**

His remarks were made as he and other leaders of the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee were seeking to negotiate an initial contract with the city's major fleets.

Walter Sheerin, director of the Pensioners Society, who presided at the awards ceremonies, picked up Van Arsdale's theme, declaring: "We're not satisfied with any anti-poverty program unless it is spread around to include all people."

Van Arsdale received a message of congratulation from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who observed that "no better choice could be made for the award" in the light of the New York unionist's efforts "on behalf of all organized workers and especially senior citizens."

Presentation of the award was made by Sec. James L. O'Hara of the Hotel & Motel Trades Council. Former recipients include the late Bernard Baruch; Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, internationally known educator and physician; and Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D-N.Y.).



**DELEGATE'S BADGE** is pinned on United Nations Sec.-Gen. U Thant by Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob Potofsky at the 25th ACWA convention. U Thant called on the major powers to negotiate a Viet Nam war settlement without relying on the UN.

# *High Wins in Florida As Racist Bid Flops*

Florida Democrats rejected a bid to follow in the path of Alabama and nominated liberal and Negro-supported Mayor Robert King High of Miami as their gubernatorial candidate in November.

High defeated Gov. Haydon Burns in a runoff primary by about 90,000 votes after finishing second in the first primary earlier in May. High lost to Burns in a similar runoff race two years ago.

**The High victory highlighted a series of primary elections including a sharply fought race for the U.S. Senate nomination in Oregon where labor-backed Rep. Robert B. Duncan defeated Howard Morgan by a 2 to 1 margin in the Democratic race.**

The key issue in the contest was the government's Viet Nam policy, with Duncan strongly supporting the President and Morgan supporting the anti-administration views of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

Duncan will face Oregon's Republican Gov. Mark Hatfield in November, Hatfield winning easily over minor opposition. The seat is being vacated by Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D).

In the Oregon gubernatorial contest GOP Sec. of State Tom McCall will face Democratic State Treas. Robert Staub in the general election.

In Oklahoma, the gubernatorial runoff primary in the Democratic Party was won by Preston Moore, former national commander of the American Legion, who defeated former Gov. Raymond Gary. The Republican runoff was won by State Sen. Dewey Bartlett.

In Kentucky, former GOP Rep. Gene Snyder, a Goldwater supporter who lost his seat in 1964, defeated a Republican moderate who supported William Scranton to win the nomination for the district seat. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) easily won renomination and will oppose Democratic State Sen. John Young Brown in November.

In other political developments:

- Republican Gov. George Romney of Michigan announced his candidacy for another term. Earlier, Romney won the apparent support of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller for the 1968 GOP presidential nomination, with Rockefeller taking himself out of the race. Rockefeller is a candidate for re-election as governor.
- Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) who had indicated he might seek the governorship of Georgia, announced that he would not be a candidate.

# CSC Dissolves Advisory Council

New York—The National Advisory Council to the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and Community Services Activities was dissolved at a dinner here at which AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, committee chairman, and CSA Dir. Leo A. Perlis thanked the members for their services.

Beirne hailed the "sound guidance" the council had given during the 10 years of its existence. Perlis recalled that six of the 10 policy statements it recommended were adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and three others were handled administratively.

Robert E. Bondy, council chairman in recent years, was presented with a gift, and other members received certificates of appreciation signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

*Convention Keynote:*

# Broad Social Goals Urged by Potofsky

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Atlantic City, N. J.—Broad new goals for the Clothing Workers and the labor movement were urged by ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky in a keynote report to 1,500 delegates at the opening session of the union's 25th biennial convention here.

Recounting "unprecedented" gains for members since the 1964 convention in organizing, wages and welfare benefits, political action, health care and pension improvements, Potofsky declared the time has come for labor to work toward five additional goals in the social welfare field.

**He listed them as "the best education and training possible" and the best medical care; a decent home for every family; a job for everyone, suited to his talents; and an income adequate to the needs of every family.**

Potofsky's talk launched a five-day gathering in this city's Convention Hall which heard major addresses by Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, United Nations Sec. Gen. U Thant, Canadian Labour Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Puerto Rico Gov. Roberto Sanchez-Vilella, Pres.-elect Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Executive Dir. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The convention adopted a report by Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum summarizing the gains of the last two years. They included 17,000 new members in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico; more than 75 victories out of 130 National Labor Relations Board elections; charters for some 50 new locals; improved service at four Amalgamated health centers; "significant gains" in insurance and pension benefits and a start on three more cooperative housing projects for more than 15,000 tenants.

Meany in a taped message congratulated the union for an "excellent job" of representing its members and for showing understanding and concern "for the problems of all Americans"—in keeping with the AFL-CIO's belief that "What is good for America is good for labor."

**Urging delegates to act in support of the minimum wage bill then awaiting House action, Meany predicted the President will sign a new bill "before the summer is out." But he added: "It will not be enough. We consider passage of this bill only a down-payment on the minimum wage level that must prevail."**

Labor intends, Meany said, to "keep up the fight for a $2-an-hour minimum" and ultimately to win "complete coverage for every worker, and the 35-hour week."

U Thant, making his first major talk to a union convention, said members of the UN are convinced that military means will not restore peace in Viet Nam and "this war must be stopped on the initiative of the participants, lest it get out of hand."

### Appeals to Labor

No one nation is now capable of policing the world or imposing a pattern on it, he said. The UN official appealed to labor, now the "most powerful single organized group" in the nation, to devote "energy and organization" to the problem of establishing a world order in which peace and democratic principles "really prevail."

"The labor movement," he said, "with its vast influence and prestige, can be a very powerful force in producing the changes of attitude which will be required."

**Potofsky warned the convention that conservative candidates for Congress are trying to confuse and divide the voters through campaigns of fear. The radical right, he said, sponsors 10,000 radio and television programs and will spend $40 million this year preaching "hate and reaction" to threaten labor's gains.**

"Extremism is a dagger aimed at the heart of labor," he declared. "It would reduce the worker to the economic slavery of the 19th century."

Jodoin, speaking in English and then in French, reported that labor has made a major contribution to the welfare of Canadians in winning better living standards, reduced hours, greater leisure and major improvements in social benefits.

Top target for the future, he said, is job security to protect workers and insure the economic health of the country. Another is making sure that every Canadian has decent living standards, Jodoin said, adding that "at least one fifth of our population is subsisting below a reasonable standard of comfort and decency."

**Wirtz said that the U.S. is wasting more than half its potential workforce despite the fact that nearly 97 percent is listed as employed. Many are denied work opportunities, he said, because of their race and lack of education. Others are employed "several notches below" their potential capacity, he observed.**

On foreign policy, the convention adopted a resolution urging the Administration to "renew its efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement" in Viet Nam, and saluting all who through discussion and debate are "making a contribution toward public enlightenment."

# Distillery Union Warned On Voting Complacency

Miami Beach, Fla.—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler cautioned against "political complacency" in the upcoming mid-term elections that would result in a "drastic erosion" of liberal strength in the 90th Congress.

The warning was sounded in an address highlighting the week-long proceedings of the Distillery Workers' 25th anniversary convention.

Schnitzler pointed out that such defeats as the failure to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act should not "blind us to the positive contributions" made by the 89th Congress, particularly in such crucial areas as medicare, civil rights and education.

**This theme was enlarged upon by DWU Legislative Rep. Nathan P. Voloshen, who particularly emphasized the "twin threats" of added taxation and stricter regulations in the alcoholic beverage industries. These problems, Voloshen said, "can be met only by joint action of labor and management." A policy statement calling for such cooperation was among the 70 resolutions unanimously adopted by the 250 delegates.**

A major floor debate took place on a resolution which would change the DWU constitution to permit the president as the "chief executive officer" to give greater authority to the secretary-treasurer, director of organization and executive board. The constitutional change was adopted unanimously after Pres. Mort Brandenburg stated its passage would "gear the machinery of our union to meet the challenge of the master contract negotiations."

These negotiations, starting with National Distillers, are scheduled to open on June 1. The delegates voted full support of demands already presented to management which call for job security guarantees, improved health and welfare benefits and a thorough revision of existing retirement plans.

The delegates voted to hold the next DWU convention in Washington, D. C., in May 1968.

The convention had been addressed earlier by Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Executive Sec. Peter M. McGavin of the Maritime Trades Dept., Mayor Elliott Roosevelt of Miami Beach and Al Barkan, national COPE director. Barkan presented an award to the DWU for attaining its COPE quota for eight successive years.

*Active Local Committees Spurred:*

# UAW Gives Top Priority in '66 To Register-and-Vote Drive

Long Beach, Calif.—A stepped-up register-and-vote drive to dispel voter "apathy" in this year's congressional elections was put "highest on the list of priorities" by 2,500 delegates to the Auto Workers' 30th anniversary convention.

The convention called on each UAW local union to set up "an active and functioning citizenship-legislative committee within 30 days" and directed all locals to mount "the most effective COPE dollar drive in our history."

Roy Reuther, director of the union's Citizenship Dept., told the convention that defeat of the freshmen Democratic liberals "who made the difference" in writing the "fabulous" record of the 89th Congress would be interpreted by reactionaries as "a mandate to turn back the clock."

**The 1.5 million-member union moved into its fourth decade under veteran leadership. Returned to office by acclamation were Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vice Presidents Leonard Woodcock and Pat Greathouse. Three at-large executive board members were re-elected—Ken Bannon, Nelson Jack Edwards and Douglas Frazer.**

In the only contest, Olga Madar, the union's recreation director, was elected to a newly-created at-large post intended to give representation to the UAW's 175,000 women.

Miss Madar, endorsed by the administration caucus, defeated Beverly Gibson of an Ontario local by an 8,274 to 2,819 vote.

In a display of solidarity between two unions which bargain with many of the same employers in the aerospace industry, the UAW's officers were installed by Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists.

**Animosity Gone**

Siemiller traced the relationship of the UAW and the IAM "from the animosity of the 1930's and the '40's to the harmony and cooperation of the 1950's and '60's."

**Success of the historic no-raid pact signed by the two unions in 1949 was "the tap root which eventually blossomed into the complete merger of the AFL-CIO," Siemiller said.**

As Reuther began his 11th two-year term, the convention unanimously adopted a resolution to donate $1.2 million to Wayne State University in Detroit for a "Walter P. Reuther Library and Labor History Archives." The university will put up the additional $300,000 for the building which will house the historical records of the UAW and several other unions.

Delegates also approved a two-step $1,500 raise for the union's officers, bringing the president's salary to $29,500 by 1968 and the secretary-treasurer's to $25,500.

In another financial action, the convention authorized the use of part of the investment income from the UAW strike fund for domestic projects, including anti-poverty programs. Previously interest from the $43 million strike reserve had been earmarked for the union's Free World Labor Defense Fund. The free labor fund currently stands at more than $3.5 million.

**The convention reaffirmed the UAW's "continuing support and devotion" to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Metalworkers Federation, whose president, Otto Brenner of West Germany, addressed the convention.**

Among the 65 foreign guests, were delegates to the IMF World Automotive Conference, which will open in Detroit May 31. It will bring together representatives of workers employed in different countries by the big international automobile companies to coordinate organizing and bargaining programs and international efforts on behalf of social legislation.

**No Appeasement**

An international affairs resolution rejected the "unacceptable alternatives" of unilateral withdrawal of U.S. forces from Viet Nam and "further escalation of the war." It said history has shown that "appeasement of aggression invites further aggression" but warned of "brinkmanship" which could lead to "the larger war the President and all of us want to avoid."

Red China's "constant saber-rattling and defiant hostility" has been the main cause of its isolation from the world community, the convention resolution said. It urged the U.S. to reconsider its opposition to admission of Red China into the United Nations in the hope that "the restraining influence of world opinion" would help "defuse its militant belligerency."

The UAW called for shifting the world conflict "from a negative nuclear arms race that nobody can win toward a positive contest between different social systems—one totalitarian, the other committed to freedom and personal dignity." It added: "We need have no fear of the outcome of such a contest."

**At the union's gala 30th anniversary celebration on the eve of the convention's adjournment, the UAW gave a special citation to Danny Kaye for his years of dedication to UNICEF — the United Nations Intl. Children's Emergency Fund.**

The union described Kaye as "the modern minstrel with the magic power to bring together young and old in the solidarity of joy and laughter" and presented him with a $5,000 check for UNICEF.

Another dignitary who helped the union mark its anniversary was Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz who accepted for Pres. Johnson the UAW's social justice award.

Wirtz spoke feelingly of the outpouring of solidarity with which the UAW delegates had welcomed the Delano grape strikers in the convention's most dramatic episode.

These "workers in the vineyards," Wirtz said, "have done more to remind us of our feelings of 10 and 20 and 30 years ago, to renew our faith in the ability of ourselves to do the kind of job which needs to be done, than almost anything else that has happened."

Earlier, Reuther announced an additional $5,000 contribution to the grape strike, supplementing the UAW's regular monthly donation.

**Delegates authorized a special collective bargaining convention next year before major negotiations get under way. It will formulate the UAW's demands in such areas as guaranteed annual salary, wage parity for Canadian and U.S. workers, "wage increases that more properly reflect the increased productivity and greater profitability of UAW industries," and transfer of blue collar workers to white collar jobs.**

Reuther reaffirmed the UAW's opposition to formation of a labor party in the United States, while praising the work of Canada's New Democratic Party, whose deputy leader, David Lewis, addressed the convention.

In the United States, Reuther said, "we have been trying to make the Democratic Party the people's party."

**OATH OF OFFICE** is given to officers of the Auto Workers by Machinists Pres. P. L. Siemiller. Visible, from left: Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey; Olga Madar, new board member-at-large; Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock; Siemiller, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The two unions, once rivals, are collective bargaining partners in aerospace.

# Court Upholds Railroad On Operations in Strike

A struck railroad can make changes in employment practices, with permission of a U.S. District Court, to allow it to continue operations, the Supreme Court has ruled.

The decision in a case involving the Florida East Coast Railway and a number of rail unions affirmed lower court decisions and rejected the argument of the Justice Dept. and the unions that the FEC was acting illegally.

The dispute involves the longest strike in U.S. railroad industry, dating from Jan. 23, 1963. The FEC had refused to accept a settlement recommended by a presidential board after all the provisions of the Railway Labor Act had been exhausted.

**After the unions struck, the FEC made a number of changes in the union contracts to hire strikebreakers, and the government and the unions charged that the railroad had unilaterally written a new contract in violation of the act.**

A federal district court held that the railroad had violated the act but said it could makes changes in the contract "reasonably necessary" to continue to run the road under strike conditions. The court approved some changes and denied others. The decision was upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court, in a 7 to 1 decision written by Justice William O. Douglas, said the FEC, with district court permission, could deviate from its contract to the extent necessary to continue operations. Douglas wrote that carriers have a public duty to make "reasonable efforts to maintain service at all times even when beset by labor-management controversies."

The duty, Douglas wrote, "runs not to shippers alone but to the public. In our complex society, metropolitan areas in particular might suffer a calamity if rail service for freight or for passengers was stopped."

**Justice Byron White, dissenting, said the majority decision is "very close to a judgment that there shall be no strikes in the transportation business, a judgment which Congress rejected in drafting the Railway Labor Act."**

The majority opinion acknowledged that permitting operations with non-union workers after the railway act's procedures had been exhausted could tempt a railroad to "precipitate a strike . . . and even break the union."

**Obligation Remains**

To restrict this possibility, the court emphasized that a union contract, even after a strike begins, still represents "the rules governing the community of striking employes and the carrier. That community is not destroyed by the strike, as the strike represents only an interruption in the continuity of the relation."

**The majority held that a railroad could not hire non-union help under terms and conditions different from those in its union contract without first receiving permission from a federal district court.**

In another decision the court ruled that a state may not punish a newspaper editor under an electioneering law for publishing an editorial on Election Day.

Justice Hugo L. Black, for the court, described a 51-year-old Alabama law as an "obvious and flagrant abridgement of the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of the press."

The court struck down the law as applied to James E. Mills, editor of the Birmingham Post-Herald, who ran an editorial on Election Day calling for support of a mayor-council form of government.

## John Haletsky Elected RCIA Vice President

John T. Haletsky, 48, of Philadelphia was elected tenth vice president of the Retail Clerks at a two-day board meeting in Washington, RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge announced.

For the last year Haletsky has been organizing director of the eastern division, which includes 13 states from Maine to Virginia and the District of Columbia, as well as the Canadian provinces of Newfoundland, Ontario and Quebec.

# *President's Speech to Auto Union Urges 'New Agenda' for Progress*

Long Beach, Calif.—Pres. Johnson outlined to the Auto Workers convention "a new agenda" for social progress and said "the time to start is now."

High on the President's list of the nation's "far from finished" business were such items as full employment, adult education, a meaningful life for the elderly and continuation of the "painful quest" for civil rights and social justice.

Johnson spoke by telephone to 2,500 delegates and several thousand guests assembled for a special program celebrating the UAW's 30th anniversary.

**He noted that his speech fell on the 12th anniversary of the Supreme Court's "decision that our schools must be color blind," and said: "I talk to you tonight as an optimist."**

Full equality—in daily life as well as in law—is "certain" to be achieved, the President said, despite "bitter evidence of how far we are from its full attainment."

Accepting a UAW social justice award from the convention, Johnson noted that most of the "dreams" of the New Deal era have become reality and asked, "What now?" The President offered these suggestions:

"Let's start thinking as hard about under-employment as we have about unemployment. Our goal ought to be not just a job for everybody, but a job that uses all every man and woman has to offer.

"Let's start thinking about full potential as we have thought about full employment. . . . We talk about manpower shortages. They are only the results of our failures to train people to use more than a part of their talents. We waste manpower in this country. We let seasonal unemployment happen as though nothing could be done about it. We watch shortages of labor develop in some areas when there is unemployment in other areas not far away.

**"Let's start thinking in a big way about education without the binding assumption that education is only for children.**

**"There should be large scale educational opportunity on a continuing basis, especially for those who did not get their share when they were young.**

"Let's work to build a whole new idea of what is the meaning of growing old. Our concept today is still cushioned by the problems of the 30's. . . .

"And let's start thinking more soberly and realistically about the fact that ours isn't a roller-coaster economy any more. It doesn't depend on the stock market and it doesn't depend on war."

Although the President's address centered on domestic issues, a handful of outside demonstrators in the balcony angered the delegates by unfurling signs attacking America's policy in Viet Nam—similar to the tactics used at the AFL-CIO convention last December during the speech by Sec. of State Dean Rusk. There were a few scuffles, and when Johnson concluded his speech delegates gave the President a 90-second standing ovation. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the demonstrators they had a right to express their views but lashed into them for mistaking the right of free speech for the right to disrupt a meeting.

**TOP WINNERS** in the awards contest of the Intl. Labor Press Association and ILPA officers meet at the awards banquet in Washington. From left, Ray Davidson, ILPA president; Fred Roblin, editor of The American Pressman, co-winner of the editorial excellence award for magazine format; William Moody, editor Graphic Arts Unionist, a magazine co-winner; Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist, winner of the editorial excellence award for newspaper format; Kenneth Fiester, ILPA secretary-treasurer.

# *ILPA Awards Cite Top Union Journals*

The labor press came in for some high praise and some constructive criticism from 19 Nieman Foundation fellows who judged the journalistic awards contest of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

The most coveted awards for editorial excellence went to the Machinist, the American Pressman, the Graphic Arts Unionist, the Cincinnati Chronicle, the United Teacher and the Hotel & Club Voice.

"Many of the publications, particularly the magazines, would give mass circulation products a battle for newsstand sales," the Nieman fellows said in their report to ILPA released at the award banquet in Washington.

**At the same time, the judges agreed that the three areas where the labor press "needs improvement" are "make-up, photography and the encouraging of reportorial enterprise."**

They said that there was no "blatant propaganda" and there was "increasing maturity in the handling of controversial issues . . . and many of the publications took hard looks at the civil rights movement and poverty, problems that affect all Americans, not just union members."

Following is the list of top winners:

**International Publications:** editorial excellence, newspaper format, the Machinist; magazine format, the American Pressman and the Graphic Arts Unionist (Lithographers & Photoengravers); best front page, newspaper format, RWDSU Record; magazine format, Canadian Labour; best single editorial, the American Teacher; best original cartoon, the Machinist; best feature article, UAW Solidarity; best regular column, IUD Agenda and the Pulp & Paper Worker; best original photograph, UAW Solidarity.

**State and Local Central Body Publications:** editorial excellence, Cincinnati Chronicle; best front page, San Francisco Labor; best single editorial, Michigan AFL-CIO News; best feature article, Oregon Labor Press; best regular column, Cincinnati Chronicle; best original photograph, Los Angeles Citizen; best community project, Michigan AFL-CIO News.

**Local Union Publications:** editorial excellence, newspaper format, the United Teacher (AFT Local 2, New York); magazine format, Hotel & Club Voice (Hotel Workers Local 6, New York); best front page, newspaper format, 1199 Hospital News (Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Local 1199, New York); magazine format, Hotel & Club Voice; best single editorial, Overture (Musicians Local 47, Hollywood, Calif.); best original cartoon, Equity; best feature article, the United Teacher and Hotel & Club Voice; best regular column, Hotel-Bar-Restaurant Review (Detroit); best original photograph, Hotel & Club Voice; best community project, the United Teacher.

## *Rail Unions' Paper Gets Special Award*

**The weekly newspaper Labor, the voice of the standard railway labor organizations, received a special award from the International Labor Press Association at its journalism awards banquet May 22 in Washington.**

**The citation, from the Executive Council of ILPA, declared the award was "not for any special project but for its distinguished service, week in and week out, year after year, to the North American labor movement.**

**"It is the crusading voice of union members in one of the continent's great industries. It is the newspaper from which we all have borrowed freely, so often."**

# Taxi Drivers Add 7 Units In New York

New York—The Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, won a clear majority of the votes of workers in seven additional garages, the National Labor Relations Board announced after disposing of ballots challenged in recent representation elections.

**That brought 1,000 more members into the TDOC—six units of drivers, one of inside workers. The union, winner of previous NLRB elections, now represents most of the city's 25,000 taxi workers in the organizing drive conducted by the New York City Central Labor Council.**

Meanwhile TDOC marked time in its effort to get a first contract while Mayor Lindsay prepared to make final and binding recommendations on three disputed issues—drivers' commissions, union security and length of contract. The drivers returned to work after a brief strike when Lindsay agreed to settle all issues that union and management failed to resolve at the bargaining table.

# Machinists Ratify New Boeing Pact

Seattle—Members of the Machinists at 38 Boeing Co. locations ratified, by a 68 percent margin, an agreement restoring a form of seniority to the union-management contract after a lapse of 18 years.

The vote was on acceptance of a manpower control system replacing the controversial "performance analysis" system of rating employes for promotion, demotion or layoff. Other parts of a three-year contract were adopted after a 19-day strike last fall, the IAM said.

# Six Shopcrafts Serve Notices On Railroads

Chicago—All six AFL-CIO railroad shopcraft unions formally presented carrier managements across the nation with notices seeking previously announced wage and rule improvements, including a 20 percent across the board wage increase.

While the notices call for negotiations on the individual properties, they also ask that if progress is not made, the carriers arrange for creation of a national carriers' conference committee to continue the bargaining on an industry-wide scale.

**The unions, members of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept., are the Machinists, the Boilermakers, the Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Sheet Metal Workers, the Railway Carmen and the Firemen & Oilers.**

Under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, the carriers must reply to the notices within 10 days and initial negotiation conferences must be held within 30 days.

All wage and other proposals would go into effect Jan. 1, 1967, when present contracts expire.

"Officers of the shopcraft unions have agreed to process these notices much more rapidly than we have in the past," said Joseph W. Ramsey, Machinists vice president, "and we expect to reach the showdown point in negotiations before the end of the year."

*At White House Session:*

# Labor Editors Hear LBJ Affirm Program

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the working man," the President said. "And it is the working man—the reader of your publications—who has the power to turn such ideas into programs."

Urging the labor editors to continue to support "the programs and legislation that keep America moving," Johnson said labor cannot content itself with "bread and butter issues" but must "join with us in the effort to improve our total environment."

**"We are no longer content in America in achieving only 'the greatest good for the greatest number'," he continued. "Today the measure we apply to our national progress is how to improve the lot of all and especially of those who have the least.**

"What we have done in the past in the service of our conscience is only prologue to what should now be done in the service of our vision. I urge you, as influential members of a great segment of American society, to turn your hearts, your minds and your pens to the enlargement of that vision."

Vice Pres. Humphrey called on the labor movement to help in the campaign to "make our cities more livable." He said the "real enemy within our gates is slumism, the insidious virus consuming city after city." Humphrey spoke of the rot in the cities' core, defining slumism as more than dilapidated buildings: "It is hopelessness, despair and hate."

Wirtz, in his keynote address to the conference, declared that "the almost unbelieveable progress" of the last 25 years is due to labor and the liberals.

"We need a new agenda today for labor and the liberals," he said.

Other government officials taking part in the briefing were Sec. of Commerce John T. Connor and Assistant Sec. of Commerce J. Herbert Holloman; Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development; Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor and special assistant to the President for consumer affairs; Deputy Defense Sec. Cyrus R. Vance; Commissioner Arthur M. Ross of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Deputy Dir. Keith E. Adamson of the Voice of America; Richard I. Phillips, acting assistant secretary of state for public affairs; Robert H. Fleming, deputy press secretary to the President.

A panel headed by Stanley Ruttenberg, Labor Dept. manpower administrator and former AFL-CIO research director, discussed the problems of matching workers to jobs.

**In his remarks to the labor editors, the President announced that he is "directing the secretary of health, education and welfare to make an intensified study of occupational health" and report "at the earliest possible moment on what this government can do."**

There are two problems involved, the President said: to isolate and eliminate the hazards that now exist and to test new products and processes so that precautions can be taken to prevent health hazards before they occur.

The problem of the effects of a working man's job on his health "has been neglected too long. It must be neglected no longer," the President declared.

Prior to the Dept. of Labor briefing sessions, the ILPA heard reports from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and COPE Dir. Al Barkan on the current activities of Congress and the outlook for the 1966 congressional and state elections.

The editors received a report also on the initial studies involving community labor papers being conducted by the ILPA under the direction of Pres. Ray Davidson and Sec-Treas. Kenneth Fiester.

## F. C. Barnes, Jr., Dies; Pulp-Sulphite Retiree

Apache Junction, Ariz.—Frank C. Barnes, Jr., treasurer of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers from 1944 until his retirement in 1960, died at his home here after a long illness. He was 71.

An ordained former minister of the Christian Church, he joined the union in Longview, Wash., in 1933 and served as an international representative and in the union's Research & Education Dept. before being elected treasurer. Surviving are his widow, Marguerite, and two children.

# Focus Shifted to Guild In N.Y. Merger Dispute

New York—Mediator David L. Cole concentrated his efforts in the World Journal Tribune strike on settling the dispute between the publishers and the striking Newspaper Guild as the key to final agreement with all newspaper unions.

With five craft union agreements accomplished, Cole agreed with the Guild's chief negotiator that emphasis in negotiations should now shift to the Guild. He called for night meetings of subcommittees to speed things up.

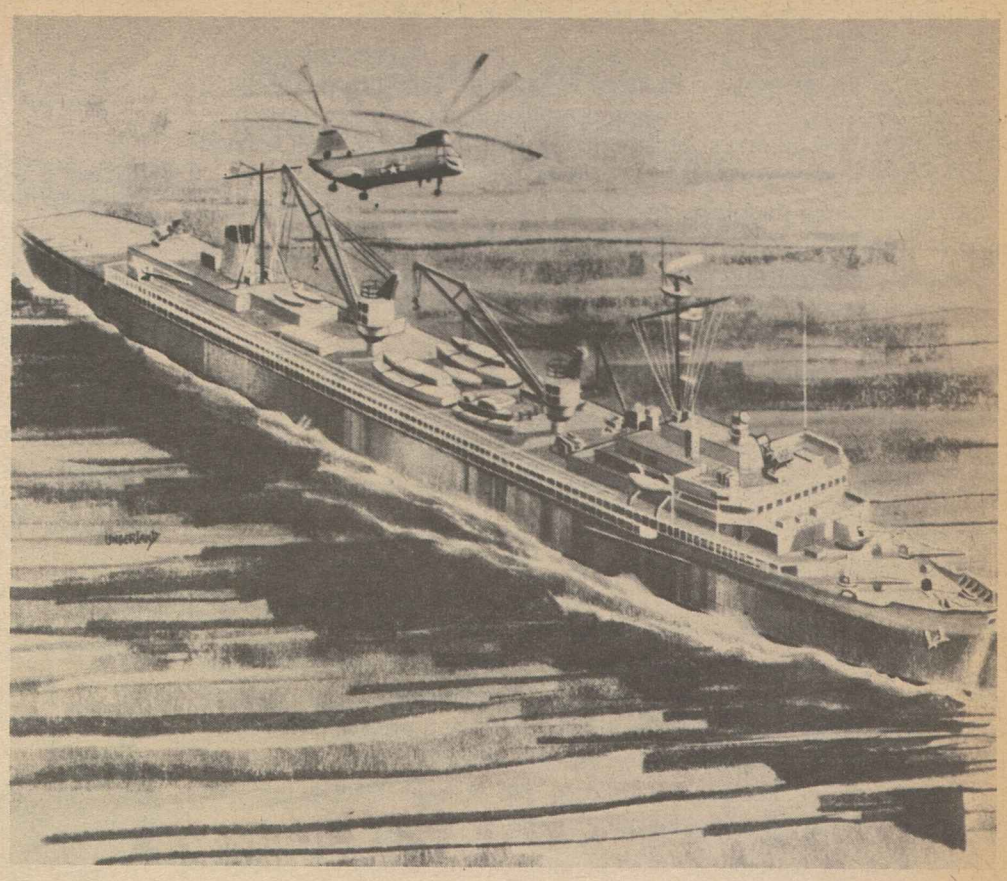
**Guild Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy had informed the mediator that the publishers "apparently want to wrap up agreements with all the craft unions first," but he noted that a whole new contract is at stake in the Guild talks "and that's a lot more complicated than any other problems."**

World Journal Tribune Inc. had planned to start publication Apr. 25 but the Guild struck a day earlier because it had been unable to reach a contract agreement with the new corporation on the merging newspapers—the Herald Tribune, Journal American and the World-Telegram & Sun, whose five publications were to be reduced to three.

Major issues between the Guild and the publishers are the number of jobs to be retained by employes in Guild jurisdiction; the method of selecting those to be retained or laid off; and incentives for retirement or resignation, such as improved severance pay.

The Guild plans to canvass its 1,800 members on the three papers to find how many want to work for the new corporation if offered jobs. Some Guildsmen have obtained new jobs or temporary work and the Guild's position is that they should be permitted to resign with full severance pay if they wish.

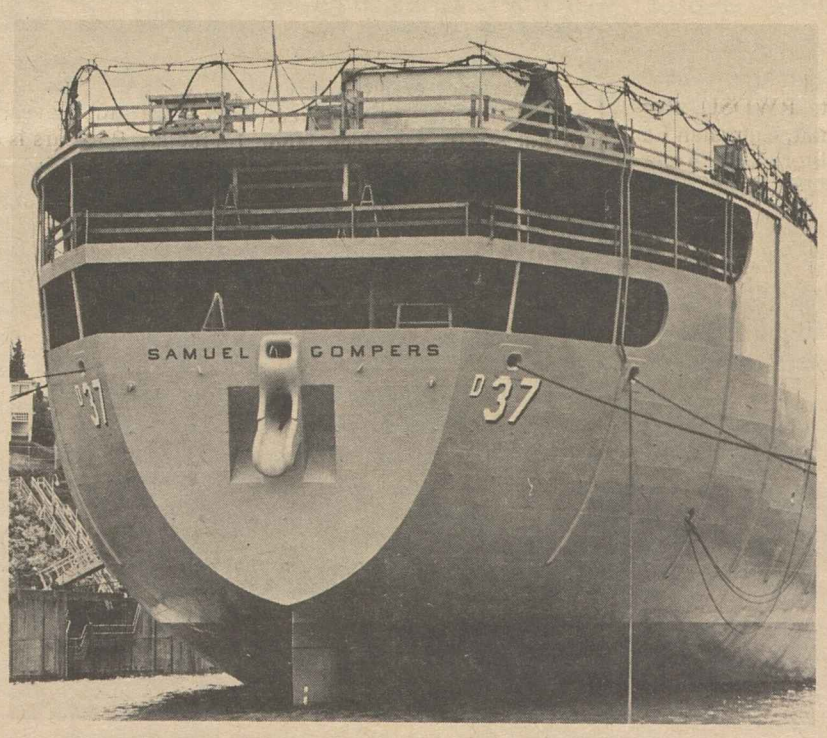
The publishers first presented the striking union with a table of organization on a take it or leave it basis but since have retreated to the point where "we get a proposed new table of organization almost daily," Murphy said.

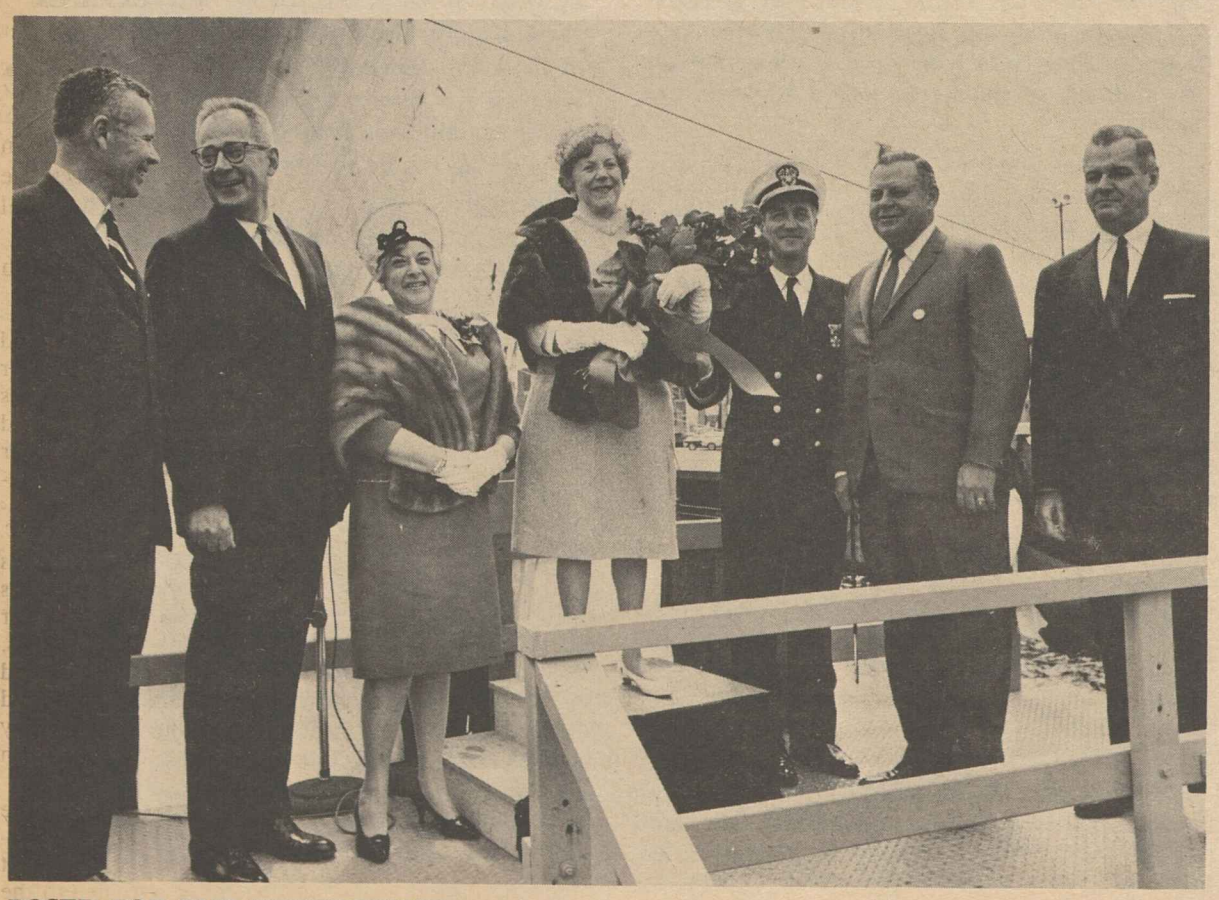


**THE NAVY'S** newest ship, the USS Samuel Gompers, was christened and launched at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. The 643-foot destroyer tender, named for the founder of the American Federation of Labor, is scheduled for completion next year as the prototype of new support ships. At left is the vessel as it looked at the launching ceremony attended by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and top Navy officials. Above is an artist's conception of the completed vessel at sea. The 20,500-ton vessel will have a crew of 1,800. Schnitzler told the 400 persons attending the launching that Gompers knew the nation must remain strong to enjoy peace and freedom. "The AFL-CIO," he said, "holds that same conviction."

# Union Pride Launches USS Gompers

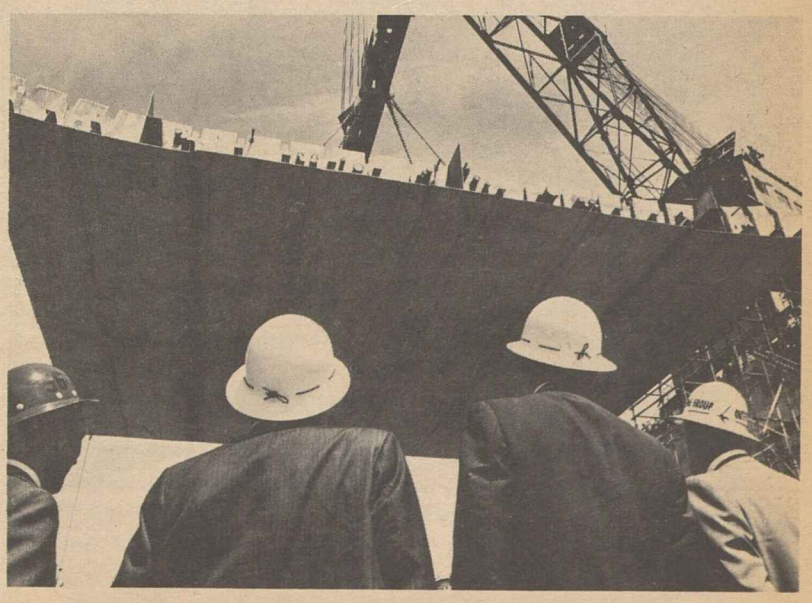
SAMUEL GOMPERS





**POSED FOR THE CHRISTENING** are: Ass't. Navy Sec. Charles F. Baird; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Mrs. Murray Brown, matron of honor and Mrs. Holmes' sister; Mrs. Holmes; Rear Adm. Floyd B. Schultz, shipyard commander; Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler, and Labor Dept. Under Sec. John F. Henning. Also present were members of Congress.

**STERN VIEW** of the vessel and, above right, the spray of champagne as the traditional bottle is broken by Mrs. Joseph Holmes, granddaughter of Gompers. Six union presidents attended the christening. Union members at the naval shipyard built the vessel, and Wirtz observed that Gompers would have wanted the honor of the event to go to those "who have worked with their hands and their tools on this vessel." He added: "This day, this ship, the name it carries, belongs to these men and women."



**TWO YEARS AGO,** at the keel-laying ceremony, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Wirtz watched the early stage of the ship's construction. The Gompers will furnish both repair and hospital facilities for the fleet.

# A Leaky Shelter

THERE IS a wide area of agreement among economists, industrial relations experts and social workers that the overhauling and modernization of the unemployment compensation system is essential to the nation's continuing prosperity and to the success of the new manpower policies of the 1960s.

It is shocking, therefore, to find that after a year of hearings and study, the House Ways & Means Committee has reported out a bill with very minimal improvements in a few areas and no change at all in the major area of establishing federal standards for benefits and duration.

**The committee's failure looms larger in terms of the existing situation on jobless benefits. In the years since 1935 the program has become a patchwork of underfinanced and outdated state systems incapable of handling the basic problem for which it was designed.**

More than 15 million workers are not covered by the system. Those who do draw benefits when unemployed average only one-third of the wage loss due to joblessness.

To meet these deficiencies and the need for extended benefits to cope with recession situations, the Administration developed a bill to strengthen and update the unemployment compensation system during a period when the system was not under stress.

Instead of the progress charted in the Administration bill, the committee reported out a measure that:

- Does not provide for any increase in benefit amount or duration of benefits and continues the wide variation in state laws—in effect allowing them to grow even wider as interstate competition for industry continues.

- **Does not provide for any increase in weekly benefits during a recession period despite the fact that the average in some states is still under $25 a week and the duration of benefits is limited to 13 weeks and averages 9 or 10 weeks.**

- Does not provide additional benefits for persons whose jobs are automated out of existence, or whose company has closed down, unless the labor market in the state as a whole is deteriorating.

- Does not provide any restraint on the trend toward penalty disqualification of total benefits during the period of unemployment —now practiced in 24 states.

- Does not prevent a state from continuing to exclude lower-paid workers and intermittent employes in order to offset costs of raising maximum benefits.

- Does not make any changes in the present experience rating system except to allow the states to apply it immediately to new employers even before an experience record is established.

- **Does not continue the secretary of labor's authority to assure the conformity of state laws but gives this authority to the courts instead.**

The committee has labored and brought forth a bill that would at the best add a few million persons to the system's coverage and house them in a patched-up, unsteady and leaky shelter that would give way in a recessionary gust.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'Let's Fix It Up'

***'New Birth of Freedom':***

# Shrivers Cite Farm Workers As Symbol of Fight for Dignity

*The following is excerpted from the remarks of Eunice and Sargent Shriver on receiving the AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award at the 11th annual AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services in Washington.*

### EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER

When my four young sons do grow up, I hope that their lives will be inspired by the dedication and by the energy of these great leaders of the American labor movement and by the patience, toil and sacrifice of the unsung heroes of the rank and file.

**American trade unionism has brought a human life to millions of Americans. This is its chief glory. But the battle for human dignity is not yet over. I pray that my sons and yours may write the next chapter of this important history; that they too will be men of faith and men of change who will broaden the horizons of hope for those who have lived too long outside the frontiers of hope represented by trade unionism.**

I hope that our sons will be men whose vision carries them also into a third world—the world which still awaits its revolution of hope. That world is deprived of almost everything which we take for granted—outside the economy, without a vote, deprived of adequate housing and medical care and destined to squalor and early death. Pres. Kennedy once said those who make peaceful revolution impossible, make violent revolution inevitable. I hope that my sons will grow up to be men like Mr. Murray and Mr. Green, men of peace and men of change.

### SARGENT SHRIVER

We thought that tonight we would like to exemplify in some way not only the words that Eunice has spoken about how we hope that our children will grow up, but also to exemplify in some specific, clear manner our feelings about Philip Murray, William Green and the labor movement.

You've heard lots of protest, of course, about the war on poverty and other activities. I've heard a few in this room as somebody pointed out to me. But I believe that when the sharecroppers, for example, come up to Washington to picket because housing in Mississippi is bad that it's rather significant that they picket us rather than the Housing Agency. When the poor people come to Washington to protest that not enough jobs have been created, that they come to OEO and picket us. When they come to Washington and criticize the fact that not enough money has been put into the war against poverty, they complain to us. I think it shows that they believe that over at our building somebody will listen to them and then maybe somebody will do something about it.

I'd like to think, I hope that those hopes exemplified by the picketing are not doomed to frustration, not because of me or my wife, not because of any single government official or any single government program, not even because of the whole federal establishment.

**We believe, and I believe, that there is a movement abroad in this land stirring in some strange places, the voices of silence beginning to speak. In Appalachia, in the vineyards of the West, a storm is brewing. The voice, I suggest, of the Farm Workers Union—the voice of union men everywhere and from that sun-parched valley in California that voice of the farm worker is giving the lie to some critics of the labor movement.**

We have all heard those critics who say that unions are only for white people. Or that unions are only for the sons and relatives of union men. Or that unions are a closed society, interested only in themselves and not in the poor. Well, the voice from California says otherwise. It says that the poor everywhere are the concern of the unions.

Today the struggle is still going on. It's the same struggle that William Green and Philip Murray devoted their lives to. It's the same struggle that George Meany and Joe Beirne and all of you at this table and the whole AFL-CIO are fighting today. Eunice and I may have come to this struggle a little late, but we wish to pay tribute to the heroic efforts of the leaders of the past and of the striking farm workers today. We would like to donate this award to assist the families of those strikers, to link arms with those who are in the forefront of the battle and to union men everywhere who are rising in a mighty movement to trample out the vineyards where the grapes of wrath are stored. To us that's a new battle hymn of the republic. A new battle—the war on poverty—a new hymn to the republic undergoing pain, the labor pains, of a new birth of freedom.

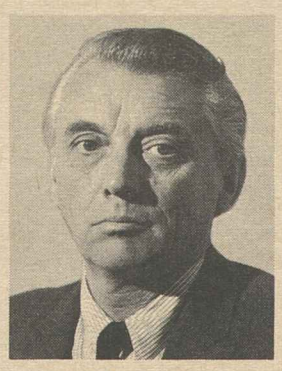
***Morgan Says:***

# Peace Corps Seeks to Repair U.S. Neglect of Pacific Islands

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**ONLY IN AMERICA,** as Harry Golden might say. While everything seems to be coming ominously unstuck in Viet Nam, the Peace Corps has mounted a crash program in recruitment to deal with an embarrassing problem of neglect in another bailiwick of U.S. responsibility called Micronesia, a scattering of islands and atolls in the western Pacific just this side of the Philippines and Japan.



Morgan

If you include the water in between, the area described by the 2,141 land dots of Micronesia —97 of them now inhabited—is larger than the continental United States, which holds the real estate under United Nations trusteeship, and there's the rub. Despite the image of American magnanimity and concern for have-not peoples, conditions are described as "terrible" for the 88,000 inhabitants of Micronesia. Programs of aid and comfort are not simplified by the fact that the Micronesians, rather homely, distant cousins of the Polynesians, speak nine languages with dialectical variations. But the pressure of criticism over their plight has been growing in the U.N. Last spring island health officials sent a petition of grievances to the U.N. Trusteeship Council which dispatched a World Health Organization team to inspect. The team's report—stressing shortages in health facilities and personnel and, presumably, shocking instances of neglect of the natives—will be debated in the Trusteeship Council, probably next month.

**It was to muffle the expected explosive effect of the WHO findings and to take sweeping corrective measures at long last that the Peace Corps got into the act. Once the new Peace Corps director, Jack Hood Vaughn, U.N. Ambassador Goldberg, Pres. Johnson and Interior Secretary Udall, whose department, paradoxically, administers far-away Micronesia, were alerted to the dimensions of the emergency, things moved swiftly.**

Two waves of volunteers, totaling some 750, are being recruited in a two-week campaign that ends tomorrow. Already responses have been little short of astonishing. One pitch mentioned "tropical islands, enchanted evenings, swaying palms and sun-kissed maidens" but in the next breath spoke of bad roads, broken sanitary systems, disease, and water shortages, in short, trouble in paradise. In a reversal of Peace Corps policy, reenlistments were encouraged for another two-year hitch and several volunteers finishing their first one said "OK." The Peace Corps has received 1,000 applications plus 1,000 inquiries in response to appeals placed in 243 college newspapers.

One Peace Corps official believes the huge interest was stimulated by the call to do a specific job in a specific place. This has not been done before but the approach will be used in future recruitment campaigns.

**PACIFIC VETERANS** of World War II will remember—or want to forget—some Micronesian landmarks. Discovered by Magellan in 1521 and loosely named the Paradise Islands because the Portuguese explorer's scurvy-stricken crews found fresh fruit there, the main groupings called the Marianas, the Carolines and the Marshalls were built up by the Japanese in the 30s as military and supply bases. Americans had to fight for them bitterly in the agonizing Pacific campaign. Once won, Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas were used as bases for the B-29 flying fortresses which bombed Japan. The Enola Gay took off from Tinian to drop the A-bomb on Hiroshima. Bikini, in the Marshalls, was the site of the first U.S. hydrogen-bomb blast. Palau, Yap and Truk in the Carolines were fiercely contested in the war.

**The battle now is against human rot, as a top-heavy bureaucracy moves slowly among the rusting hulks of coral-encrusted tanks and rusting skeletons of Japanese and American planes. An estimated 35 percent of the inhabitants of the island of Yap are alcoholics. A missionary told Washington Post Correspondent Edward Behr, who wrote a revealing reportage on Micronesia, that the natives get drunk because they have nothing else to do.**

On Yap, flints and stone money are still used. On Truk and Palau, Behr found impatience with economic stagnation but no thoughts of political independence. At their present stage of development such a breakaway by Micronesians would be sheer folly but the U.S., the world's staunchest advocate of self-determination, is bound to be taunted and not only by Communists for not preparing them for progress. Sen. Hiram Fong of Hawaii has made the geographically ambitious proposal that the islands be integrated with the Hawaiian archipelago.

There are the inevitable strategic problems. The military is loath to give up even vicarious title to such stepping stones, however God-forsaken, but heavy subsidization would be required if the trusteeship were to continue. To open up the area to foreign capital would appear to mean primarily Japanese capital to explore and exploit minerals and marine resources.

Meanwhile, in the undying words of the old travelogues, as the sun sets on Micronesia we say farewell and wish the Peace Corps good luck.

***Expands Funds:***

# Muskie Anti-Pollution Measure Held 'Honest Response' to Need

**AN AFL-CIO** spokesman has called the Muskie Anti-Water Pollution Bill "an honest response to a crying need" for water conservation.

"There is plenty of water in this country," said AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty. The real need, he noted, is effective controls and intelligent use of existing supplies. Doherty's statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, heard weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

**He said that although "great progress" has been made in research and planning under existing anti-pollution legislation, "I don't think that a single mile of America's rivers has been cleaned as a result of any legislation that is now on the books."**

Money is the major roadblock in pollution control, Doherty observed, pointing out that many state and local governments feel they have reached the maximum tax level. The bill introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D., Me.), contrasted with other proposals, "makes more money available to communities for cleaning up their waters," he said.

**HE REJECTED** the concept of "effluent charges" contained in the Administration's anti-pollution measure, under which fees or fines would be levied against industries that discharge pollutants into lakes, rivers and other waste sources.

**That would amount to a "license to pollute," he charged, and the "more profitable industries will pay the charge" and go right on polluting the streams.**

Reporters questioning Doherty on Labor News Conference, a public service production of the AFL-CIO, were Orr Kelly of the Washington Evening Star and Eric Wentworth of the Washington Post.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**THE IMPORTANT NEWS** in the May 24 primaries came from Florida, where Democratic voters kicked incumbent Gov. Haydon Burns out of office and nominated Mayor Robert King High of Miami as his successor.

The Oregon primaries produced two unusually well qualified candidates for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Maurine Neuberger—Gov. Mark Hatfield for the Republicans and Rep. Robert B. Duncan for the Democrats.

A "peace in Viet Nam" issue was involved in the Democratic Oregon race because Sen. Wayne Morse returned to the state to campaign hard against Duncan—a supporter of Pres. Johnson's policy—and in favor of former Democratic State Chairman Howard Morgan. Rep. Edith Green, senior member of the state's House delegation, also allowed herself to be announced belatedly as in favor of Morgan.

**It didn't make any difference; the activities of Morse and Mrs. Green simply proved once again that politicians cannot transfer their private popularity to other candidates. Duncan swamped Morgan at the polls.**

The Florida primary between Burns and Mayor High was something else again.

It was a replay of a 1964 contest between the same two candidates, with radically reversed results, and one can merely observe that Burns, an old-line southern politician, did just about everything wrong as he tried to cope with the fact that a great many Negroes are now registered in Florida.

Burns in the preliminary parts of the campaign (the May 24 race was a run-off; they always have run-offs in Florida) talked like a governor who acknowledged the rising aspirations and power of Negro citizens. But he was shocked by the size of High's vote in the first primary and he changed his tactics for the run-off.

He looked up at Alabama and he tried to "pull a Wallace." He charged that High was getting a Negro "bloc vote" and suggested that the natural answer was for white voters to do what Alabamians did—muster a white "bloc vote."

Well, High did get a heavy Negro vote, just as Lyndon B. Johnson did two years ago against Republican presidential nominee Barry Goldwater.

**But a funny thing happened. White liberal citizens also stuck to High, who had shown himself a modern-minded mayor who thought there was something more important in political issues today than "bloc voting." High even built up majorities in the up-state areas where race issues have been presumed to be decisive.**

So Florida is not Alabama. The thought may be advanced that a number of other southern states are not like Alabama—to wit, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Texas, and maybe Virginia for good measure. We'll have to wait until November to find out about Georgia.

* * *

**THE PRIMARIES,** otherwise, produced the familiar mixed bag of results that justify no conclusions whatsoever about national trends.

In the Oregon 3rd Congressional District vacated by Duncan for the Senate race, a "peace" candidate, former Rep. Charles Porter, won the Democratic nomination.

**In Kentucky, Republicans renominated the highly respected John Sherman Cooper for the Senate—and split their votes right down the middle in two rejiggered Louisville congressional districts. They chose a moderate, former Mayor William Cowger, in the 3rd District, but in the 4th District turned to former Rep. M. G. Snyder, a pro-Goldwater spokesman, who was unhorsed in the Johnson landslide two years ago.**

Viet Nam, if it is still an issue at all in November, may be an issue between Hatfield and Duncan in Oregon. The Republican governor has been critical of Johnson's policy and Duncan is committed to it.

**THE MUSKIE** Anti-Water Pollution Bill is "an honest response to a crying need" for water conservation, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty (center) told Eric Wentworth, (left) of the Washington Post and Orr Kelly of the Washington Evening Star on the AFL-CIO public service interview, Labor News Conference, heard over the Mutual radio network.

***How to Buy:***

# Consumer Pinch Prime Cause Of Slight Decline in Auto Sales

By Sidney Margolius

**BUSINESS LEADERS** are trying to blame what they call a "slump" in auto sales on the current criticisms of unsafe features of modern cars.

Actually there is no real slump. After two years of runaway sales, and a busy winter, auto sales have dropped a little but are still very good.

And there are other reasons for what moderate drop has occurred. One is the higher cost of financing cars this year. Another is the general inflationary trend, especially higher prices of basic necessities of food, shelter and medical care and the increased social security deductions this year from pay checks.

Earnings of industrial workers have not been large enough this year to offset these increases. Spendable earnings actually decreased late this winter, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

Sales of Corvairs especially have been hard hit because of the publicity given to accidents involving earlier models of this car.

**In any case, some larger discounts now are available on both new 1966 and used cars as the result of the moderate sales drop. The 1966's already have had some of the safety devices added that will be more widespread on the 1967 cars. Further improvements are expected in 1968 on the basis of new requirements by the General Services Administration.**

The auto industry is still insisting that drivers are responsible for most accidents rather than the cars. Of course, drivers and unsafe roads cause most of the accidents. But what is worrying everybody is that the way cars are designed increases the severity of accidents and the harm to the occupants, and that the cars themselves in some cases have been largely responsible for even the accidents.

One point all drivers should realize from the revelations of unsafe cars, is the need to keep cars in good operating condition, with regular attention to brakes, tires, wheel alignment and other critical areas.

It is especially vital to heed immediately any notices from dealers or the factory to bring your car in for correction of defects.

There have been more such "recalls" than the public ever realized before Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) started his safety investigation. In a little more than seven years, some 9 million cars have been recalled for correction of various defects. That's almost 20 percent of all the cars manufactured in that period.

**Not all of these defects involved safety. Some affected conveniences or economy. But you always should assume that any notice from a dealer or factory to bring your car in for inspection and correction of defects, does involve safety, auto clubs are warning members.**

In fact, as far as this writer can judge from the reports released by the manufacturers to the Senate committee, a very large number if not most of the recalls do involve safety. Some of the most frequent recalls have been for defects in brake systems, steering and suspension systems.

**The safety investigation really revealed a widespread lack of genuine testing of cars, and inadequate inspection before delivery. It is unbelievable that a big company can claim it tests all models thoroughly before putting them into production when you get examples such as the 1961 Pontiac Tempests. They were found to cause hang-ups on bumps and railroad crossings because the front-end cross members were too low.**

As a result of the investigation, the Senate Commerce Committee is considering proposing legislation that would make it mandatory for the federal government to establish safety standards, rather than leave it to the discretion of the secretary of commerce, as the Administration has proposed. The manufacturers also would be required to notify owners of any defects by registered mail.

On the record, any car driver will be grateful for the enactment of these stronger regulations.

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**FRATERNAL DELEGATE** of the AFL-CIO to the 60th anniversary convention of the Netherlands Federation of Labor (NVV) in Amsterdam was Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. (center) of the New York City AFL-CIO. With him are NVV Sec. Harry Heide (left), soon to visit the U.S., and Pres. Andre Kloos.

***In New Book:***

# 30-Year Kohler War Vital Case History

**ON DECEMBER** 17, 1965, the Kohler strike was finally won by the Auto Workers. The conflict, involving the Kohler of Kohler plumbing firm in Wisconsin, had been a bitter, 11-year struggle which became one of the great causes of the labor movement in the 1950s.

Actually, the Kohler strike was of far longer duration—a 30-year labor-management war. The first battle opened in 1934 and lasted until 1941. In this engagement the workers were represented by AFL Federal Labor Union No. 18545.

**The period between 1941 and 1954 was one of "cold war" in which the workers planned for unionism and the company armed itself to fight organization of its employes. There was even a preliminary skirmish in 1897 when the National Molders Union struck against the inhuman working conditions and a 50 percent wage cut.**

A scholarly but intensely dramatic study of Kohler and conflict, describing in detail each crisis in the 30-year war, is now off the presses. The author is Prof. Walter H. Uphoff, who not only grew up near Kohler in Sheboygan County, Wis., but has long been considered a knowledgeable authority on labor-management relations. He is now director of labor education at the University of Colorado.

Few, if any, strikes in history have ever received such careful, detailed documentation of events—development by development—as Uphoff has given the Kohler strike.

Strikes are never just a handful of people on both sides. Uphoff deals with so many people that he has provided a cast: Kohler personnel and attorneys, union leaders and attorneys, federal officials and staff. He designates persons engaged in the first strike, in the second and in both.

**Dozens of sharp photographs help to capture some of the spirit of both strikes to enable the reader to get a better "feel" of the cast and the events in which they participated.**

The most dramatic and tragic event of the first strike was the ruthless action of Kohler deputies to keep strikers and their supporters out of the plant after the strikers had been provoked to the point of outrage. Writes Uphoff:

"Evidently some of the deputies ran out of tear gas and resorted to their guns shortly before 9 p.m. When the shooting stopped, two men had been fatally wounded and 47 others were shot, most of them in the back. . . ."

**AS DISCLOSED** in the McClellan hearings, in both strikes Kohler collected a major arsenal of arms. Although there were numerous cases of entanglement between adversaries on both sides, there were no fatalities in the second strike.

The Uphoff book has value not only as a dramatic history of labor-management conflict, but also gives deep insight into some of the major problems in this area. One such problem is summed up in this quote from UAW Regional Dir. Harvey Kitzman:

**"It took only 29 days for Kohler Co. to get an ironclad injunction against its workers and Local 833, but it took the NLRB six years, four months and 21 days to tell the company that it was guilty of unfair labor practices."**

What is quite revealing, too, is the role that a company union plays in doing the bidding of anti-union management. In the case of Kohler, however, the company union could take its role only so long and eventually joined forces with the UAW to bring genuine unionism to the workers.

Uphoff's study provides a deep insight into labor-management conflict which should be required reading not only for trade unionists but for management. This book reveals the costly miscalculations of management, its crude tactics and unrelenting policies that cost it dearly in the end—the price of 30 years of anti-unionism. (PAI).

**Kohler On Strike** by Walter H. Uphoff. Beacon Press, Boston. 449 pp. $7.50.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Supermarket Offers Substitute For That Trip to Monte Carlo

By Jane Goodsell

**REMEMBER WHEN** we used to get our jollies from filling up a book of trading stamps? Seems pretty tame compared to the get-rich-quick opportunities these days. The current scene throbs with the feverish excitement of the casino at Monte Carlo, and it takes a cooler head than mine not to get carried away by the jackpots that are up for grabs.

A trip to the supermarket, which used to be a tedious, ho-hum chore, is now as exhilarating as a day at the races. When the clerk at the checkout stand hands me my Wash-Off patch, my pulses pound with excitement. I dash off, bursting with impatience to hold it under running water to find out if it's the 0-5 I need to win the $500 game of Bonus Bingo.

**At the grocery store down the street, I try my luck in the Red Carpet Sweepstakes and, at the station where I stop for gas, I take a whirl at the Americana Game. My eyes glitter with anticipation as I tear open the envelope the attendant hands me. If it's the right-hand half of a bill picturing the Wright Brothers' airplane, I collect $500! No? Well, better luck next time (which will be tomorrow since I buy gas two gallons at a time to give myself more chances) and, anyway, I still have plenty of opportunities to strike it rich this very afternoon.**

Incidentally, I must tell you about an experience I had a few days ago. I'd dropped in at my General Tire dealer's shop to check the serial number on my car registration form with the official list of winning numbers and, halfway down the list, I found a number that matched mine exactly—except that two digits were transposed. If the two had been a three, and vice versa, I'd have won a thousand dollars! What a moment that was! I still get dizzy spells, just thinking about it.

**BUT THEN,** my head spins most of the time these days. Every time I pick up a magazine, I see those advertisements screaming at me to Tear Out! Fill In! Send Away! Mail Now! This Coupon May Be Worth $25,000! When I lie in bed at night, visions of first, second and third prizes (mink stoles! Ford Thunderbirds! color TV sets! diamond dinner rings!) dance through my head.

**My daytime thoughts, which used to focus on lackluster problems such as what-to-have-for-dinner, are now as bedazzling as the vision of Kubla Khan. Would I prefer to win a millionaire's vacation in Europe with a pocketful of travelers cheques or a $5,000 shopping spree in my choice of America's most luxurious shops? If I should win the Loving Care Magic Word Sweepstakes, should I choose $15,000 in cash or a second honeymoon anywhere in the world?**

The Dow-Jones averages may be in a slump, but I'm not. I'm planning to make my fortune the easy, fun way by winning a lottery.

*Vehicle Inspection Urged:*

# Rubber Union Backs U.S. Tire Safety Bill

The union which represents substantially all of the workers in the U.S. tire manufacturing industry has endorsed federal standards of tire safety and has called for a national tire inspection program.

The United Rubber Workers has a "vital interest" in tire safety, President George Burdon told the House Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce, "because our members are directly involved in the production of automotive tires, and because all of us in the URW are distressed, as citizens, over the growing holocaust in deaths and injuries on the nation's highways."

**The URW leader urged Congress to go beyond the requirements in the tire safety bill and establish a program for periodic vehicle safety inspection which would include inspection of all vehicle tires.**

Burdon pointed out that union workers produce tires under production and technical standards set forth by the company that are not subject to negotiation or collective bargaining.

"We put our best effort into each tire which we build," but the speed, the specifications and the quality of materials are the sole prerogative of management, he said.

The union conditioned its support on assurance to union rubber workers that their pride of craftsmanship is not sacrificed to "the common denominator of the market place" and assurance to the public that it is buying a quality product that the United Rubber Workers can be associated with in good faith, Burdon declared.

The bill would establish minimum safety and performance standards for automobile tires, requires that all tires be labeled with safety information and be graded according to quality. It passed the Senate Mar. 29.

"Our concern is both for the job security of tire company employes who are members of the URW, and for the future of these companies as represented by the managements responsible for their operation," Burdon said.

**The requirement for safety labeling will serve to end the confusion among consumers as to "super-safety" and "roadability" claims of various brands of tires, he added.**

**Similarly, in the grading of tires the consumer is entitled to the clearest possible language tell-him what he is getting. "Catch phrases are no substitute for a consistent and industry-wide terminology by which the automobile owner may make an intelligent decision in purchasing a tire," he stated.**

Burdon discounted industry fears of grading, stating that "we believe that this provision will lead to clarification—not to regimentation."

The URW president said he supports "a rational approach to the solutions of the hazards involved in the private operation of a motor vehicle." When a private automobile enters a public highway it becomes a part of the community's public transportation system. "We, therefore, support safety standards for motor vehicles," which, to be meaningful, must include periodic inspection of the vehicles and the tires on which they run, he declared.

**WORLD-WIDE** gathering of unions that bargain with General Electric Co. brought together delegates from the Intl. Metalworkers' Federation and steering committee of the AFL-CIO's eight-union Committee on Collective Bargaining. With Spanish, English and French interpreters present, delegates reported on GE practices here and abroad. The IMF unionists later attended U.S. union meetings in Schenectady, N.Y., and Atlanta, Ga.

# *GE Workers of 10 Countries Map Program of World-wide Solidarity*

General Electric workers in 10 countries expressed solidarity with the efforts of eight cooperating AFL-CIO unions to raise wages and improve working conditions.

A Washington, D. C., conference called by the Intl. Metalworkers Federation was attended by union representatives from GE plants in Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Turkey, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Mexico.

Adolphe Graedel, IMF general secretary and conference chairman, told newsmen that the visiting unionists were pleased with the bargaining unity achieved by the eight U.S. unions and the steps towards a similar relationship being taken in Canada.

**In reply to questions, he said that if a strike in the U.S. proved unavoidable and GE tried to transfer struck work from one country to another, the IMF would "not remain inactive."**

**Graedel stressed that the meeting had been held in a "constructive" spirit aimed chiefly at improving collective bargaining. He termed strikes "a last resort."**

At the Washington conference, conducted with simultaneous translation in three languages, Machinists Pres. P. L. Siemiller told the visitors that a typical GE tactic to keep wages low is to tell workers, "we won't be able to compete with labor in other countries." But, he added, "this is labor they employ. We are not competing against workers in other countries. We are competing with our own companies."

In a dramatic display of unity among the cooperating unions, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers opened the first of a series of "grass roots" meetings in Schenectady, N.Y.—where the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers bargains for most GE employes.

A day later, IUE Pres. Paul Jennings was the scheduled speaker at a meeting of workers in Atlanta, Ga., an IBEW stronghold.

Besides the IUE, IBEW and Machinists, the cooperating U.S. unions are the Auto Workers, Technical Engineers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers and Flint Glass Workers.

**The IMF conference, many of whose delegates attended the subsequent unity meetings in Schenectady and Atlanta, issued a statement noting that the discussions had covered collective bargaining problems with GE around the world. They dealt with "the impact on national economies and on workers' jobs of the movement, or threats of movement, of production from one place to another."**

The delegates joined in urging trade unions representing General Electric workers in every country "to join with the IMF in taking the necessary measures, within the framework of the national and international trade union movement, to expand the useful exchange of information, contact and mutual support, on a continuing basis, in order effectively to advance the interests of GE workers everywhere."

# Government Urged to Bar Contracts With Firms That Defy Labor Laws

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Labor subcommittee, also urged that the NLRB be given authority to assess double or triple damages against deliberate or flagrant law violators so that a violation "will hurt where it counts—in the pocketbook."

The Stevens firm, he said, has so far achieved its objective—to keep the union out. Its violations of the law will, he declared, "be punished by a wrist-slapping" unless the laws are changed.

**The council statement said "it is clearly a gross violation of the public interest" for the federal government to enrich a corporation which "flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully" defies a federal statute.**

For more than three years, the council noted, "Stevens has openly and continuously fought against the right of its workers to organize" for collective bargaining, using tactics "which have been outlawed for more than 30 years."

Government contractors "should be required to respect the federal labor law, just as they are required to comply" with minimum wage standards and executive orders forbidding discrimination, said the Executive Council, adding:

"It is our view that a company that is openly contemptuous of any federal law—as is Stevens and others—should be disqualified as a federal contractor."

Observing that currently the Defense Dept. policy is not to consider the labor relations conduct of government contractors, the council said "this policy is clearly in error and should be reversed."

**The power to establish standards "already reposes in the Dept. of Defense and we urge Sec. McNamara to exercise it." Also, the council went on, "we urge Pres. Johnson to make sure the department protects the public interest."**

The council called on Congress to reinforce the executive power of the President by amending the tax laws "so that penalties imposed upon those who break the law can no longer be claimed as 'business expenses' for tax purposes."

The Defense Dept. meanwhile issued a statement that a reply to the council's appeal was being prepared but citing a General Accounting Office ruling that violation of a law that is not part of a contract cannot be "an excuse for denying a contract."

The Stevens firm is headed by Robert T. Stevens, Army secretary in former Pres. Eisenhower's cabinet in 1953-55.

**The Executive Council recited this history of Stevens's attempt to prevent its workers from joining the Textile Workers Union of America or any other union:**

The National Labor Relations Board last Mar. 22 found the Stevens firm guilty of spying on, coercing and firing employes in three of its 27 plants in resisting union organization and ordered the reinstatement with backpay of 71 fired workers.

The board, ordering the firm to undo the effect of massive and deliberate unfair labor practices, went beyond the usual remedies of reinstatement and notice-posting by directing Stevens to mail notices to the 40,000 employes in all its plants; to call employe meetings during work time and to read the notices; and to give the union access to plant bulletin boards for a year.

**Stevens appealed the order to the courts but "did not rely on judicial relief," the council noted. It said that, while the first discharge cases were proceeding to the board hearing level, "Stevens fired another group of workers, including all who testified for the union" at NLRB examiner's hearings.**

"The trial examiner castigated the company and called on the NLRB to devise new remedies to meet such persistent defiance of the law," said the statement. While the second set of hearings was going on, "a third round of dismissals and other coercive acts took place."

In the face of this record, and additional charges of conspiracy to rig prices, Stevens has "remained a major supplier of textile materials to the Dept. of Defense," the council charged.

## IUE Local Leader Wins Education Internship

Pres. Harold Alpert of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 244, Milford, Conn., has been named winner of the 1966 Labor Education Internship sponsored by Local 189, American Federation of Teachers.

The award entitles Alpert, who also is chairman of the Greater Bridgeport AFL-CIO's Education Committee, to eight weeks of training in labor education financed by an $800 scholarship.

## Cement Union Wins Over District 50

Riverside, Calif.—The Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers smashed an effort by the unaffiliated Mine Workers District 50 to take bargaining rights at the new Certain-Teed Products Co. plant here, winning a National Labor Relations Board election by a 57-1 vote. Fourteen workers voted for no union.

District 50 had negotiated with the company prior to the start of operations and emerged with an inferior contract, which included a union shop, that the NLRB ruled was not a bar to an election, the Cement Workers reported. The plant makes soil pipe.

The company, the union said, held captive audience meetings, sent foremen to make house calls and mailed letters to employes in its unsuccessful effort to defeat the Cement Workers.

## *Labor Seeks Job Health Fund Boost*

Labor strongly urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to add funds for expanded occupational health programs to the House-passed budget for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

**AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Edward Lashman asked that a start be made this year to carry out an advisory committee's recommendations for a five-year program aimed at preventing job-caused illness among workers.**

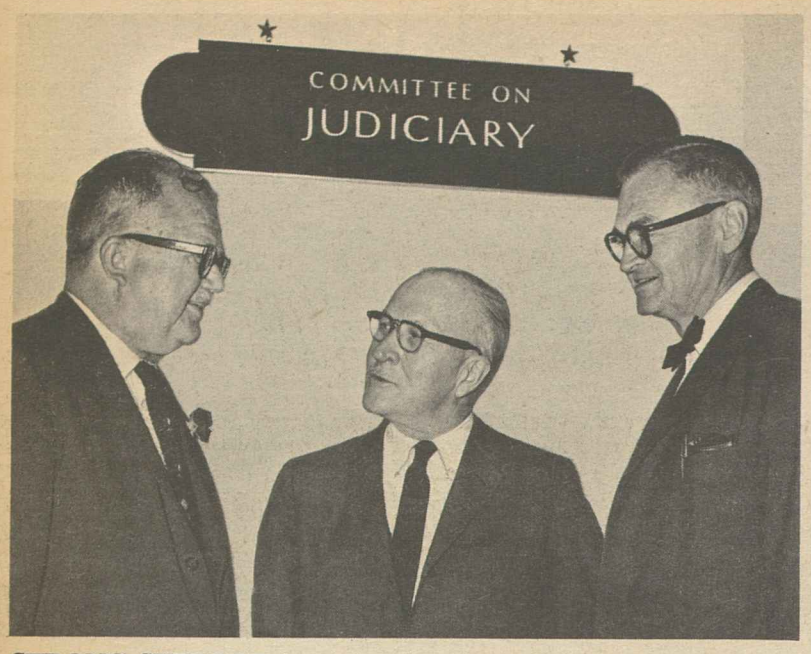
The budget request for occupational health is only about half the amount necessary for this purpose, Lashman noted.

He asked also that congressional committees make clear to the HEW Dept. their opposition to any reorganization of the Public Health Service which would downgrade programs dealing with environmental health. He suggested the upgrading of the present division of occupational health to bureau status.

## Factory Injuries Rise in 1965

The work-injury frequency rate in factories rose slightly in 1965—not uncommon during periods of increasing economic activity—despite a decline of 7 percent in the last quarter, the Labor Dept. reported.

The rate for the year stood at 12.9 compared with 12.7 for 1964 and 11.9 in 1963, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced. The fourth quarter rate was 12.4, compared with 13.4 in the third quarter.




**STRONG SUPPORT** for Administration's civil rights bill was expressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (left) and Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris (right) in testimony before House Judiciary Committee. They are shown with Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), ranking GOP member of the committee.

# Housing, Jury Bias Hit As 'Large, Acute Evils'

*(Continued from Page 1)*

necessary to insure rights, he said.

The fair housing guarantees in the new civil rights bill have the backing of the AFL-CIO in convention resolution, Biemiller stated. Laws already on the books of states and municipalities to outlaw discrimination in housing were placed there with "the full backing, and often on the initiative of, organized labor," he said.

**"Equal access to housing, regardless of race, creed or national origin in a free market should be a part of the American way of life," he declared. "Equal opportunity in housing is intimately linked to equal opportunity in schooling and to other civil rights."**

Testifying to one of the arguments used by the bill's opponents, Biemiller declared that there is widespread misconception that property values will drop whenever non-white families move into a previously all-white neighborhood.

"There is no documentary evidence to support this contention," he said, "it is a myth that has been completely exploded."

The AFL-CIO spokesman cited a study made for the Commission on Race & Housing of 20 neighborhoods in major cities during a 12-year period. The study disclosed that when a neighborhood became integrated there was more often a price improvement or stability than any price weakening. The report found that "85 percent of the cases either showed upward improvement or remained stable," he reported.

**Jury Bias**

On selecting juries, Biemiller declared that there is strong need to outlaw discrimination against Negroes and women as well as that which is practiced against persons in low income groups. "Discrimination on grounds of economic status is just as violative of the equal protection of the laws as discrimination on grounds of race or sex."

**The AFL-CIO, he said, approves the bill's provision removing present limitations on the power of the attorney general to initiate lawsuits. It should be the duty of the federal government to carry the burden of "vindicating these constitutional rights," Biemiller declared, and not be the responsibility of individuals or interested organizations, regardless of whether or not they can afford the expense of protracted lawsuits.**

He cited an instance where parents in a South Carolina community sued to force admission of their children into segregrated schools. Today, 17 years later, when all of their children except one are above school age, the litigation is continuing and the end is not in sight.

The bill's proposal for dealing with crimes against Negroes and civil rights workers will remain, even if enacted, a difficult matter for federal prosecutors, Biemiller observed.

A prosecutor will be required to first prove, as is generally required, that the accused intended to harm his victim; the prosecutor must then also prove that the assailant acted because of the victim's "race, color, religion or national origin" while engaged in the exercise of his rights.

**"Something needs to be done," Biemiller warned, noting that the 1965 Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights had set forth in "horrifying detail" the "shocking breakdown of law enforcement in the South."**

The AFL-CIO spokesman rejected the contention that Congress is tired of civil rights legislation and prefers that 1966 be a year of stock-taking.

"We just don't believe those reports," he said. The "mood of the American people" is for equality of opportunity and we intend to help achieve it, he declared.

# Wirtz Shifts Rule Banning Race Records

The federal government will identify employes by race as a means of combatting discrimination and uncovering problem areas, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced.

Wirtz reversed his department's four-year-old ban on racial identification on job records—including records maintained by the U. S. Employment Service and its network of state offices.

He told a meeting of the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund that statistical data on employment by race is often needed as part of an "affirmative action campaign" against discrimination.

**"I am sick and tired," he said, "of the false piety of those who answer inquiries about the racial aspects of their employment or membership practices with the bland, smug answer that 'we don't know because of course we wouldn't keep records on anything like that.' "**

Wirtz said no person would be required to list his race against his will and exceptions would be made at present in states with laws prohibiting racial identification on employment records.

**Civil Rights Links Credited:**

# *Retail-Wholesale Union Cites Organizing Progress in South*

**By Gervase N. Love**

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union has had "amazing success" in organizing during the past year in Georgia and Alabama, Pres. Max Greenberg told some 600 delegates to the union's 10th constitutional convention.

In cooperation with civil rights forces, Greenberg said in his keynote address, the RWDSU has "succeeded in channeling the energies of Negro workers" to the point that "the example set by these most exploited and most downtrodden workers has inspired white workers as well."

**"Shops with a total of 5,000 workers have been organized in the past year in such places as Selma and Greensboro, Ala., Griffin, Ga., various towns in Florida and other communities which have never before felt the impact of unionism," he said.**

"The success of these efforts is a tribute to the leaders and members of our southern affiliates."

Executive Sec. Jack Paley reported that the union has 239 locals in the United States and Canada. Since the previous convention four years ago, he said, 29 new locals were chartered and 31 went out of existence, half by merger with other locals and the rest in small plants that went out of business or fled to non-union areas.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, making his second speech of the day to a union convention, ridiculed talk of "tired blood" in the labor movement and declared that "most of what we've gained in the last couple of years is what labor has been fighting for for years—and much of the leadership over those years has come from the labor movement."

Earlier in the day he had spoken to the Clothing Workers' convention in Atlantic City, N. J. He left the RWDSU session to fly to St. Louis to appear before the Hotel & Restaurant Employes convention. In 16 days, he said, he was traveling 27,000 miles and making nine speeches in six states and two countries.

**Wirtz read to the delegates a message of greeting from Pres. Johnson, who hailed the union's contribution to the "dramatic social and economic progress" the nation has made, and to the country's high level of prosperity.**

The President pointed out, however, that much remains to be done and declared he would "welcome the continued efforts" of the RWDSU to built the Great Society.

Wirtz, who said he came "to talk over some of our common problems," recounted the country's economic and social gains since the last RWDSU convention in 1962, briefly discussed "where we are" and outlined "where we're going."

In examining the legislative picture, he said flatly that "I don't like the denial of the right to vote" on repeal of Section 14(b).

"But I can't count that year entirely lost despite the failure to repeal 14(b)," he added, "because we've had solid evidence of the resurgence of the organizing spirit, especially in the areas in which this union operates."

He urged letter-writing campaigns to members of Congress in support of consumer legislation, which he said would be the equivalent of a 10 to 20 percent wage increase for those at poverty levels, and for federal unemployment compensation standards.

Wirtz was given a standing ovation when he pleaded for a rethinking of the liberal position and a "new agenda" based on today's needs instead of the "desperation" philosophy of the 1930s.

**Greenberg and Wirtz touched common ground in their approach to civil rights, emphasizing the need of translating legal gains into social and economic realities for members of minority groups who have suffered from discrimination and inadequate training and education.**

Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education declared that in the coming congressional and gubernatorial elections the labor movement "faces a crisis of the first magnitude."

The convention COPE committee filed two reports—one for the U.S. and the other for Canada, where the union has 20,000 members. The U.S. section, headed by Vice Pres. Jack Kirkwood, outlined a detailed program for increased political action aimed at strengthening the liberal and labor forces in Congress. The Canadian section, led by Hugh Buchanan, RWDSU supervisor in Ontario, called for a still further increase of affiliations to the New Democratic Party.

**Gen. Sec. Juul Paulsen of the Intl. Union of Food & Allied Workers, with which the RWDSU is affiliated, explained the functioning of the international trade secretariat, its services to members and its aid to unions in developing nations. He thanked Greenberg, a member of the IUFAW Management Committee, or executive board for his "never-failing cooperation."**

Facing the delegates was an executive board recommendation that the per capita payments, unchanged since 1958, be raised from 85 cents to $1.15 per member per month. Among speakers still to be heard were Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.); Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, Executive Dir. Jack Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Assistant Dir. H. H. Bookbinder of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Bayard Rustin, civil rights leader.

# Rights Leaders Gather For White House Parley

Organized labor will participate in the White House Conference on Civil Rights, called to seek the means to assist the American Negro toward practical achievement of his newly-won legislative rights.

The June 1-2 conference was conceived a year ago by Pres. Johnson, who proposed that scholars, experts, Negro leaders and government officials gather to follow up civil rights legislation with new programs "to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which, after the long time of injustice, he is finally to achieve."

The conference is viewed as an attempt to involve the total society in the Negro revolution and will consider proposals in four broad categories—administration of justice, education, housing, and economic security and welfare.

**The 2,400 persons to whom invitations have been sent are said to represent a cross-section of the nation. Each will be given a chance to speak out on any proposal, on or off the agenda, and whatever consensus is reached will be transmitted to the President, state and local governments and to a wide range of private interests for action.**

Arrangements for the conference began in November when a planning session, in which organized labor was a participant, developed recommendations reflecting a variety of viewpoints.

In February the President named AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph as honorary chairman of a 30-member council which was given the responsibility for developing a substantive agenda for the first civil rights conference under White House sponsorship.

Johnson, in his speech at Howard University which announced the conference, said the theme and title would be "To Fulfill These Rights."

The conference's objective would be, the President declared, "to move beyond opportunity to achievement. To shatter forever not only the barriers of law and public practice, but the walls which bound the condition of man by the color of his skin."

# Jobless Drop Shifts Ratings Of Six Areas

Six of the nation's major manpower areas moved in March to classifications denoting lower unemployment, the Labor Dept. announced.

One of the areas—Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.—moved from a substantial unemployment listing (6 to 8.9 percent of the workforce jobless) to a moderate unemployment group (3 to 5.9 percent).

**This is the first time since 1955 that the area has moved out of the former category, the department said.**

The nation's third and fifth largest manpower centers—Chicago and Detroit—moved from the moderate jobless grouping to the low unemployment category (1.5 to 2.9 percent unemployed). Two major steel centers—the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago area and the Lorain-Elyria, O., area—and Wichita, Kan., an expanding aircraft center. also moved down to the low unemployment listing.

In all, 133 major centers now are in low or moderate jobless categories compared to 121 for the corresponding month a year ago, the department reported.

# E. S. Haines Named To Organizing Post

Appointment of Edward S. Haines as assistant director in the Dept. of Organization has been announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Haines, 48, had served as assistant director of AFL-CIO Region 14—Illinois and Iowa—since 1955.

Before that he was on the organizing staff of the former CIO after service as assistant director of organization for the Packinghouse Workers; as a UPWA international representative and, earlier, as president of UPWA Local 580 in New York City.

*75th Anniversary:*

# Hotel Workers Map Drive to Double Pay

St. Louis—Plans to double pay scales and union membership during the next 10 years in the nation's mass feeding and lodging industry commanded the attention of delegates gathered here for the 75th anniversary convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes & Bartenders Intl. Union.

With 453,772 members as of Jan. 1, 1966—highest in its history—the union speaks for about twenty percent of the 2.5 million workers in the nation's hotels and motels, restaurants, taverns and other such establishments.

Wage levels in the industry, according to the U.S. Dept. of Labor, showed these averages in January of this year: $1.40 an hour in hotels and motels; $1.35 in eating and drinking places.

Recognized by the AFL Apr. 24, 1891, when Samuel Gompers issued a charter to "The National Waiters Union," the union held its first convention in 1892 with nine delegates representing 450 members with a total treasury of $87.09.

**It is now 1,000 times larger, has local branches in 46 states, 9 provinces of Canada, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, and its treasury holds upwards of nine million dollars.**

In an officers report to delegates, Pres. Ed. S. Miller and his colleagues warned that the rise in the relative proportion of the "working poor" in the labor force—those earning under $2 an hour—means trouble in an economy dependent on a high level of consumption of consumer goods.

The report sets twin targets in organizing and collective bargaining for the union's 528 local branches of one million members, "real wages" high enough to bring "every family in our circle" up to the level of the "city workers family budget," an economic yardstick which calls for about $6,500 a year to keep an urban family of four on a "modest but adequate" standard of living.

Acknowledging that "it's a long way" from present pay scales to the $3 an hour required by the "modest but adequate" yardstick budget, the union's leadership calls for concentration of those legislative measures most likely to add to the "real incomes" of families in low income brackets—denticare, school lunch, the food stamp program, rent subsidies—as well as its principal current goal of wage law coverage.

Miller said there are two chief hurdles to get over in reaching a membership of a million: restrictive state and federal laws, and the "fantastic" turnover of personnel in the indutsry.

**He said the union, to show a net gain of 10,000 members since the last convention in 1961, had to initiate or reinstate over 800,000 members—160,000 a year.**

He said a major cause of the turnover is the industry's "bargain basement" pay standards.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) told delegates how archaic Congressional rules help conservative forces delay and defeat desperately needed bills—especially labor bills. He asked for support of his efforts to gain action on reorganization.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler presented the first AFL-CIO plaque to an international union with more than 80 percent of its local affiliated to state and city bodies. The hotel union ranks fourth with 86.1 percent.

**Walter E. Davis, assistant director of COPE, described COPE's program for using union membership lists in a new registration drive based on the use of computers, with Pennsylvania, northern California and the Washington area as pilot projects.**

Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz said he felt certain that the Dent bill—embracing wage-hour law amendments including for the first time hotel and restaurant workers—would pass the House. Wirtz also said "10,000 more people went to work this morning than went home from jobs last night" and that employment is rising at this rate every day.

**ACHIEVEMENT AWARD** for inspiring local unions to affiliate with AFL-CIO state and city central bodies is presented to the Hotel Workers by Federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. With Schnitzler are Pres. Ed S. Miller (left) and Sec.-Treas. Robert L. Diefenbach at the union's convention. The union is one of 12 which has achieved more than 80 percent local affiliation with central bodies.

# Unions Urge Independent Ship Agency

AFL-CIO maritime unions joined in urging Congress to make the Maritime Administration an independent agency, subordinate to neither the proposed Dept. of Transportation nor to the Commerce Dept., where it is presently located.

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, testified before the House Government Operations Committee as spokesman for AFL-CIO unions affiliated with the federation's Maritime Trades Dept., Metal Trades Dept., and Maritime Committee.

"Past experience," Hall said, has been that the nation's merchant marine has suffered whenever jurisdiction over maritime affairs has been delegated to federal departments whose primary concern has been other fields.

**He expressed concern that maritime interests would be "swallowed up within the mammoth, complex structure" of the proposed Transportation Dept.**

On the other hand, Hall said, "an independent agency to administer this country's maritime laws would focus greater attention on our decaying fleet, and the ultimate objective of revitalizing the industry and enabling the United States to meet its foreign commerce needs and defense commitments."

Hall's testimony and an earlier statement by the Railway Labor Executives' Association were in accord with AFL-CIO testimony which supported creation of a Dept. of Transportation but asked modifications in the jurisdiction and organization proposed by the Administration.

**Rail Proposals**

Speaking for rail labor, RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty noted that the unions he represents have long urged creation of a Cabinet-level transportation department.

**He strongly urged, however, that the legislation be accompanied by a moratorium on discontinuance of passenger train service, a temporary freeze on further rail mergers, and establishment of a National Safety Board in the new department "to have a voice in the maintenance of tracks, bridges and other facilities which are essential to safe rail operation."**

Leighty strongly supported, as had AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, a proposal by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) for establishment of an office in the new department to represent the public.

In a related area, Hall also testified before the House Merchant Marine Committee in strong support of a buildup in the U.S.-flag merchant fleet.

The Viet Nam crisis, he said, has shown the unreliability of foreign-flag shipping to handle American military cargo. At the same time, the need to divert the limited supply of American-flag ships to meet military needs has increased the proportion of commercial cargo carried on foreign-flag ships.

# *UPWA Hikes Dues, Steps Up Organizing*

Los Angeles—Delegates to the Packinghouse Workers convention voted to strengthen their union's finances to counter a long-term job decline in the meatpacking industry with expanded organizing in allied fields.

The per capita tax, presently one hour's pay each month with a $3 ceiling, was raised at both the top and bottom. The $3 ceiling was removed, resulting in bigger payments from higher-paid workers. An additional 25 cents a month, earmarked for the strike fund, will be paid by members making less than $3.05 an hour.

**The UPWA honored at its convention a writer whose expose of working conditions in the packinghouse industry early in the century aroused the nation's conscience and paved the way for reforms. It gave its Citation of Honor to Upton Sinclair on the 50th anniversary of the publication of "The Jungle."**

"In a very real way," the citation said, "we are the beneficiaries of his crusading vigor, his sensitive understanding and his noble courage."

The 86-year-old author was unable to accept the award in person, but a union official will bring it to Sinclair's home.

Ralph Helstein, who marked his 20th anniversary as UPWA president, was unanimously elected to a new two-year term. All other officers were also re-elected, including Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway and Vice Presidents Russell R. Lasley and F. W. Dowling.

Delegates voted to permit the executive board, if the finances of the union permit, to raise salaries of officers and other officials whose pay is specified in the constitution by an amount not to exceed the percentage increase in the common labor rate in the meat packing industry since 1962.

The convention took the unusual step of calling for a consumer boycott against a company it has under contract.

**The resolution was aimed at the Cudahy Co. and charged that the firm is seeking "to undermine working conditions established over 25 years of collective bargaining and to destroy the collective bargaining strength of the union."**

It charged the company with using the no strike clause of the contract as an "umbrella" while arbitrarily manipulating job loads, duties and pay structure.

**Previous Lockout**

It was a "don't buy" campaign, the union noted, which helped bring the reinstatement of hundreds of Cudahy employes who were locked out during a dispute of more than four months.

In other resolutions, the convention:

- Called for expanded public works programs to provide a job "for every person willing and able to work" and proposed a minimum income allowance as a "practical current solution" to problems of persons unable to work or find jobs.
- Asked more effective penalties against employer unfair labor practices and community intimidation of union supporters based on "fear of job loss, fear of plant shutdown, even physical fear if they exercise their right to join a union."
- Called for unrestricted negotiations to end the war in Viet Nam and a declaration of U.S. willingness to halt bombings and join in a cease fire.
- **Supported Administration proposals to expand the meat inspection program, including authority for federal inspection if states fail to meet standards.**

The convention also called for bargaining rights for farm workers, gave a rousing reception to the two leaders of the Delano grape strike—Larry Itliong of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and Cesar Chavez of the National Farm Workers Association—and voted strong support of the boycott of DiGiorgio products.

# CPI Rise Drags Down Worker Buying Power

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**April CPI. About 975,000 in automobile, farm and construction equipment and aerospace will receive 4 cents an hour based on the change in the index since January. About 75,000 others will receive increases ranging from 1 to 3 cents an hour and another 5,000 workers from 3 to 6 cents. More than 17,000 transit workers will receive increases of 3.5 to 8 cents an hour based on index changes in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Boston.**

Pres. Johnson, at a press conference, said "we have much to be thankful for" in the present economic situation. He displayed a chart showing that while consumer price increases had averaged less than 1.5 percent in the U.S. since 1960, price increases in five other countries were at least twice that great.

"We are reaching a point," the President said, "that we have worked for so long, trying to get employment for most of the people. When you reach that situation you run into other problems. . . . I would rather have these problems than problems that come when unemployment is high and incomes are low."

The CPI at 112.5 was 2.9 percent higher than a year ago. The February to April increase of 1.4 percent in the index was described by the Labor Dept. as the largest since the same months in 1951 during the Korean War.

Nearly half of the 2.9 percent rise over the year was caused by a 6 percent climb in food prices, the department said, especially meats, which averaged 17.5 percent higher. Consumer services were up 3 percent for the 12-month period.

**The net spendable earnings of factory production workers—gross earnings less federal income and social security taxes—declined to $98.24, a 10-cent drop, between March and April because of a seasonal cutback in the workweek, the department said, although average hourly earnings rose by one cent to $2.69.**

The department's report on real spendable earnings—the actual purchasing power of the worker's wages—noted that "in recent months, real net spendable earnings have shown no significant changes from year-ago levels because of advances in consumer prices and the increase in social security taxes which became effective in January 1966."

# GI Education Aid To Start June 1

Educational benefits under the "Cold War GI Act" are available starting June 1 for persons who served at least six months on active duty and were discharged after Jan. 31, 1955.

AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin noted that many union members and children of union members will be able to take college or high school courses under the new law.

Benefits for fulltime students range from $100 a month for a person with no dependents to $150 for those with two or more dependents. Proportional amounts are available to part-time students.

Counseling service on the new program is available from Veterans Administration offices.

## *There's a Reason For Everything*

**Los Angeles—The grievance committee of a Packinghouse Workers local here was pleasantly surprised when it won 14 grievances in a single meeting with management. The boss, committee members said, was the "most agreeable ever."**

**Two days later, the UPWA newspaper reports, the union members got an inkling of the reason. The boss quit.**

*Get Murray-Green Prize:*

# Shrivers Aid Strike With Award Money

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Eunice, too?" Beirne added: "He was right, and when we checked the record, we knew it."

Beirne is president of the Communications Workers and also of United Community Funds & Councils of America.

**Of Mrs. Shriver, Beirne said "she has never sought public notice; she has avoided it. She has not advertised her long, devoted service to the cause of the mentally retarded."**

In a graceful talk, Mrs. Shriver, a sister of the late Pres. Kennedy, noted that she had recently given birth to her fifth child and said that when her sons are grown "I hope their lives will be inspired by the dedication and the energy of these great leaders of the American labor movement and by the patience, toil and sacrifice of the unsung heroes of the rank and file."

She expressed the hope that "our sons will be men whose vision carries them also into a third world" —the world of those "outside the economy, without a vote, deprived of adequate housing and medical care, and destined to squalor and early death."

**Shriver was recognized for his work in the crusade against poverty as OEO organizer and director, for the work of the Peace Corps which he also organized and formerly headed, and for assistance to the handicapped.**

"If there is any one man who symbolizes the spirit of hope and opportunity, it is Sargent Shriver," Beirne said.

In expressing thanks, Shriver noted "there is a movement abroad in this land, stirring in strange places—the voices of silence beginning to speak."

Citing Appalachia and the vineyards of the West, the OEO director identified some of the voices as those of the grape strikers, of "union men everywhere."

The voice of the farm worker is giving the lie, Shriver said, to those critics who say labor unions are only for white people, or only for the sons and relatives of union men, or that unions are a closed society, interested only in themselves and not in the poor.

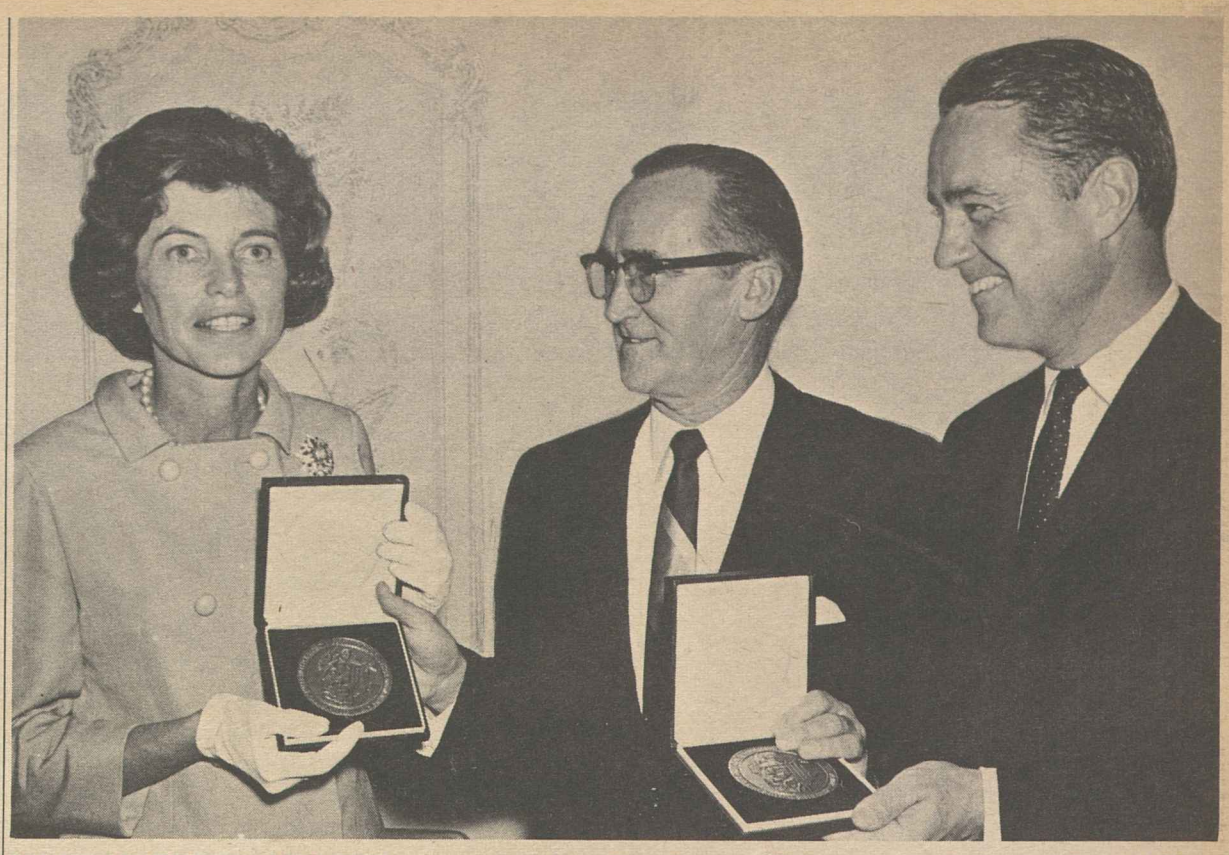
**"The voice from California says otherwise," Shriver declared. "It says that the poor everywhere are the concern of unions." It says that the struggle of the poor is still going on—"the same struggle that William Green and Philip Murray devoted their lives to."**

Asserting that "it's the same struggle that George Meany and Joe Beirne and all of you at this table and the whole AFL-CIO are fighting today," Shriver said:

"Eunice and I may have come to this struggle a little late, but we wish to pay tribute to the heroic efforts of the leaders of the past and of the striking farm workers today."

Introduced to the award audience and strongly applauded were a group of servicemen back from the war in Viet Nam and a group of workers from VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America—one of the OEO's operating programs.

**Also saluted was Gen. Alfred Gruenther, retired president of the American Red Cross, who was the 1963 Murray-Green award winner. Gruenther paid tribute to the AFL-CIO for its work with the Red Cross and its "sense of dedication."**



**MURRAY-GREEN AWARDS** are presented to Dir. Sargent Shriver of the federal Office of Economic Opportunity and his wife, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, for devoted service to handicapped persons. Presentation was made on behalf of the AFL-CIO by Federation Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, at the 11th AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services. With the medallions went a $5,000 check which the Shrivers donated to aid California grape strikers.

# Senate Panel Approves Federal Employe Raise

A unanimous vote by the Senate's Post Office & Civil Service Committee virtually assured 1.8 million salaried federal employes of a 2.9 percent pay raise this year, plus a package of long-sought fringe benefits.

The committee made only a few minor changes in the pay bill which passed the House in early April by a 392-1 vote.

**Both the House and Senate bills would take effect July 1, six months earlier than the President has proposed. And both applied the Administration's proposed "average" increase across the board, thus raising the amount for lower-paid workers and reducing the increase for higher-bracket officials. The two bills also ignore the Administration request for authority to compel early retirement of higher-grade employes.**

Fringe benefits provided include the right to retire at full pension at age 55 after 30 years service and at age 60 after 20 years of service. The legislation also improves overtime benefits and increases uniform allowances.

The cost of the package is only slightly above the 3.2 percent "guideline" which the Administration imposed as a ceiling on a pay bill. However both the House and Senate committee ignored a proposal that employes be required to help pay for added retirement benefits through a higher contribution to the contributory retirement fund.

A hotly-debated participation sales bill passed the House, 206-190, with only minor changes from the Senate-approved version. The Senate then accepted the House amendments, clearing the bill for the President.

It permits the Federal National Mortgage Association to sell to the public participation certificates in pools of direct loans made by federal lending agencies. The purpose is to generate additional funds for new loans, without the need to appropriate more money. The government would pay the going market rate in interest to purchasers of sales certificates, regardless of the interest rate on the original loans. Opponents charged that the effect would be to force interest rates up.

# House Expands Wage Coverage, Delays Date of $1.60 Minimum

*(Continued from Page 1)*

bor Standards Act — a substantial number of farm workers.

Newly-covered non-farm workers would start at the $1 level next February. Their guaranteed minimum would rise 15 cents a year until they catch up with the $1.60 rate.

Farm workers would move from $1 next February to $1.15 the following year and a final step of $1.30 in 1969.

The heated debate cut through party lines. Nebraska's Rep. Dave Martin, chief GOP opponent of the bill, led off with a charge that the proposed step-up in the minimum wage would be "completely violating" the Administration's 3.2 percent wage "guidelines." It would put small enterprises out of business, he claimed, and increase unemployment.

A fellow Republican, Rep. Alphonzo Bell (Calif.), took the floor to read a letter from the President's Council of Economic Advisers declaring that the bill "will benefit the welfare of the nation" by helping to overcome "substandard wages and working conditions." It is not inflationary, the council said, and poverty-level wages should not be held to guidepost levels but "should move up at a more rapid pace."

**Florida's Rep. Claude Pepper (D) recalled that in 1938, when the first wage floor of 25 cents an hour was imposed, employers who were paying as little as 9 cents an hour said they would be ruined by the bill. "They charged that I was a traitor to the South to advocate such legislation," Pepper said, adding: "No part of the nation profited more than the South from the minimum wage legislation."**

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the bill, said it attempted to rectify the fact that minimum wage protection is presently denied "to those who need it most, those who are employed in the lowest paid industries."

### Service Trades Growing

He noted that the big expansion in employment in recent years has been in the service trades, where wages often are below the poverty level. Dent observed that if all the amendments proposed were adopted there would be nothing left in the bill and he warned that many of the sponsors of "compromise" amendments would vote against the bill even if their "compromises" were accepted.

Dent led the effort to keep the 1968 date for the $1.60 floor, despite Powell's surprise acceptance of the change.

Supporters of the bill were caught with too many of their number off the House floor early in the debate and an amendment which would have had the effect of knocking 1.6 million retail and industrial workers out from coverage was tentatively approved on a 120-109 non-record vote. Before final passage, however, the amendment was deleted on a 200-195 rollcall.

An attempt by Martin to delete all coverage for farm workers was beaten on a 157-149 vote.

Two modifications in the farm labor coverage were accepted by the House.

**One exempted sugar field workers who are presently covered by prevailing minimum wages set administratively by the secretary of agriculture under the Sugar Act. These vary from state to state—currently 90 cents an hour in Louisiana and $1.35 in Florida.**

The other change exempts persons who commute daily from a permanent residence to work for less than 13 weeks a year on a hand-harvest operation traditionally paid by piece-rate.

The House also accepted an amendment which allowed an employer to credit tips received by a waiter or other service worker toward 45 percent of the minimum wage. The committee bill would have set the maximum credit at 35 percent the first year, going to 45 percent in 1971. The bill allows a worker to appeal to the secretary of labor if he thinks the employer is crediting him with more tips than he received.

5-28-66

The House, however, voted down an attempt to exclude time spent washing up, changing clothes or eating from the hours which must be paid. It would, opponents pointed out, be the first time an employer would have an excuse for "snooping" on the length of time a worker spends in the bathroom.

The big addition to the committee bill was the inclusion of school employes, a group which embraces some low-paid custodial workers.

Coverage of retail employes would be extended in two stages. Next February the volume-of-business test for a covered enterprise would drop from the $1 million level to $500,000 and a year later to $250,000.

**All hospital and nursing home employes would be covered, adding some 1.4 million persons. All construction and laundry workers would be included. Wage coverage would be extended to local transit workers, including previously exempt non-profit systems, although drivers would remain excluded from overtime protections.**

The bill raises the minimum wage in Puerto Rico on a percentage basis. However an amendment by Powell maintains the present authority of industry review boards to cancel or reduce the increase.

# NLRB Case Rise Traced In 30th Annual Report

**Thirty years ago the National Labor Relations Board, in its first year of existence, handled 31 employe elections. In the fiscal year 1965 the figure was 7,824—a measure of the increase in activity in the area of labor-management relations.**

**The NLRB made the comparison in its 30th annual report. Putting its statisticians to work, the agency found that over the 30-year period it had handled 200,000 unfair labor practice cases and had conducted more than 140,000 representation elections which permitted more than 19 million workers to decide whether they wanted to bargain collectively with their employers through a union.**

**The report for the year 1965 showed that refusal to bargain charges leveled against employers were up 25 percent over the prior year and that illegal discharge and other forms of discrimination against employes continued to be the dominant charge against employers.**

**Unions won 4,680 elections in the 12-month period, or about 60 percent of the total, the board reported.**

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# Taxi Union Wins First N.Y. Pact

New York—With an emphatic vote of approval, representatives of 24,000 taxi drivers and garagemen ratified a landmark first contract providing better wages, shorter hours, pensions, health and life insurance and a full union shop for all drivers, full-time and part-time.

The vote at an overflow meeting in the Hotel Commodore signified the close of one era for the AFL-CIO Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee and the start of another keyed to building the union.

**Contract terms, agreed to by labor and management in 80 garages after a five-day strike and mediation by Mayor Lindsay, will go into effect retroactive to May 17. It took the TDOC, formed by the New York City Central Labor Council, more than 20 months to unite industry employes and achieve a contract.**

"We've laid the foundation," Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale told the union's wage and policy committee. "Our job now is to build solidly and well."

**Great Achievement**

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann told the assembly it had won "the greatest single organizing achievement since the late Thirties."

Among major provisions of the 18-month contract are:

- An increase in driver commissions from 44 percent of meter income to 46 percent as of last May 17, rising to 47 percent next Dec. 1 and averaging $4.50 a week for the contract term.
- Retirement pay of $50 a month for those aged 65 with 25 or more years of service with any New York cab fleet.
- Full union shop.
- Breakdown pay for time spent with a disabled cab.
- Life insurance with a special $5,000 benefit for death while on duty.
- Grievance procedure ending in arbitration of disputes.
- Call-in pay.
- A scholarship program for children of covered workers.
- Health and welfare benefits.

**The mayor made a final and binding decision on several disputed points. Expressing regret that all issues could not be settled in collective bargaining, Lindsay said "it is time for the parties to learn to live together for the good of all."**

Special Arbitrator Eric J. Schmertz, named by Lindsay, awarded mechanics and other inside workers a pay raise of $4 a week; a five-day 45-hour week now, going to 40 hours in December; overtime premium pay; three paid holidays and other improvements.

## *Yarborough Heads Senate Labor Unit*

**Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) has been named chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee, succeeding the late Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).**

**Yarborough's appointment clears the way for subcommittee action on the House-passed minimum wage bill. The panel also has jurisdiction over the on-site picketing bill and other labor legislation.**

**Labor is one of three major subcommittees of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee. Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), chairman of the full committee, serves as chairman of the subcommittee on health and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) heads the subcommittee on education.**

# Rights Sessions Center On 4-Point Plan of Action

**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE** "to fulfill these rights" is opened by A. Philip Randolph, elder statesman of the civil rights movement and AFL-CIO vice president. The applause is led by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, the keynote speaker.

*If House Action Stands:*

# Wage Floor Delay Priced At $2 Billion

America's lowest-paid workers will lose nearly $2 billion unless a House-passed amendment to the minimum wage bill is knocked out by the Senate.

The amendment was hastily tacked on the bill in a surprise "compromise" engineered by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N. Y.). It would delay for an additional year the second-step increase in the wage floor for 30 million persons now covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The extra year's delay would mean an estimated $1.96 billion less in pay envelopes.

Under the bill brought to the floor by the House Labor Committee, which Powell heads, the present $1.25 minimum would rise to $1.40 next Feb. 1 and to $1.60 on Feb. 1, 1968.

**At Powell's suggestion, made without consulting other committee members and without touching base with the Labor Dept., White House or congressional leaders, the House put off the $1.60 wage level to Feb. 1, 1969.**

AFL-CIO economists say the extra year's delay will deprive a full-time worker paid at the legal minimum of more than $400 in wages.

**Suggested Delay**

Powell suggested, but did not sponsor, the postponement while the House was considering an even more drastic three-year gap between the $1.40 and $1.60 wage steps.

The three-year delay was proposed in an amendment by Rep. Thomas G. Morris (D-N. M.).

Labor legislative experts, who were following the progress of the bill closely, are firmly convinced the House would have rejected the Morris amendment. They believe that Powell's willingness to go along with a 1969 effective date impaired support for the committee bill—even though on the eventual rollcall Powell voted against the amendment he suggested.

Here's how the situation developed on the afternoon of May 26, as the House was nearing the end of its three-day debate on the bill:

**The Morris stretchout amend-**

*(Continued on Page 11)*

# *LBJ Pledges No Turnback On Rights*

The United States will not "turn back" from the path of racial justice and full as well as equal opportunity, Pres. Johnson told 2,400 delegates to the White House conference on civil rights.

**He warned segregationists of both races that America is a single nation and that if its diverse people "are to build just and fruitful lives for themselves and their children . . . they must do it together."**

Johnson, in an unscheduled appearance at a dinner meeting of the conference, assured the delegates that he was not asking "that righteous anger be silenced" or "that harmony be purchased at the price of individual freedom."

The President stressed, however,

*(Continued on Page 12)*

# Meany Cites Basic Need For Jobs

**By David L. Perlman**

An action program to bridge the gap between America's promise and performance in overcoming centuries of racial injustice was laid before 2,400 delegates summoned by Pres. Johnson to a White House civil rights conference.

**Delegates were also urged, in a message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, to keep in mind the overriding importance of a full employment economy to make equal opportunity meaningful.**

The program drawn up by conference leaders called for bold new steps at every level of government and by private groups to:

- Create immediate job opportunities for Negroes at all levels of skill, coupled with stepped-up training for better jobs.
- Provide "quality education for all" equal to that now available to "the fortunate few," while reducing racial concentrations in schools through "color-conscious" planning.
- **Provide adequate open housing for low and moderate income families and, in the process, break down the ghetto walls of inner cities and the exclusion barriers of the suburbs.**
- Assure equality in justice and law enforcement, protect Negroes seeking to exercise new-won rights in the South, and strive to defuse the powder-keg relations between police and Negro communities.

The action program was drafted by a 30-member leadership council, headed by Ben W. Heineman, chairman of the Chicago & North Western Railway. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, dean of civil rights leaders, served as honorary chairman and delivered the welcoming speech to the conference.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey

*(Continued on Page 12)*

# 5 Negroes Win County Nominations In Alabama Primary Run-Off Votes

Five Negro candidates won Democratic nomination for county offices in Alabama's party run-off primary May 31, but voting was light and apathetic generally. Eight Negro candidates for nomination to the state legislature were defeated, including some in districts where the Negro population heavily outnumbers white residents.

The massive "bloc" voting appealed for by both white segregationists and civil rights leaders did not materialize. In Macon County, where there are 23,000 Negroes to slightly more than 4,000 white residents. Lucius D. Amerson, a Negro Korean War veteran, won nomination for sheriff by a margin of only 3,497 to 3,113. Three other Negro candidates also won nomination by narrow margins for such offices as tax collector and Board of Revenue member.

In Perry County, Isom Atkinson defeated a white opponent for nomination for a seat on the county commission.

**Federal observers watched the polls in six counties but the balloting was orderly as well as light. Run-off primaries for three statewide offices and three congressional seats proved insufficient to attract voters in large numbers.**

In North Carolina primaries on May 29 all incumbent House members, including veteran Rep. Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, were renominated easily in Democratic races. So was Sen. B. Everett Jordan.

Two run-off primaries are scheduled for June 25. In the 5th Congressional District, Democrats Nick

*(Continued on Page 11)*

# IUE Wins Back Big Magnavox Cabinet Plant

Jefferson City, Tenn.—The big Magnavox plant here went union again after a five-year lapse. Workers voted 929-792 for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The Jefferson City Cabinet Co., a Magnavox subsidiary, employs more than 2,200 workers in the IUE bargaining unit. IUE called the election its biggest victory since 1964.

The plant had been represented by IUE Local 748 until management replaced 800 workers and temporarily floored the union during a 1961 strike.

When the 800 won reinstatement in an arbitration order last October, they intensified the union drive that had been carried on in their absence. Next step, the union said, is a contract spelling out employe rights.

**The election campaign was sparked by an in-plant committee of 250 workers, assisted by IUE District Pres. David J. Fitzmaurice, the IUE organizing staff and the staff of the AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Paul Christopher.**

Plant conditions, the union said, had deteriorated by election time to the point where wages were 20 cents an hour below those in a comparable IUE plant, seniority and rights to job bidding were ignored, workers were transferred, had their rates cut or were fired without right of appeal.

# CIO Pioneer Germer Dies At Age of 86

Rockford, Ill.—Adolph Germer, leader of the former CIO who took part in a miners' strike at 13 and later helped organize the auto industry, died here of cancer. He was 86.

When working men and women needed help, "he was there," said Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a message of sympathy to Mrs. Germer.

Recalling that Germer quit school at 11 to work in dangerous coal mines, Reuther said his strike participation in 1894 "launched him on his long and dedicated life of tireless effort to organize the unorganized" and advance their well-being.

**Germer was the first full-time organizer hired by the CIO. He played a major role in the sit-down strikes of 1936 and 1937 and later served as CIO regional director in Detroit and New York, as president of the Michigan CIO Council, and as a top organizer for many industrial unions. He retired from active union work in 1955.**

He served at various times as vice president of the United Mine Workers; as assistant secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions; and as national secretary of the Socialist Party, from 1916 to 1920.

Two years before he died, Germer donated his personal papers and records of his organizing days to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison.

## James Jones Named To Labor Policy Post

Appointment of James E. Jones, Jr., as director of the Office of Labor-Management Policy Development, was announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. Jones for 10 years was counsel for labor-management relations and general legal services in the office of the Solicitor of Labor.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD** members of the American Newspaper Guild join Bureau of National Affairs picket line after reaffirming full support of the strike by the Washington-Baltimore Guild's BNA unit. Board members declared BNA was struck because of anti-labor practices, including refusal to grant union security against company intimidation and reprisals. The board resolution also expressed appreciation to unions and others who have backed the strikers by cancelling subscriptions to BNA services and publications. Pictured at left are ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, BNA Picket Chairman Matt Amberg and ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock.

# Coast Oil Unions Agree On Joint Action Plans

San Francisco—Four unions have agreed to an unprecedented joint action program within the huge Standard Oil Co. of California, with cooperation to include mutual organizing efforts.

The agreement also covers coordination of collective bargaining for the more than 15,000 employes in the four unions' jurisdiction. The affected employes are a majority of non-supervisory workers in every phase of the company's operations throughout the West, from extracting crude oil to selling the finished product to the motorist.

**The four unions are the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; the Intl. Union of Petroleum Workers, a branch of the Seafarers; the Western States Service Station Employes, and the Petroleum Workers. The last two are unaffiliated.**

The trailblazing agreement was signed after a daylong conference here. It follows last year's successful three-month boycott against the company.

A conference spokesman, Joseph Appelbaum, OCAW organizing coordinator, declared:

"Standard Oil of California is one of the five largest and one of the wealthiest oil firms in the nation. It has long been able to play employe groups off against each other, frustrating legitimate collective bargaining aims.

"This agreement is a major step in ending fragmentation of union efforts and should result in substantial improvements" for all.

**Union Goals**

The conference invited unions not present to join in the agreement, which provides for:

- Coordination of collective bargaining efforts.
- Mutual organizing programs under which the unions will cooperate in completing organization of company workers.
- Joint meetings of officers and stewards of different unions and joint training efforts.

**The conference set up a four-man subcommittee which is to meet July 7 at OCAW Local 1-561 headquarters in San Pablo, Calif., to work out implementation of the program. Subcommittee members are OCAW Intl. Rep. Joe Misbrener of Richmond; Carl Anderson of Seattle, representing WSSSEU; Joseph A. Hughes of Walnut Creek, representing PWU, and Dave Kiel of Richmond, IUPW executive board member.**

Data before the San Francisco meeting indicating that Standard of Cal can afford to meet reasonable union economic proposals included the company's $391,200,000 net profit in 1965, up 13.3 percent from 1964, a return which union economists set at 11.9 percent of net company worth.

## New Dangers Posed:

# *Job Health Risks Tied to Technology*

Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis.

This, explains Dr. Murray C. Brown in the May issue of the AFL-CIO Federationist, is a lung disease which attacks soft coal miners.

But there are many other occupational diseases and hazards, with shorter and simpler names, which are just as dangerous and disabling, Dr. Brown adds. Benzene, cadmium, radiation and ultrasonic sound waves are some he cited.

In his article, "Health Hazards in the Workplace," Dr. Brown point out that few occupations are hazard-free. And, he adds, as the dangers in traditional occupations are identified, the rapid changes of modern technology open new areas of potential health hazards.

**Dr. Brown, who is chief of the Division of Occupational Health, U.S. Public Health Service, says that 1964 data show that sick absence and other factors interfering with worker performance caused a production loss amounting to about 7.5 percent of the U.S. gross national product.**

He said other data show that workmen's compensation expenditures for medical care and cash payments to workers and their dependents climbed to $1.6 billion in 1963, a rise of 80 percent in nine years.

But, he emphasizes, more important than these measurements is the human cost—the impact on the worker whose health is damaged and on his family's plans.

"How can one calculate the countless family plans that have to be scrapped, the domestic dislocation caused when the breadwinner falls ill with some work-connected illness?

"What of the hazards," asks Dr. Brown, "of hearing loss, the dangers to eyesight, the gradual dulling of the sense of smell—all of which may be caused by the work environment?"

A more tragic case, he notes, occurs when a worker suffers the cumulative effect of a material he has handled without trouble for years.

**Office workers are now vulnerable, Dr. Brown says, with the spread of duplicating machines and other devices. There is danger from the inhalation of fumes and vapors of chemicals as well as from ultra-violet radiation.**

Ionizing radiation is a danger to aircraft workers, dental assistants, fire alarm makers, glass makers, machinists, nurses, tile glazers and lab technicians, he notes.

Cadmium holds serious dangers for storage battery makers, ceramic makers, dental amalgam makers, engravers, lithographers and solderers, he adds.

**Benzene Hazards**

Benzene can produce anemia, afflict the central nervous system and do a variety of damage, he continues. This danger confronts dry cleaners, furniture finishers, oil processors, painters, welders, printers, photographic chemical makers, bronzers, cobblers and degreasing workers.

He also discusses environmental and physical agents, warning that radiation and other hazards are as large a danger as chemical agents.

A variety of degenerative diseases, along with deadly cancer, have been traced to industrial processes, he writes.

"With the expanding technology of American industry has come a long train of potential health hazards—effects upon the human body by exposure to vibration, microwaves, ultrasonics, infrared, ultraviolet, lasers, masers and other electromagnetic phenomena being developed," Dr. Brown notes.

**He urges unions to survey the hazards in their plant areas and processes and undertake detailed studies of air contaminants and exposure to physical agents.**

He warns that, while many large companies now have their own experts on occupational diseases, protection of workers in smaller shops, plants and worksites "is often badly neglected." Dr. Brown calls on labor to pay special attention to this area of small and medium-sized plants.

# *President Orders Study On Occupational Health*

*Excerpts from remarks by Pres. Johnson to the Intl. Labor Press Association at the White House, May 23:*

**The time has also come to do something about the effects of a working man's job on his health. This problem has been neglected too long. It must be neglected no longer.**

**Since World War II dozens of new materials and hundreds of new manufacturing processes have been introduced into our factories. And new hazards have come with them.**

**We do not know the full, long-range impact of these new hazards on the health of our workers.**

**We do not know enough about what really happens to men and women who handle chemicals, plastics, asbestos, petroleum products, and glass.**

**We do not know enough about the effects on a worker subjected to extremes of heat, cold, noise, or humidity.**

**Despite all the research we have done, we do not even know the full effects of radioactivity.**

**But we do know that the hazards are real. We do know that work-related diseases and other physical and mental disorders are on the rise. That trend must be reversed—and we are moving to reverse it.**

**Last March, we amended the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to extend federal safety precautions to all of the nation's coal miners.**

**And we are going to extend federal health standards to cover, not only coal miners, but all other miners as well. The Metallic and Non-metallic Mine Act, which has passed the House and is now in Senate committee, will protect our men mining copper and uranium, or working in sand and gravel quarries—practically everyone who labors under the earth to earn his livelihood.**

**I am also directing the secretary of health, education and welfare to make an intensified study of occupational health. He will report to me at the earliest possible moment on what this government can do:**

- **First, to isolate and eliminate the hazards that now exist; and**
- **Second, to test new products and processes so that precautions can be taken to prevent health hazards before they occur.**

## Leon Climenko Dies at Conference

New York—Leon Climenko, deputy industrial commissioner of the State Labor Dept. and former assistant to Matthew Woll, late vice president of the former AFL, died while attending a civil rights seminar at Unity House of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Climenko, 53, was named to head the New York City office of the State Labor Dept. in 1965 after 20 years of prior service. His associates said he tried to interpret the state jobless insurance laws liberally and to maintain good relations with the labor movement.

Climenko was a member of the New York Times advertising staff in the Thirties, joined the Seafarers in World War II as a member of the merchant marine, and as Woll's assistant in 1943-44 worked with Labor's League for Human Rights.

*Senate Reversal Urged:*

# RWDSU Vows Fight Against $1.60 Delay

By Gervase N. Love

Miami Beach—The Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, fighting for reversal of the House vote deferring the $1.60 minimum wage until 1969, will help carry the battle to the Senate, delegates to the 10th constitutional convention declared.

They replied with shouts of approval and "we'll be ready" when Pres. Max Greenberg warned:

"Don't be surprised if you get a call in a couple of weeks to mobilize your people to go to Washington and let the Senate know how we feel about this."

**The convention then unanimously passed a resolution reiterating labor's call for a $2 per hour minimum wage "with coverage of every person who works for a living." The resolution said "the main battleground in the War on Poverty is the arena of the minimum wage" and declared that "no bigger blow could be struck against poverty" than by instituting the $2 pay floor.**

The resolution was approved following an impassioned plea from Vice Pres. David Livingston to reject compromises and whittling down, "the politics of the best possible," and when the bill gets to the Senate to "start practicing the politics of the necessary and the right and the just."

**The convention after two hours of debate voted overwhelmingly to raise per capita payments to the international from 85 cents to $1.15 per month—the first hike since 1958. The raise will permit broadened organization work, expanded services to locals and a pension plan, which was adopted later for fulltime staff members of the international and its locals and joint boards.**

The union also flatly rejected the so-called 3.2 percent wage guidelines as "unfair and improper" and declared that "we will not abide by them." The curbs have the effect, the delegates charged, of forcing union negotiators to discuss new contracts "with a monkey on their backs."

The resolution charged that current inflationary pressures are the result not of "workers getting too much pay," but of "unconscionable profits racked up by big business."

In other actions the convention:

- Voted to change mandatory executive board meetings from three to two a year, and the international general council meetings from once a year to once between the quadrennial conventions.
- Supported the Kingsport (Tenn.) Press strike, including a boycott of the World Book Encyclopedia and the Childcraft series, and supported the national consumer boycott of DiGiorgio Co. products invoked in the strike of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the National Farm Workers Association.
- Voted pay raises of $2,500 each to Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Executive Sec. Jack Paley and Executive Vice Presidents Arthur Osman and Alex Bail. All were re-elected to new four-year terms.
- Gave cash and pledges totaling $3,000 for members on strike at the Industrial Uniform & Towel Service Co., Dallas, Tex.

# Shrivers' Gift Transmitted to Grape Strikers

A salute to Delano grape strikers for their "courageous spirit" and "fine demonstration of union solidarity" was paid by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter transmitting a $5,000 check from Sargent and Eunice Kennedy Shriver, winners of the Murray-Green award of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

**The Shrivers asked that the money accompanying the award go for needed social services for the strikers' families. Meany therefore sent half to the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and half to the National Farm Workers Association.**

The donation "from two such great Americans" is a "heartwarming indication of the strong sentiment in your behalf which manifests itself throughout the finest elements" of the nation, Meany wrote. He extended best wishes and hopes for continued progress in bringing "personal dignity and economic justice" to the families of grape field workers.

The AFL-CIO has voted full support of a national consumer boycott of food products grown and marketed by the DiGiorgio Co., largest grower in the Delano, Calif. area and spearhead of opposition to union organization of workers.

**GUEST BADGE** at the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union convention is pinned on Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz by Pres. Max Greenberg.

**GRAPE WORKERS** exchanged contract proposals with Schenley Industries at historic meeting in Los Angeles AFL-CIO headquarters and expressed confidence that landmark first agreement will be concluded in June. Seated at head of table, from the left, Exec. Sec. W. J. Bassett of Los Angeles AFL-CIO; Dir. William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization; Schenley attorney Sidney Korshak. Other negotiators for National Farm Workers Association are, left, Gilbert Padilla, Dolores Huerta (hidden), Alexander Hoffman, NFWA attorney; NFWA Pres. Cesar Chavez, partly hidden; right, Ignacio Jordan, Lupe Alizo, Luis Arreola, Miguel Garza and Daniel Sanchez.

# 1st-Year Hikes Average 3.7% In Major Pacts

First-year wage increases averaged 3.7 percent in major agreements negotiated in the first three months of the year compared to 3.8 percent for the entire year 1965, the Labor Dept. reported.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics noted that bargaining activity was relatively light during the first quarter with major settlements affecting about 325,000 workers.

For the same three months a year ago, the first-year wage increase was 4 percent. First-year increases are the amount of wage hike agreed to for the first year of a contract running two or three years.

**The BLS report noted that the first quarter 1966 agreements averaged 3.7 percent over the full term of the contract, compared to 3.3 percent for those negotiated in the same quarter of 1965.**

# *Senate Urged to Keep Packaging Bill Intact*

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate to defeat crippling and delaying amendments to the truth-in-packaging bill, which it termed the "minimum legislative protection due to the public."

The Senate opened debate on the key consumer bill, but put off votes on the major amendments until the week of June 6.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted, in a letter to all senators, that the legislation had been somewhat watered down in the Senate Commerce Committee.

**"Frankly, we would prefer a stronger bill," Biemiller said, "but we are satisfied that the compromise legislation proposed will make a significant contribution to the interest of the consumer."**

Two strong attacks were being launched at the bill as the Senate debate got under way.

Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) was pressing for an amendment which would strike from the bill all references to packaging— making it, in the senator's words, merely a "clarity in labeling" bill.

And Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) served notice that if the Cotton amendment were beaten, he would move to refer the entire bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee, despite its approval by the Commerce Committee.

Asking senators to vote against this motion, Biemiller said:

"In view of the lengthy period in which packaging and labeling practices have been under study in Congress and the extensive compromises incorporated in the present bill, such a move can be interpreted only as a hostile effort to kill this much-needed legislation by interminable delay."

The bill, long-sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), sets standards for labeling which include conspicuous display of weight and contents, unclouded with adjectives such as "giant half-quart."

**It authorizes the Food & Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission to establish standard weights and measures where there is presently such a confusing variety of sizes that a consumer is hard put to make a meaningful comparison. However manufacturers would be given a full opportunity to adopt voluntary standards before the government acts.**

Six Republican members of the Commerce Committee attacked the packaging section of the bill as interfering with the "free choice" of consumers and a step towards "1984" government domination. They claimed the public will "rebel in disgust" if the number of sizes of potato chip packages is reduced.

# Per Capita Increased By Hotel Convention

St. Louis—Delegates to the 75th anniversary convention of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes & Bartenders Intl. Union voted to raise monthly per capita payments of the locals from 60 to 80 cents and re-elected the union's top officers.

Pres. Ed S. Miller was returned for his fourth term and Sec.-Treas. Robert L. Diefenbach was chosen for his first full term. He was first named to the post in 1963 to complete the unexpired term of Jack Weinberger, who retired at 80.

The convention also voted to raise the president's salary to $50,000 a year and the secretary-treasurer's to $43,000.

**Miller, 65, is a member of Bartenders Local 420, Kansas City, his home town. Diefenbach, 57, a waiter by trade, is a member of Hotel & Restaurant Local 117, Belleville, Ill.**

Delegates also elected 11 vice presidents by unanimous action:

Marcel A. Kenney, Hyannis, Mass.; David Siegel, New York City; Myra K. Wolfgang, Detroit; Paul C. McCastland, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; James E. Blakely, Chicago; Lester J. Green, Denver; Phil L. Valley, Milwaukee; Gertrude Sweet, Portland, Ore.; C. T. McDonough, San Francisco; Onofrio Zambri, Toronto, and Richard Smith, Chicago.

A series of resolutions and committee reports adopted by the convention called for:

- Senate action to strengthen minimum wage improvements by granting federal overtime and hourly rate standards fixed for other crafts to hotel and restaurant workers.
- A substantial increase in organizing staff to implement a program aimed at doubling the union's membership in the next 10 years. The union's officers reported membership at 453,772 in January of this year.
- New collective bargaining sights to lift wage scales from present "bargain basement rates" to figures approximating the "city worker's family budget," a yardstick figure currently requiring about $3 an hour to meet basic needs of an urban family of four.
- Vigorous support for all measures aimed at yielding "social income" to the working poor—broader access to food stamp plans, free school lunches, rent subsidies, Neighborhood Youth Corps and other Great Society programs capable of adding to the real wages of low-wage workers.

# Chicago Teachers Elect Desmond

Chicago—John E. Desmond, vice president for eight years of Teachers Local 1 here, will take office July 1 as president for a two-year period. He was elected over Charles Skibbens, 4,553 to 4,421.

Desmond succeeds John M. Fewkes, who said he will be a candidate instead for the AFT presidency. Desmond, a former classroom teacher here, promised cooperation with new Supt. James F. Redmond in making Chicago schools "the best" in the country.

# The Wage 'Stretch-Out'

**THE MINIMUM WAGE** bill passed by the House is an important first step in the war on poverty. Its extension of federal wage-hour protection to nearly eight million more workers—and a substantial number of farm workers—will have a meaningful impact in the struggle to bring an adequate standard of living to all Americans.

**But the delay in increasing the wage floor to $1.60 an hour in February 1969 instead of 1968 is a serious imperfection in the bill. It will unnecessarily postpone for one year—in terms of the bill approved in committee—the additional 20 cents an hour so desperately needed by the "working poor."**

The year's delay, voted by the House by a narrow margin, will perhaps affect most seriously those groups lagging in education and skills whose earning power is limited and whose needs are greatest.

Simple justice and equity require the Senate to wipe out the "stretch-out" amendment injudiciously proposed by the chairman of the House Labor Committee and adopted by a 205 to 194 rollcall. The "working poor" cannot afford the luxury of delay.

# 'Slingshot' Enforcement

**WE SEND** the labor board "with a slingshot to enforce our laws against an armored Goliath, and the days of David are over. If we want the laws we pass to be enforced, we must equip the agencies we create with power to deter the law violators."

That's how Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) assesses the struggle between the giant J. P. Stevens Co. textile complex and the National Labor Relations Board on the issue of union-busting.

In a speech in the House, Thompson, a veteran member of the House Labor Committee, noted that Stevens "has so far lost all the battles but has won the war. It has achieved its objective—to keep the union out. Its violations of the law, assuming the reviewing court upholds the labor board, will be punished by a wrist-slapping. The contest between the J. P. Stevens Co. and the U.S. government is unequal."

Thompson proposes several remedies and legislative reforms:

**"First, currently the National Labor Relations Act authorizes the labor board to order the reinstatement of employes discharged for union affiliation with back pay. This back pay award does not compensate the employe for his financial loss; nor does it deter the wrongdoer. The back pay award has been called nothing more than a hunting license for union-busters. I suggest that we give the labor board authority to assess double or treble damages against certain violators—those who have been deliberate or repeated or flagrant in their violations of our laws."**

"Second, the laws should be amended so a violation will hurt where it counts—in the pocketbook. Moreover, it does not make sense for the federal government to subsidize with lucrative contracts the individuals and companies which violate our laws. Accordingly, I propose amendments to the Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healey Acts so as to give the contracting agencies of our government power to withhold contracts from the companies which the labor board finds to be in open, flagrant, knowing and purposeful violation of our laws."

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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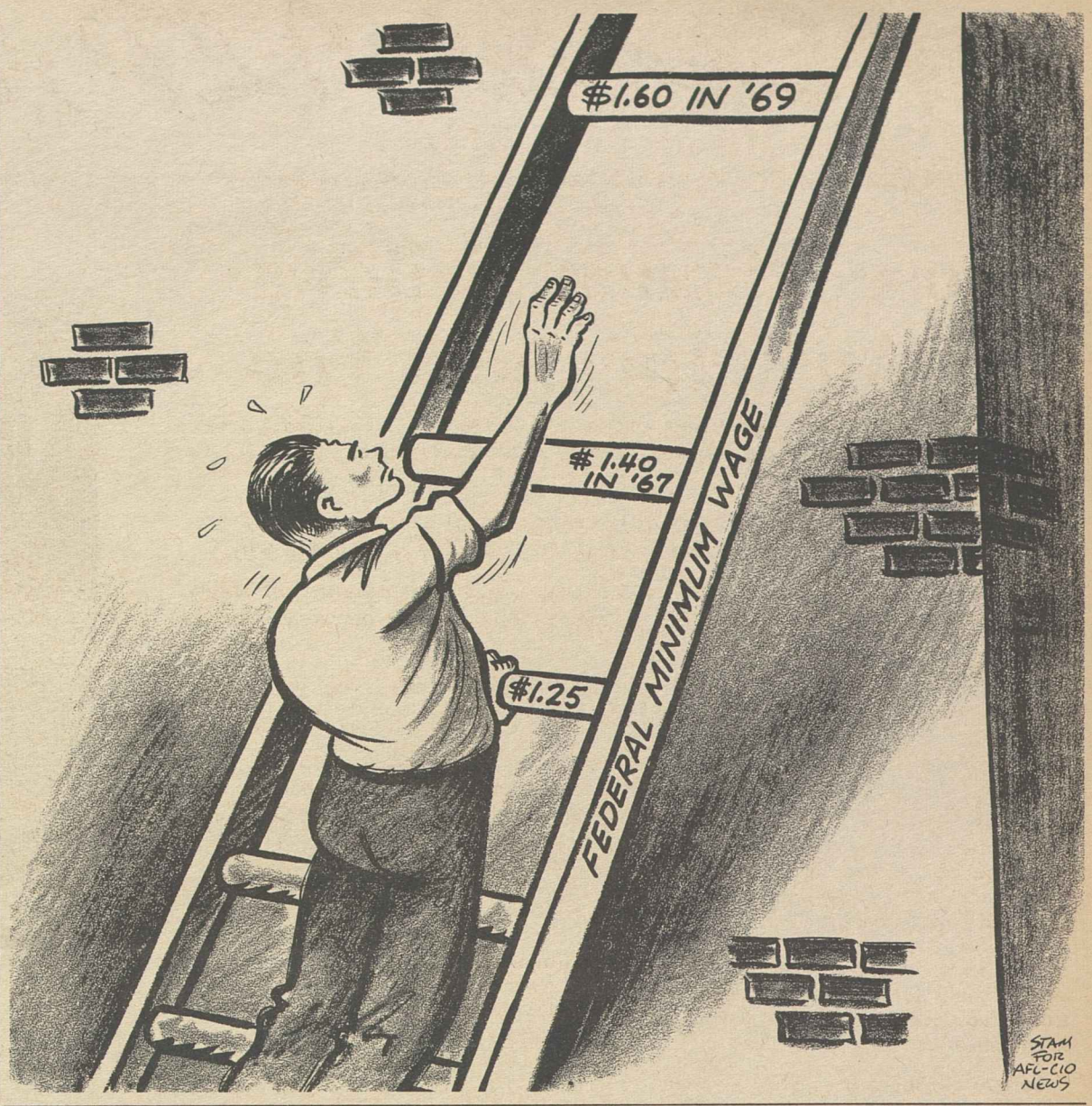
## Bring It Closer




***Statistics Staggering:***

# 30-Year Labor Board Record Underscores Huge Assignment

**ON JULY 5, 1935,** the National Labor Relations Board came into existence as an independent agency. It had two major jobs:

1. To stop unfair labor practices both on the part of management and unions as laid down by the National Labor Relations Act.

2. To supervise in an orderly fashion representation elections at which workers could select unions to speak for them at the collective bargaining table.

**Behind both these tasks was the basic philosophy of the National Labor Relations Act that unions were good for the country; that workers should be given encouragement in their exercise of "full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection."**

How well has the NLRB fulfilled its job of protecting and advancing those rights?

The board has just published its annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, and has taken the occasion to review in broad terms its achievements over the first 30 years of its existence.

Simply on a quantitative basis, the record is staggering.

● Over its first 30 years, the NLRB has handled more than 200,000 unfair labor practice cases affecting hundreds of thousands of workers. About two-thirds, or more than 133,000 cases, involved complaints against management while one-third involved complaints against unions.

● Over the same period, the board has conducted more than 140,000 representation elections which permitted more than 19 million workers to decide whether or not they wished to join unions. On an average more than 60 percent of the voters in such elections have decided that they did want such representation.

Nor has the pace of the work slowed down. If anything it has increased at a dizzy pace. In 1936, there were 865 unfair labor practice cases received by the board. During 1965, there were 15,800. In 1936, there were 31 representation elections conducted by the NLRB. In 1965, there were 7,824.

The mere statistics give a graphic picture of the huge labor-management problems that face the American people over the years and put into perspective the relatively minor nature of labor-management strife that reaches the strike stage.

**BUT WHAT** of the qualitative record? This is somewhat spotty.

● Despite heroic efforts by the board, the time lag in the settlement of disputes is still dreadfully long.

In 1958, for example, it took an average of 116 days for a complaint to be issued in an unfair labor practices case. In 1965, the average was 59 days. But issuance of a complaint is merely the beginning. Hearings must be held. Arguments must be heard. The board must ponder the recommendations of its trial examiners. Appeals can be made to the courts and new appeals on top of those. Years go on.

In the end, a union may emerge victorious—but dead.

The NLRB is struggling to cut down on this immense waste of time, but much still remains to be done in this area.

● Some of the most vicious forms of anti-labor activity have been eliminated, although management violence, particularly in the South, is far from over.

● Yellow dog contracts have been outlawed, but more subtle ways are still employed to wangle promises by workers not to join a union.

● The use of racial hatred—again mostly in the South—has been outlawed as an anti-union device.

● The NLRB has cracked down repeatedly on the illegal discharge of workers for union activity —$2,759,550 in total back pay was awarded during 1965 for such discharges—yet illegal firings continue to be a potent management weapon as the NLRB report itself admits.

**The report gives greatly added weight to complaints of the AFL-CIO that strong action is needed to crack down on employers who "are permitted to intimidate and terrorize workers who exercise their right to join a union."**

The NLRB history of the past 30 years is a history of ups and downs in the fight to guarantee the right of American workers to form unions and engage in collective bargaining. It is equally clear that much still remains to be done if the great dream of 1935 is to be realized.

# Special ILPA Section

# Those Nieman Fellows Get An Education Too

For the editors of the nation's labor papers and magazines the annual journalism awards banquet of the International Labor Press Association, AFL-CIO, is the year's highlight.

For it is then that the contest winners get their accolades, the awards are presented, pictures taken, and the editors learn not only what they won, but why.

The contest is judged by the Nieman Fellows, young newspapermen of ability chosen for a year's study at Harvard of subjects of their own choosing—and at full pay.

But it is a two-way street. For if the ILPA editors learn from the judges' comments, the Niemans get an education too.

Said this year's judges' report:

"If the 19 members of the 1965-66 Nieman class were not aware of the labor press before coming to Harvard, they are now. We believe that sharing the judging burden not only enabled us to give more time and consideration to each entry, but also served to give us all a valuable introduction to another aspect of our profession. Thanks for a thoroughly enjoyable, truly educational experience which we will long remember."

So wrote Howard K. Spergel, education editor of the *Houston Post,* who chaired the contest committee.

The Niemans were "delighted to find that the harangue and blatant propaganda which have characterized the popular image of the labor press are becoming extinct."

They found "an interesting maturity in the handling of controversial issues and a willingness to examine knotty social problems in a fairly objective manner." And they added:

"Happily, the entries generally escaped the parochial issues which have received an overabundance of coverage in the labor press, such as attacks on 'big management' and stories about contract negotiations. Many of the publications took hard looks at the civil rights movement and poverty, problems that affect all Americans, not just the union member."

The top entries in each category, they found, "had professional quality and many of the publications, particularly the magazines, would give mass circulation products a battle for newsstand sales."

Three major areas need improvement, the judges declared. They are makeup, photography and encouragement of reportorial enterprise.

There are too many headline fonts, the pages of many papers look dirty and cramped, and there is too little experimentation with odd sizes and column widths.

There is not enough intelligent cropping of photographs, use of air brush and touch-up, or experimentation with odd-shaped cuts. There are too many pictures of local presidents, too many mug shots, too many posed photos of "a bored-looking group standing about doing nothing."

As to features, there should be more stories about people and fewer focussed on technology. The judges said they would like to see "more investigative reporting and fewer reports based on speeches, conferences and handouts. Several publications allowed their men to dig and the results generally merited contest prizes."

In too many cases, the judges said, editorials were written "to fill the allotted space. Some were obviously padded and said nothing new after the first few paragraphs. There is also a need for more editorials on local union issues, but then, this often takes courage."

The judges found photos and cartoons the weakest categories in the contest. The cartoon entries generally lacked imagination and artistic quality, most of the editorial cartoons were "cliches and at least one humorous attempt was tasteless."

The biggest flaw, according to the judges, was the lack of controversial letters to the editor.

"Although some papers had such columns, only one in the entire contest printed letters which argued with the party line. We believe that the establishment of a vigorous letters column would be one of the best ways for the labor press to destroy the argument that it is merely a vehicle for the establishment's views."

In addition to Spergel, the following Niemans were among those who judged the contest: William Hodding III, Nieman chairman, associate editor, *Delta Democrat-Times,* Greenville, Miss.; Jack Bass, governmental affairs reporter, *Columbia, (S.C.) State;* Robert A. Caro, reporter *Newsday,* Long Island, N.Y.; David E. Corbett, associate editor, *Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune;* Charles A. Ferguson, state capital correspondent, *New Orleans (La.) States & Item;* Robert H. Giles, editorial writer, *Akron (O.) Beacon Journal;* Donald D. Jackson, assistant editor, *Life Magazine;* Robert C. Maynard, reporter, *York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily;* Robert H. Metz, stock-market reporter, *New York Times;* David Miller, copy editor, New York *Herald Tribune;* James F. Montgomery, business editor, *Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution;* M. Wayne Woodlief, reporter, *Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Star;* Ralph Hancox, Canada, editorial writer, *Petersburg, Ontario, Examiner.*

For contest purposes, publications are divided into three groups. Publications of national and international unions are in Group A; those of state and local central bodies or with multi-local readership, in Group B; those of individual local unions in Group C.

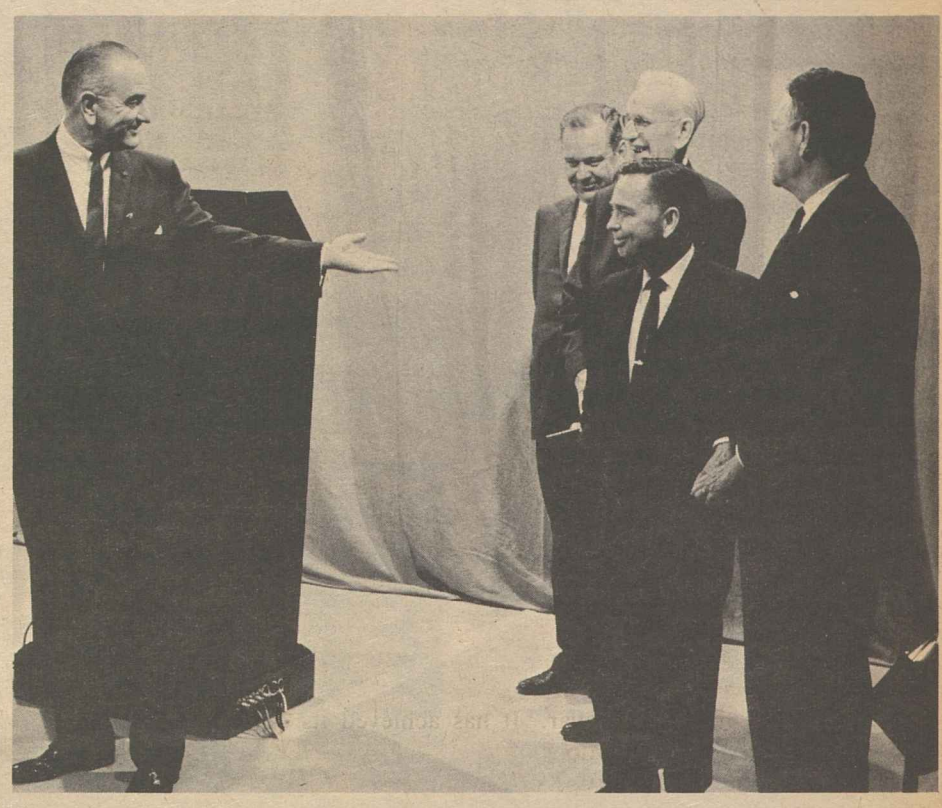
Awards are made for editorial excellence, best front page, best single editorial, best original cartoon, best feature article, best regular column, best original photograph, best community project. First place winners get plaques; others, certificates of merit or honorable mention.

## *All 19 Took Part*

The annual ILPA journalism awards contest has been judged since 1961 by the Nieman Fellows of Harvard University. The Fellows are young newspapermen (under 35), awarded a year's study at Harvard, at full salary, on the subject of their choice, in recognition by the Nieman Foundation of their ability and future promise.

Sometimes a panel of Nieman Fellows —five or more—judge the ILPA contest. This year all 19 took part. The choice is theirs. While the Niemans get a general briefing from the ILPA officers, they are otherwise on their own. The ILPA takes no part in the judging.

Since each year brings a new batch of Fellows to Harvard, what pleases a group one year may not appeal to their successors, but that's the way it goes.



**PRESIDENT JOHNSON introduces four Congressional leaders before addressing ILPA members at the White House. The four: House Speaker John W. McCormack (Mass.); Russell B. Long (La.), Assistant Senate Democratic Leader; Carl Albert (Okla.), House Majority Leader; Hale Boggs (La.), Assistant Leader. McCormack and Long reported briefly on their meeting with the President, and Secretary of Labor Wirtz, host to the editors, introduced them to LBJ.**

## *772 Entries By 73 Papers*

This year's ILPA journalism awards contest drew 772 entries from 73 papers. The 33 papers of internationals sent in 450; those of central bodies, 100; those of local unions, 222.

More than a third of the internationals entered the contest; only a seventh of the central body papers, and a fourth of the local union publications.

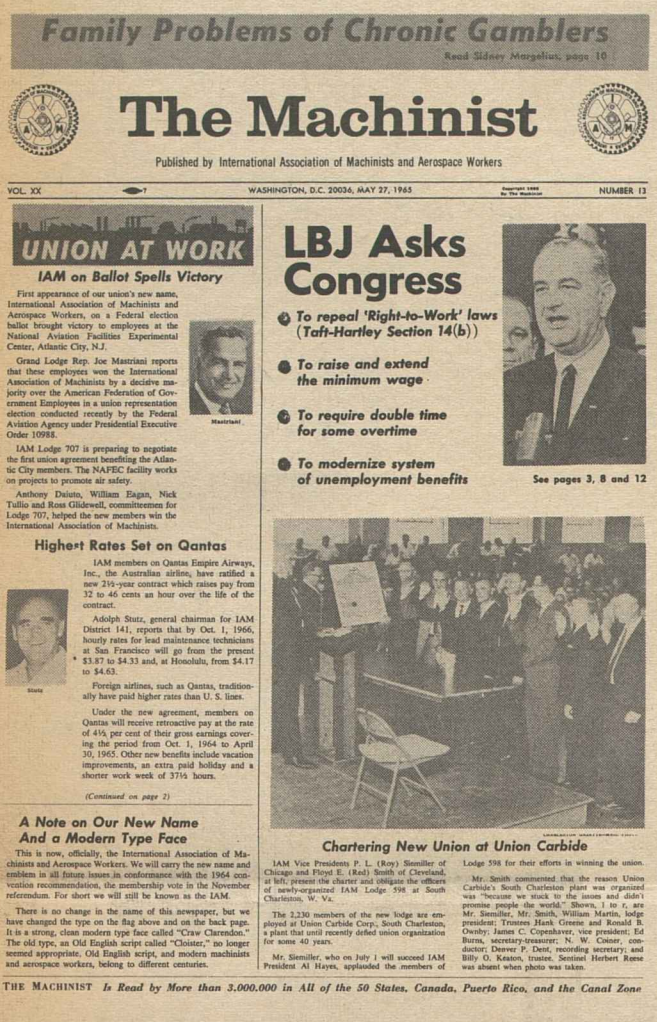
The 29 top awards, the 46 certificates of merit, and the 11 honorable mentions were won by 36 papers or magazines. Six of the top awards went to 15 papers, which also won 19 of the merit certificates and five honorable mentions. The 14 others which won top awards also gathered in 19 of the certificates of merit and five of the 11 honorable mentions.

Of the 772 entries, 164 were feature stories; 157 front page; editorial, 124; general excellence, 113; regular column, 64; photo, 57; cartoon, 53; community project, 8. (The last is open only to central bodies and local union publications.)

*This four-page special section of the AFL-CIO News has been prepared by the headquarters staff of the International Labor Press Association, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO. The space was made available by the AFL-CIO Department of Publications.*

**HIGHLIGHT of second day of the labor editors' conference was the speech of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, who found himself among old friends.**

# The Top Winners — Some Old, Some New



Family Problems of Chronic Gamblers
Read Sidney Margolius, page 10

The Machinist

Published by International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers

VOL. XX — WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036, MAY 27, 1965 — NUMBER 13

UNION AT WORK

IAM on Ballot Spells Victory

First appearance of our union's new name, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, on a Federal election ballot brought victory to employees at the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center, Atlantic City, N.J.

Grand Lodge Rep. Joe Mastriani reports that these employees won the International Association of Machinists by a decisive majority over the American Federation of Government Employees in a union representation election conducted recently by the Federal Aviation Agency under Presidential Executive Order 10988.

Mastriani

IAM Lodge 707 is preparing to negotiate the first union agreement benefiting the Atlantic City members. The NAFEC facility works on projects to promote air safety.

Anthony Daiuto, William Eagan, Nick Tullio and Ross Glidewell, committeemen for Lodge 707, helped the new members win the International Association of Machinists.

LBJ Asks Congress

- To repeal 'Right-to-Work' laws (Taft-Hartley Section 14(b))
- To raise and extend the minimum wage
- To require double time for some overtime
- To modernize system of unemployment benefits



See pages 3, 8 and 12

Highest Rates Set on Qantas



Stutz

IAM members on Qantas Empire Airways, Inc., the Australian airline, have ratified a new 2½-year contract which raises pay from 32 to 46 cents an hour over the life of the contract.

Adolph Stutz, general chairman for IAM District 141, reports that by Oct. 1, 1966, hourly rates for lead maintenance technicians at San Francisco will go from the present $3.87 to $4.33 and, at Honolulu, from $4.17 to $4.63.

Foreign airlines, such as Qantas, traditionally have paid higher rates than U. S. lines.

Under the new agreement, members on Qantas will receive retroactive pay at the rate of 4½ per cent of their gross earnings covering the period from Oct. 1, 1964 to April 30, 1965. Other new benefits include vacation improvements, an extra paid holiday and a shorter work week of 37½ hours.

(Continued on page 2)

A Note on Our New Name And a Modern Type Face

This is now, officially, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. We will carry the new name and emblem in all future issues in conformance with the 1964 convention recommendation, the membership vote in the November referendum. For short we will still be known as the IAM.

There is no change in the name of this newspaper, but we have changed the type on the flag above and on the back page. It is a strong, clean modern type face called "Craw Clarendon." The old type, an Old English script called "Cloister," no longer seemed appropriate. Old English script, and modern machinists and aerospace workers, belong to different centuries.



Chartering New Union at Union Carbide

IAM Vice Presidents P. L. (Roy) Siemiller of Chicago and Floyd E. (Red) Smith of Cleveland, at left, present the charter and obligate the officers of newly-organized IAM Lodge 598 at South Charleston, W. Va.

The 2,230 members of the new lodge are employed at Union Carbide Corp., South Charleston, a plant that until recently defied union organization for some 40 years.

Mr. Siemiller, who on July 1 will succeed IAM President Al Hayes, applauded the members of Lodge 598 for their efforts in winning the union.

Mr. Smith commented that the reason Union Carbide's South Charleston plant was organized was "because we stuck to the issues and didn't promise people the world." Shown, l to r, are Mr. Siemiller, Mr. Smith, William Martin, lodge president; Trustees Hank Greene and Ronald B. Ownby; James C. Copenhaver, vice president; Ed Burns, secretary-treasurer; N. W. Coiner, conductor; Denver P. Dent, recording secretary; and Billy O. Keaton, trustee. Sentinel Herbert Reese was absent when photo was taken.

THE MACHINIST *Is Read by More than 3,000,000 in All of the 50 States, Canada, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone*

**REPEAT PERFORMANCE.** ***The Machinist*** **again wins plaque for general excellence among international publications, newspaper format. "A consistently high standard of design, presentation and copy quality," said the judges, with front page "by far most outstanding" of all.**

FOR TOT CHRISTMAS CHEER a check for $100 from the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Newspaper Guild is presented by Michael Mastrulio, Guild president (right) to Firefighter Alvin Waldhillig of Engine Co. 44. Firefighter Waldhillig accepts on behalf of the Post-Firemen's Mile of Dimes Christmas Toy Fund. The Toy Fund annually provides new Christmas toys for neglected children. Donations may be mailed to the Post and Times-Star, 800 Broadway, or given to Firefighter representatives of the Toy Fund Committee.

Cincinnati's Labor Newspaper — Owned and published by the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Labor Council

THE CHRONICLE

Friday, November 26, 1965 — Seventy-Third Year. No. 48

Single Copy, 5c; $2.00 Per Year.

Q-C Job Upturn Still Needs More Action

The Cincinnati area movement to step up employment here and general job opportunities is being active but it still needs more steam to match job growth elsewhere in the nation. According to the latest statistics, Ohio employment rose 1 per cent in September over August and was 3 per cent higher than September one year ago. Cincinnati showed 2 per cent over the year. But Cincinnati was the tail end of the state dog of Ohio's eight largest cities. Canton, Columbus showed 6 per cent up; Akron, Youngstown were up 5 per cent; Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo were up 4 per cent.

These figures for this area are far from the drum-beating proportions indicated by a Cincinnati Chamber press release, saying "unemployment took a nose dive." When the area matches other Ohio urban centers, it will be ample time for sounding drums.

Chamber Fights Modernization Of Jobless Insurance

Programs launched by the U. S. Department of Labor, supported by the AFL-CIO and the Johnson administration, to modernize and mend the ripped seams in the Unemployment Compensation system after 30 years of atrophy, is being bitterly opposed by the national Chamber of Commerce. The lead in hostility to making the system better suited to 1965 problems in economic stability is taken by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce. The Ohio Chamber seems to consider their hostility as a matter bolstering their pride. The Ohio CC News Bulletin for November gives a rundown of their complete and unreconcilable war against proposed federal regulations to make the jobless insurance set-up work more efficiently for community stability.

The Chamber news item says:

"Aroused business, concerned over the Administration's proposal to federalize state unemployment compensation systems, is moving forward on two major fronts after many months of intense Ohio Chamber of Commerce activity.

• Ohio U. C. specialists are playing leadership roles in a series of Washington strategy conferences, the latest held October 29.

• Meanwhile, as the first session of the Congress adjourned, Ohio businessmen are carrying facts developed by the Chamber to Congressmen at home, showing clearly how the proposal, H. R. 8282, would affect their own businesses.

"With the first alert sounded in early 1965, a series of OCC bulletins and meetings followed as hearings before the Ways and Means Committee were scheduled for August. In preparation for its major leadership role in these hearings, the Ohio Chamber took an extensive survey among member firms to try to get some estimate of the costs.

"The Washington strategy conferences and the work at home followed the hearings. Leadership at the last Washington conference was essentially the same as at an earlier meeting sponsored by the Ohio Chamber. Automobile, steel, glass, rubber, aerospace and shipping enterprises were represented.

"The intense interest in the Washington conferences, plus the numerous personal contacts with Congressmen supplemented by staff field work, dramatize the aroused business community attitude in opposition to the proposed Federal take-over."

HOLD TO THE LIFELINE!

STRUGGLE grows tougher for labor to keep wage-earner income and pay rates in equitable parity with increases in manpower productivity. See lead editorial on page six.

Anti-Labor Forces Gird To KO Labor Friends

Labor across the country, and in particular the Cincinnati area labor movement, is going to be forced into rallying tough defensive preparations if they are going to stand up against a fiercely generaled and heavily mortared and cross-fired attack against representation in Congress by Congressmen friendly to labor.

A right wing conservative attack, funded by segments of business and industry that want to torpedo labor gains, aimed at knocking off all of the 51 new Congressional friends of labor is already in the making.

For Cincinnati labor such an attack as friends of labor and the plain citizenry means attacks on Ohio freshmen Congressmen Jack Gilligan, Robert Sweeney and Rodney Love (of Dayton and Hamilton). The break-throughs won in the first session of the 89th Congress for the plain American people have infuriated the more shallow thinking elements of selfish corporate power as well as the bitter right wing. These groups are out to lift the pin ball machines back to their way of shooting.

In addition to long range planning for the 1966 elections, the anti-labor alliances are gunning for an obstructionist score in the final session of the 89th Congress next year.

Between now and January 10, when the second session of the 89th Congress opens, anti-labor forces will be shaping their campaign to block repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b) and other measures of direct interest to the labor movement.

A survey by Press Associates, Inc., shows that the Senate filibuster, led by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, that blocked consideration of 14(b) repeal, has given anti-labor groups new encouragement. With the exception of one group, no major industries such as auto, aircraft, steel or textile threw their support to repeal. The anti-labor groups are now going all out to enlist their backing and secure a solid front against a new repeal move in the new session.

The anti-union forces also recognize that the trade union movement will engage in a strong push for four proposals: repeal of 14(b), higher minimum wages, modernization of jobless pay and situs picketing.

Their plan is to try to enlist big business in a package deal, a strong, well-financed coalition to oppose all four. They reason that even firms which have found that union shop provisions in contracts are not objectionable would join the coalition because of their interest in opposing at least one of the other three measures.

The National Association of Manufacturers co-sponsored, along with other business groups, a National Conference on Unemployment Compensation in Washington recently.

A number of state and industry unemployment compensation experts recommended amendments to save employers' money by holding down benefits to the jobless, stepping up the experience rating, increasing both Federal and State rates, and the like.

Peace Corps Member Reports

John Bruning, former CHRONICLE staff writer and photographer, Peace Corps volunteer, reports in this issue from the South American Peace Corps field in Ecuador. One of the many Cincinnati area trade unionists who responded to the appeals of President John F. Kennedy for aid in bringing America's helping hand personally to the world's troubled and undal-developed people, Bruning in his feature report (which will appear in two parts) brings us an inside view in words and photographs of the workings of Peace Corps personnel on the downside of the world. (See pages 6 and 7.)

HAPPINESS IS two rolls of bread and a bowl full of milk. This tiny tot is one of 200 children of Guapulo in Quito, Ecuador, who received a banana, bread and milk as the most delectable part of each day's program of a four-week vacation school. Former CHRONICLE staffman and Peace Corps Volunteer John Bruning, now serving in Quito, was co-director of the vacation school. Read his special report in THE CHRONICLE on page 6.

CHECK INSIDE . . . .

*Meetings and Election Notices of Local Unions*.....page 2
*How 20 Years of Log Jam and Stalemate Ended*.....page 3
*See Big Question on State Reapportionment*.....page 3
*Gilligan Testimonial Will Be High on Labor Schedules*
*Because of Outstanding Voting Record in Congress*..page 5
*Cruikshank, Buckeye Unionist, Announces Retirement*..page 5

THE UNITED Teacher — Vol. 7 / No. 3 — OCTOBER 8, 1965

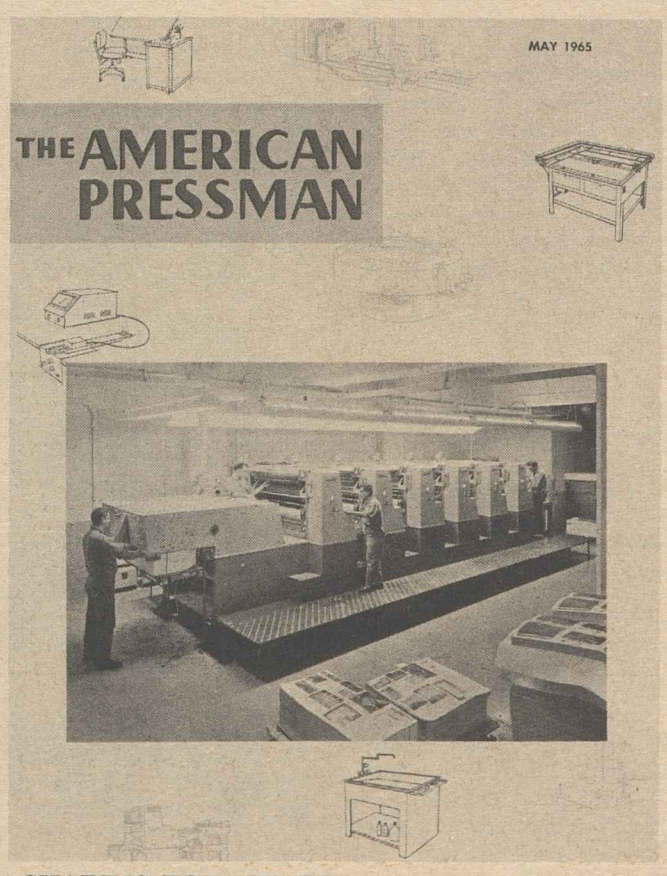
The United Federation of Teachers • Local 2 / American Federation of Teachers • AFL-CIO

THOUSANDS JOINING UFT

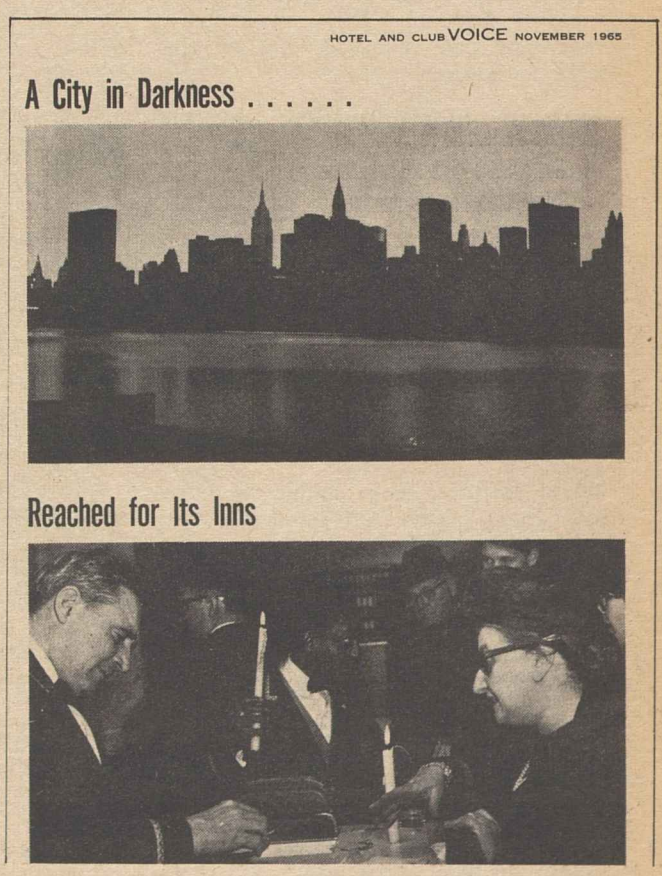
**TOPS AMONG central body publications, *The Chronicle* of Cincinnati "uses a tabloid format imaginatively with emphasis throughout the paper on a few well written, well played stories," the judges said. "Several issues using graphs and drawings were particularly effective."**

**BEST OF LOCAL publications, *United Teacher*, New York City, "in addition to professional writing and editing, displays an unusual degree of social consciousness by providing forums on issues of national and local importance." Letters to the editor show "honest dissent."**

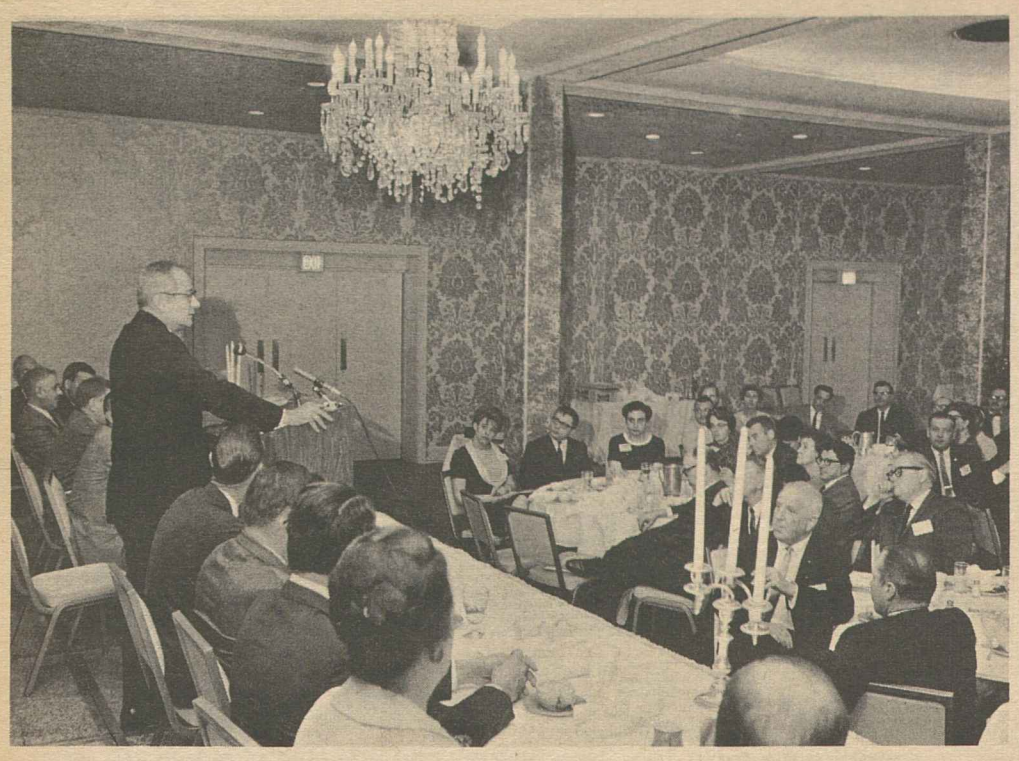
**ANOTHER REPEAT for *Graphic Arts Unionist*, whose "comprehensive section devoted to longer pieces and combining news and commentary on events significantly affecting general membership is testimony to editorial care taken in its assembly. Poise and balance."**




**SHARING TOP AWARD in magazine field, *The American Pressman* is "a superbly produced magazine which draws general trade interest, has a consistently high standard of technical articles, a highly literate content" and "most competent and attractive appearance."**




**UNIFORMLY SUPERIOR in content, *Hotel and Club Voice*, New York City, has a staff "alert to the needs of the union's membership. Articles are well written and cover a wide range of interests." Particular pat on the back for large number of pages in Spanish language.**



**SECRETARY OF LABOR WIRTZ** at the luncheon the first day of the two-day labor editors' conference he had called in Washington. The luncheon speaker was Robert Fleming, Assistant Press Secretary at the White House. Mr. Wirtz was host to the editors' conference in 1964 when the editors were White House guests.

**FIVE TIMES** Ted Ogar (second from left) walked up to the platform to collect for the *Michigan AFL-CIO News* plaques for editorial and community project, and certicates for editorial excellence, front page and regular column. From left, Nieman Wayne Woodlief, Ogar, Nieman Howard Spergel and that man Fiester. Ogar is an ILPA veep.

**GENERAL EXCELLENCE** award went to Robert H. Fox, editor, *Cincinnati Chronicle*, shown with Nieman Wayne Woodlief, of the *Norfolk Star Ledger*. Fox also collected a plaque for best column, and certificates for editorial, feature and photograph.

**FOUR PLAQUES**, for general excellence, front page, feature, and photo were won by *Hotel & Club Voice*. Accepting is Patricia Horan, the editor, shown with Bob Maynard, of the York, Pa., *Gazette & Daily*. Maynard was one of the four Nieman judges who attended the ILPA Journalism awards banquet and addressed the editors earlier in the day.

**BEST OF BEARDS.** Ellis Baker (right) editor of *The Guild Reporter*, receiving a certificate of merit for a cartoon, from Ralph Hancox, editorial writer for the *Peterborough Star* of Ontario. The Canadian, one of the Niemans, helped present the awards.

**SPECIAL AWARD** of ILPA Executive Council went to *Labor*, as "one of the great union newspapers of the nation." From left, Ruben Levin, editor of *Labor*; ILPA Vice President Marie Downey, of the *Electrical Workers Journal*; Gordon Cole, of *The Machinist*, and first president of ILPA; Richard C. Howard, a former ILPA president, and secretary-treasurer of the organization that publishes *Labor*, voice of the standard railway labor organizations.

**FOUR CALIFORNIANS** with their trophies. From left, Buck Harris, *Screen Actor*, a merit certificate for editorial excellence; Fran O'Neal, *Voice of 770*, merit certificate for editorial excellence, two for regular column; Don Harris, *Los Angeles Citizen*, and an ILPA veep, plaque for best photograph, merit certificates for editorial excellence and front page, honorable mention for feature; Don Morris, of *Overture*, a plaque for best editorial.

# A Better Labor Press Is The Goal of ILPA

The International Labor Press Association, formed in 1956, is an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, with almost 400 member publications.

"The officers of ILPA work in close cooperation with my office," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in a letter to presidents of AFL-CIO affiliates. "Their efforts to assist member publications and insure adherence to ethical standards are in complete conformity with AFL-CIO policy."

The ILPA was formed to improve the quality and effectiveness of the labor press, help establish new publications and protect the legitimate labor press by fighting corrupt imitators. It has succeeded in helping put out of business many racket publications trading on the good name of the labor movement.

Recognition has mounted with the years. President Meany is now a traditional speaker at ILPA conventions. The Labor Department stages a two-day conference every other year, addressed by top government officials. The 1963 conference included a meeting with President Kennedy and a reception at the White House; the 1964 conference included an address by President Johnson at the White House and a press conference, first such conference ever held by a president. The 1966 conference included a White House meeting with an address by President Johnson, followed by a White House reception.

Increasingly, the Federal Trade Commission, the Better Business Bureau and district attorneys lean on the ILPA for its data on racket publications.

More and more various unions, in their regional conferences, lean on ILPA publications as an educational aide. The ILPA *Press Relations Guide* has gone through many printings, and more than 50,000 copies have been distributed. The calls come not only from American unions, but from those abroad. In its field, the *Guide* is an international best seller. Other ILPA publications are also in brisk demand.

Biennial conventions are planned around workshop sessions led by authorities on writing, readership, layout, makeup and effective use of photos and other illustrations.

An annual labor press journalism awards contest is judged by the Nieman Fellows of Harvard University, young newspapermen awarded a year's study at Harvard in recognition of their work.

State and regional conferences, especially valuable to editors of smaller papers, are held yearly, usually in cooperation with a university.

The ILPA office keeps a sharp eye on legislation and regulations affecting the labor press.

The ILPA *Reporter,* a monthly newsletter, is a clearing house for information and ideas. A labor press directory is issued biennially. (The demand is constant, and rises especially in an election year.)

The 145 local union publications constitute the largest single group of the 397 members of ILPA. Next come the 110 publications of central bodies, followed by the 102 publications of international and national unions. (These are present figures; there has been a steady annual increase.)

The AFL-CIO accounts for two publications, its department publications for seven and the Canadian Labour Congress for one.

There are nine Canadian local publications, eight regional associations and 15 associate members.

Of the more than 30 international or national unions not represented, most are too small to have publications.

**GLORY ENOUGH for all. The staff that puts out *The Machinist* and collects all those ILPA awards, poses with Gordon Cole, the chief (holding one of the plaques the paper won). From left, Henry Lowenstern, Ed Murphy, Mrs. Jane Stokes, Ralph Hancox (one of the Nieman judges), Robert Kolaski, Cole, Richard Calistri, Eileen Espey and Dean Ruth, an ILPA vice president. Richard F. Richardson, the cartoonist, was at an even happier event—the arrival of a baby in his home.**

**CONSUMER GUARDIAN Esther Peterson is introduced by John Leslie, press secretary of the Department of Labor. Mrs. Peterson's official titles are Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor Standards, and Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs.**

**ROBERT C. WEAVER, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, addressing the labor editors' conference. That's Ray Davidson, ILPA president, seated.**

**CANCEL BNA service, was the plea of Urcel Daniel (at mike) as many unions already have done, because the Newspaper Guild is on strike against a near-sighted management that refuses to grant a union shop. Seated, Henry Santiestevan, who introduced Miss Daniel as a former colleague on the west coast, and who also scored in the journalism awards contest as editor of the *IUD Agenda*, and Kenneth Fiester, ILPA secretary-treasurer, and a strike veteran himself.**


## ONE-PARTY PRESS?

It sure is—the commercial press, we mean. It's a one-party press, all right, and we aren't talking about Democrats and Republicans.

Any time the Democrats think they've got a complaint about the press, they ought to take a look at the labor movement and count their blessings.

The papers that loved Jack Kennedy then and love Lyndon Johnson now just can't stand trade unions. It's easy enough to understand. The people who own the press—and the TV and radio—are employers. They bargain with unions. They KNOW unions are mean, unreasonable and obstinate, because their own unions won't let them have their own way.

It's pretty hopeless to expect editorial support from these folks. Some papers (out of conscience) and more TV-radio stations (by law) give unions a fair shake on news. Opinion is another matter.

So is it hopeless? Not at all. There is another press—the labor press—to provide at least a partial balance. It is already doing well; it could do better with greater understanding and support from the labor movement.

We need more labor papers, and especially more **good** labor papers. We need more local and community papers. If you don't know how to start, there's a place to ask. Write to:

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS ASSOCIATION, AFL-CIO**
**815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006**

930

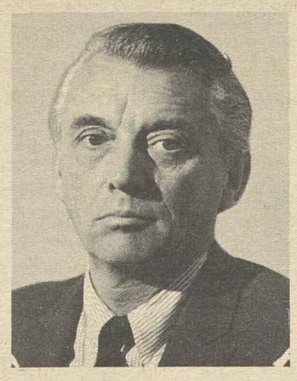
***Morgan Says:***

# Flexibility of Teacher Corps Offers Hope to Poor Schools

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**RICHES ARE NOT** necessarily equated with perfection but surely the richest nation in the world can do better than this: there are at least 5 million children across this opulent land trapped in the crevices of poverty, either in city slums or the gritty areas of want out in the countryside.



Morgan

Their parents were caught there too, and in all likelihood, their grandparents. They have been imprisoned in what sociologists call the "poverty cycle." It may be too late for the older folks to break out of it in terms of "bettering themselves," of moving steadily upward on the economic scale. The war on poverty may get some relief to them eventually, their health needs may be dealt with more satisfactorily as medicare and other programs expand; their lives may even be thinly embellished with some adult education project. But if emphasis has to be divided, then the potential assets the nation must concentrate on are the children.

These 5 million with a heritage of poverty will only grow up to turn over this same barren bequest to another generation if they stay in the cycle. But there is hope for them to escape: education. It is a narrow hope at best, because so much time has been lost and the problem is so big. But nothing should be ruled out as impossible in this space age.

**If we can land a man on the moon, as we will, the Great Society ought to be able to land an under-privileged child on his feet. The chances are brightened by the fact that many federal programs now have a kind of interlocking action. In the Office of Economic Opportunity's community action battle plans, Operation Head Start has not only demonstrated what can be done to get children on their way up by concentrating on the kindergarten age, but it has revealed the need for parental training in the care and feeding of these boys and girls.**

Operation Upward Bound is concentrating on salvaging the educational potential of high school youngsters, converting them into college material instead of leaving them on a growing dump heap of drop-outs. Now this effort is about to be fortified by the deployment of new troops, the National Teacher Corps.

Pres. Johnson formally proposed this unit nearly a year ago. He jostled Congress into creating it last session, but the action was meaningless because the legislators thoughtfully refused to appropriate a penny in funds. The atmosphere has been a little improved in this session and now the Corps is about to come into existence on a sort of cadre basis with a congressional OK for a $9.5 million budget. This is supposed to be enough to send about 1,700 Corpsmen (and women) into poverty areas, but the experts estimate at least 10,000 volunteers are needed over the next three years, calling for some $60 million in operating funds.

**PART OF THE** difficulty is due to a kind of reflex "states' rights" resistance and local fears that a long federal arm will reach out and "control" public education. The Administration is trying to counter that with the explanation that the recruits will be paid the going teacher salary in the areas where they serve (ironically already too low in most places); they will be under the authority of local—not federal—officials and they will supplement—not supplant—local teachers.

**In the slums and rural depressed areas, the poverty cycle and the teacher shortage are interrelated. Poor schools, most of all, need more teachers. But poor schools, least of all, can offer facilities and salaries to attract teachers. Result: an aggravated shortage and the teachers working often are not up to the terrific and peculiar educational challenges posed by poverty-stricken neighborhoods.**

It is hoped the Teacher Corps can break this revolving impasse by augmenting experienced teachers with specially trained college graduates who need not possess degrees in education. The Corps will provide such training plus special emphasis on the approach to problems of the poor. Furthermore volunteers will spend only half their time teaching. For the other half they can pursue —at government expense—a master's degree in any field they wish; it doesn't need to be teaching.

It may be this flexibility, it may be the tapping of little human reservoirs of adventurous dedication and good will as the response to the Peace Corps demonstrated, it may be a combination of both; in any event applications for the National Teacher Corps are reportedly surging in at more than 600 a day.

Let's hope that this impressive response will act as a kind of lobby in itself, pressuring Congress to provide adequate funds for this venture before it is too late and everybody's rising expectations are dashed in disappointment.

***End to Tax Credit Urged:***

# Corporate Profits Boom Held Main Threat to U.S. Economy

**BOOMING CORPORATE** profits and resulting heavy outlays for new plant and equipment pose the greatest threats of inflation in the economy today, an AFL-CIO economist has declared.

Pointing out that corporate profits have been on a steep and steady rise over the last five years, Irving Beller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said that the capital goods sector of the economy "is showing signs of inflationary pressure."

By contrast, Beller said, "the consumer sector," which reflects the income of workers, shows "very few signs of such inflationary pressures."

**He noted that while "the share of corporate income going to profits, even after five years of expansion, continues to go higher and higher . . . the share going to wages and labor compensation in general has been going down." His statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.**

Beller urged that the 7 percent tax credit presently allowed corporations for capital expenditures be removed to avoid creation of "productive capacity that will not be used—capacity that will eventually lie idle."

**"I DON'T THINK** that this had any justification when it was originally introduced in 1962," he said, adding that even without that special tax break, there would have been "enormous increases in capital expenditures as a result of the healthy economic growth" that has taken place in recent years.

**Beller said that the investment tax credit is currently boosting annual corporate profits by "about $1.5 billion."**

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network, were Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times' Washington bureau and Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**THE CALIFORNIA** Republican primary on June 7, in which the political future of TV actor Ronald Reagan is at stake, should reveal something about the current strength of the GOP's right wing in that turbulent state.

Reagan, who is opposed for nomination for governor by former Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, has run a campaign reminiscent of that other movie star, George Murphy, two years ago. And Murphy was elected to the Senate.

**Everybody knows that Reagan was a principal fund-raiser in 1964 for the right-winger's hero, former Sen. Barry Goldwater. But he has carefully backed away from letting his campaign managers be the same ones Goldwater used in the state and carefully avoided attacks on social security, the federal income tax and a few other Goldwater targets.**

Such are the subtleties of California politics that the public opinion surveys have shown Reagan ahead of Christopher for the GOP nomination—but lagging far behind when it comes to the next question, as to which might have the better chance against incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in the general election.

A significant fact is that Reagan, while backing away from too close an identification with Goldwater, nevertheless can't help talking on many issues like the former Arizona senator.

He is against open-occupancy housing legislation, he acknowledged to a Negro audience, because he sees it as a threat to "freedom." He was against the Voting Rights Act passed last year. He is against "crime in the streets." He is opposed to the urban renewal program. He is in favor of introducing Mexican nationals, again, as workers on California's factory farms.

**Gov. Brown's state unemployment insurance system, he says, has been turned into "prepaid vacations for a segment of our society which has made this a way of life." On school consolidation—surely a proper subject for state leadership—he's against it unless the consolidation is approved by vote of the people of the districts involved.**

Reagan will unquestionably get the votes of those who in 1964 gave Goldwater a narrow but decisive victory in the GOP presidential primary over Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York. The principal support for Christopher comes from the elements that have long been affiliated with the moderate Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel. As for the rest of California's Republican voters—who knows?

* * *

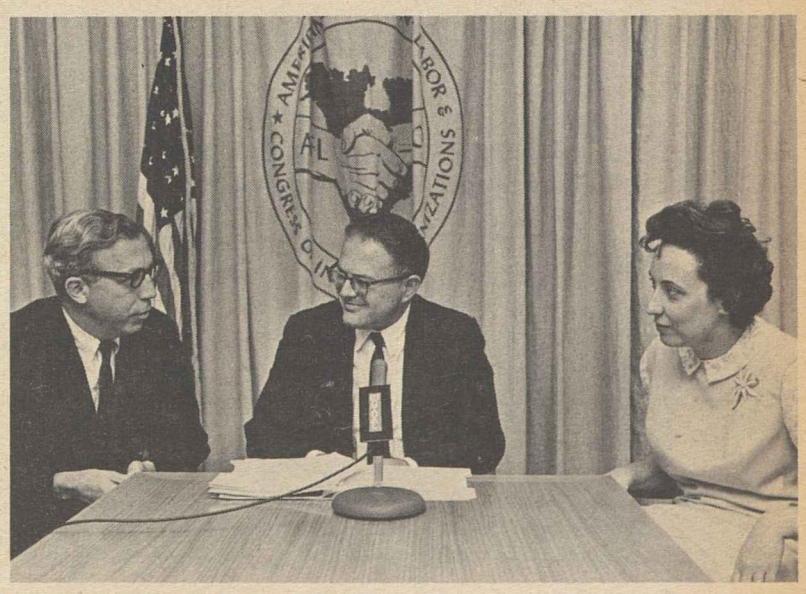
**THE ELECTION** news from Alabama, uniformly discouraging at the time of the first Democratic primary May 3, remained discouraging following the May 31 run-off primary.

Candidates for statewide office backed by the (white) Citizens Council were victorious. Two state senators who helped filibuster to death a proposed constitutional change to allow Gov. George C. Wallace to run for a second successive term were defeated.

There was one bright spot. The Dallas County (Selma) Democratic Committee, under the gun of a federal court, officially certified the nomination of Wilson Baker for sheriff over incumbent James G. Clark. There had been a dispute about counting the ballots in several boxes left unguarded overnight.

**It was Clark's mounted "possemen" who pursued and whipped fleeing Negroes across the fields when the first abortive Selma-to-Montgomery demonstration march was attempted last year. Even after the sheriff was enjoined from interference with the later successful march, he stood at the roadblocks as the marchers passed them sporting in his lapel the white button bearing the single word, "Never."**

Baker, at that time head of Selma's municipal police, gave full protection to orderly demonstrations permitted under court order. Moreover, he could not have defeated Clark merely by Negro "bloc voting" against white "bloc voting"; the races are almost evenly divided in Dallas County. A substantial number of white voters must have cast their ballots against Jim Clark.




**TODAY'S GREATEST** inflation threats are booming corporate profits and resulting heavy outlays for plant and equipment, AFL-CIO Economist Irving Beller (center) told Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public service interview aired over the Mutual radio network.

# House Rollcalls on Minimum Wage

*There were three key votes in the House on the bill to increase the minimum wage and extend its coverage.*

**Column I** *is the rollcall rejecting an amendment which would have denied coverage to 1.6 million persons, primarily retail employes. On this vote, 186 Democrats and 14 Republicans supported labor's position by opposing the amendment; 111 Republicans and 84 Democrats voted to reduce coverage.*

**Column II** *is the vote by which the House delayed for an additional year the second-step increase in the minimum wage to $1.60 an hour. Voting for the delay and against labor's position were 110 Republicans and 85 Democrats. Voting against the delay were 178 Democrats and 16 Republicans.*

**Column III** *shows the defeat of a labor-opposed motion to send the bill back to committee to eliminate coverage of farm workers and to weaken overtime coverage of processing workers. Voting against recommittal were 195 Democrats and 37 Republicans; for recommittal were 90 Republicans and 77 Democrats.*

*"Right" votes on labor's scoreboard are indicated by the letter "R" while "Wrong" votes are designated "W." Other symbols: A—Absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.*

| | I | II | III |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | | |
| 1. Edwards (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Dickinson (R) | W | PW | W |
| 3. Andrews, Geo. (D) | W | W | W |
| 4. Andrews, Glenn (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Selden (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Buchanan (R) | W | W | W |
| 7. Martin (R) | A | A | A |
| 8. Jones (D) | R | W | W |
| **ALASKA** | | | |
| AL Rivers (D) | R | R | R |
| **ARIZONA** | | | |
| 1. Rhodes (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Udall (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Senner (D) | R | R | R |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | |
| 1. Gathings (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Mills (D) | R | W | W |
| 3. Trimble (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. (Vacancy) | | | |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | |
| 1. Clausen (R) | W | W | R |
| 2. Johnson (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Moss (D) | PR | PR | A |
| 4. Leggett (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Burton (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Mailliard (R) | R | R | R |
| 7. Cohelan (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Miller (D) | PR | PR | PR |
| 9. Edwards (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Gubser (R) | W | W | R |
| 11. Younger (R) | W | W | R |
| 12. Talcott (R) | W | W | R |
| 13. Teague (R) | W | W | R |
| 14. (Vacancy) | | | |
| 15. McFall (D) | R | R | R |
| 16. Sisk (D) | R | R | R |
| 18. Hagen (D) | R | R | R |
| 33. Dyal (D) | R | R | R |
| 34. Hanna (D) | A | PR | A |
| 35. Utt (R) | W | W | W |
| 36. Wilson, Bob (R) | W | W | W |
| 37. Van Deerlin (D) | R | R | R |
| 38. Tunney (D) | R | R | R |
| **Los Angeles County** | | | |
| 17. King (D) | R | R | R |
| 19. Holifield (D) | R | R | R |
| 20. Smith (R) | PW | PW | PW |
| 21. Hawkins (D) | R | R | R |
| 22. Corman (D) | A | A | A |
| 23. Clawson (R) | A | A | A |
| 24. Lipscomb (R) | W | W | W |
| 25. Cameron (D) | R | R | R |
| 26. Rees (D) | R | R | R |
| 27. Reinecke (R) | W | W | R |
| 28. Bell (R) | R | R | R |
| 29. Brown (D) | R | R | R |
| 30. Roybal (D) | R | R | R |
| 31. Wilson, Charles (D) | PR | A | A |
| 32. Hosmer (R) | W | W | W |
| **COLORADO** | | | |
| 1. Rogers (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. McVicker (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Evans (D) | PR | PR | PR |
| 4. Aspinall (D) | W | W | R |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | |
| 1. Daddario (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. St. Onge (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Giaimo (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Irwin (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Monagan (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Grabowski (D) | R | R | R |
| **DELAWARE** | | | |
| AL McDowell (D) | R | R | R |
| **FLORIDA** | | | |
| 1. Sikes (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Bennett (D) | W | W | R |
| 3. Pepper (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Fascell (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Herlong (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Rogers (D) | W | W | W |
| 7. Haley (D) | W | W | W |
| 8. Matthews (D) | W | W | W |
| 9. Fuqua (D) | W | W | W |
| 10. Gibbons (D) | R | R | R |
| 11. Gurney (R) | W | W | W |
| 12. Cramer (R) | W | W | W |
| **GEORGIA** | | | |
| 1. Hagan (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. O'Neal (D) | W | W | W |
| 3. Callaway (R) | W | W | W |
| 4. Mackay (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Weltner (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Flynt (D) | W | W | W |
| 7. Davis (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Tuten (D) | R | W | W |
| 9. Landrum (D) | R | W | W |
| 10. Stephens (D) | W | W | W |
| **HAWAII** | | | |
| AL Matsunaga (D) | R | R | R |
| AL Mink (D) | R | R | R |
| **IDAHO** | | | |
| 1. White (D) | W | W | R |
| 2. Hansen (R) | PW | PW | PW |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | |
| 12. McClory (R) | W | W | W |
| 14. Erlenborn (R) | PW | A | A |
| 15. Reid (R) | PW | A | A |
| 16. Anderson (R) | W | W | W |
| 17. Arends (R) | W | W | W |
| 18. Michel (R) | W | W | W |
| 19. Schisler (D) | R | R | R |
| 20. Findley (R) | W | W | W |
| 21. Gray (D) | R | R | R |
| 22. Springer (R) | W | W | W |
| 23. Shipley (D) | R | R | R |
| 24. Price (D) | R | R | R |
| **Chicago—Cook County** | | | |
| 1. Dawson (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. O'Hara (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Murphy (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Derwinski (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Kluczynski (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Ronan (D) | R | R | R |
| 7. Annunzio (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Rostenkowski (D) | R | R | A |
| 9. Yates (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Collier (R) | W | W | R |
| 11. Pucinski (D) | R | R | R |
| 13. Rumsfeld (R) | W | W | W |
| **INDIANA** | | | |
| 1. Madden (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Halleck (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Brademas (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Adair (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Roush (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Roudebush (R) | W | W | W |
| 7. Bray (R) | W | W | W |
| 8. Denton (D) | R | R | R |
| 9. Hamilton (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Harvey (R) | W | W | W |
| 11. Jacobs (D) | R | R | R |
| **IOWA** | | | |
| 1. Schmidhauser (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Culver (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Gross (R) | W | W | W |
| 4. Bandstra (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Smith (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Greigg (D) | R | W | R |
| 7. Hansen (D) | A | PW | A |
| **KANSAS** | | | |
| 1. Dole (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Mize (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Ellsworth (R) | W | W | R |
| 4. Shriver (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Skubitz (R) | W | W | W |
| **KENTUCKY** | | | |
| 1. Stubblefield (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Natcher (D) | W | W | W |
| 3. Farnsley (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Chelf (D) | W | W | W |
| 5. Carter (R) | W | W | W |
| 6. Watts (D) | W | W | W |
| 7. Perkins (D) | R | R | R |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | |
| 1. Hebert (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Boggs (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Willis (D) | A | A | A |
| 4. Waggonner (D) | W | W | W |
| 5. Passman (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Morrison (D) | W | R | W |
| 7. Edwards (D) | W | R | W |
| 8. Long (D) | W | W | W |
| **MAINE** | | | |
| 1. Tupper (R) | R | R | R |
| 2. Hathaway (D) | R | R | R |
| **MARYLAND** | | | |
| AL Sickles (D) | R | R | R |
| 1. Morton (R) | PW | PW | PW |
| 2. Long (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Garmatz (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Fallon (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Machen (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Mathias (R) | W | W | W |
| 7. Friedel (D) | R | R | R |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | |
| 1. Conte (R) | PR | R | R |
| 2. Boland (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Philbin (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Donohue (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Morse (R) | W | R | R |
| 6. Bates (R) | W | W | R |
| 7. Macdonald (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. O'Neill (D) | R | R | R |
| 9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) | | | NV |
| 10. Martin (R) | A | A | A |
| 11. Burke (D) | R | R | R |
| 12. Keith (R) | W | W | R |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | |
| 2. Vivian (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Todd (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Hutchinson (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Ford, Gerald (R) | W | W | W |
| 6. Chamberlain (R) | W | W | W |
| 7. Mackie (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Harvey (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. (Vacancy) | | | |
| 10. Cederberg (R) | W | W | W |
| 11. Clevenger (D) | R | R | R |
| 12. O'Hara (D) | R | R | R |
| 18. Broomfield (R) | W | W | R |
| 19. Farnum (D) | R | R | R |
| **Metropolitan Detroit** | | | |
| 1. Conyers (D) | R | R | R |
| 13. Diggs (D) | R | R | R |
| 14. Nedzi (D) | R | R | R |
| 15. Ford, Wm. (D) | R | R | R |
| 16. Dingell (D) | R | R | R |
| 17. Griffiths (D) | R | R | R |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | |
| 1. Quie (R) | W | W | R |
| 2. Nelsen (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. MacGregor (R) | A | A | A |
| 4. Karth (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Fraser (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Olson (D) | W | W | F |
| 7. Langen (R) | W | W | W |
| 8. Blatnik (D) | R | R | R |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | |
| 1. Abernethy (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Whitten (D) | W | W | W |
| 3. Williams (D) | A | A | A |
| 4. Walker (R) | PW | PW | PW |
| 5. Colmer (D) | A | A | A |
| **MISSOURI** | | | |
| 1. Karsten (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Curtis (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Sullivan (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Randall (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Bolling (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Hull (D) | W | W | R |
| 7. Hall (R) | W | W | W |
| 8. Ichord (D) | W | W | R |
| 9. Hungate (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Jones (D) | W | W | W |
| **MONTANA** | | | |
| 1. Olsen (D) | R | W | W |
| 2. Battin (R) | W | W | W |
| **NEBRASKA** | | | |
| 1. Callan (D) | W | W | R |
| 2. Cunningham (R) | R | W | W |
| 3. Martin (R) | W | W | W |
| **NEVADA** | | | |
| AL Baring (D) | W | W | W |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | |
| 1. Huot (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Cleveland (R) | W | W | W |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | |
| 1. Cahill (R) | R | R | R |
| 2. McGrath (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Howard (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Thompson (D) | PR | PR | A |
| 5. Frelinghuysen (R) | W | W | W |
| 6. Dwyer (R) | R | R | R |
| 7. Widnall (R) | W | W | R |
| 8. Joelson (D) | R | R | R |
| 9. Helstoski (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Rodino (D) | R | R | R |
| 11. Minish (D) | R | R | R |
| 12. Krebs (D) | R | R | R |
| 13. Gallagher (D) | R | R | R |
| 14. Daniels (D) | R | R | R |
| 15. Patten (D) | R | R | R |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | |
| AL Morris (D) | W | W | R |
| AL Walker (D) | W | W | R |
| **NEW YORK** | | | |
| 1. Pike (D) | R | W | R |
| 2. Grover (R) | W | W | R |
| 3. Wolff (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Wydler (R) | W | R | R |
| 5. Tenzer | A | R | R |
| 25. Ottinger (D) | PW | R | R |
| 26. Reid (R) | W | R | R |
| 27. Dow (D) | R | R | R |
| 28. Resnick (D) | R | R | R |
| 29. O'Brien (D) | R | R | R |
| 30. King (R) | W | W | W |
| 31. McEwen (R) | W | W | W |
| 32. Pirnie (R) | W | W | W |
| 33. Robison (R) | W | W | W |
| 34. Hanley (D) | R | R | R |
| 35. Stratton (D) | W | R | W |
| 36. Horton (R) | W | R | R |
| 37. Conable (R) | W | W | W |
| 38. Goodell (R) | W | W | W |
| 39. McCarthy (D) | R | R | R |
| 40. Smith (R) | W | W | W |
| 41. Dulski (D) | R | R | R |
| **New York City** | | | |
| 6. Halpern (R) | R | R | R |
| 7. Addabbo (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Rosenthal (D) | R | R | R |
| 9. Delaney (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Celler (D) | R | R | R |
| 11. Keogh (D) | R | R | R |
| 12. Kelly (D) | R | R | R |
| 13. Multer (D) | R | R | R |
| 14. Rooney (R) | PR | PR | PR |
| 15. Carey (D) | R | R | R |
| 16. Murphy (D) | R | R | R |
| 17. Kupferman (R) | W | R | R |
| 18. Powell (D) | R | R | R |
| 19. Farbstein (D) | R | R | R |
| 20. Ryan (D) | R | R | R |
| 21. Scheuer (D) | R | R | R |
| 22. Gilbert (D) | PR | PR | PR |
| 23. Bingham (D) | R | R | R |
| 24. Fino (R) | R | R | R |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | |
| 1. Jones (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Fountain (D) | W | W | W |
| 3. Henderson (D) | W | W | W |
| 4. Cooley (D) | W | W | W |
| 5. Scott (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Kornegay (D) | W | W | W |
| 7. Lennon (D) | W | W | W |
| 8. Jonas (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. Broyhill (R) | W | W | W |
| 10. Whitener (D) | W | W | W |
| 11. Taylor (D) | W | W | W |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | |
| 1. Andrews (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Redlin (D) | R | W | R |
| **OHIO** | | | |
| AL Sweeney (D) | R | R | R |
| 1. Gilligan (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Clancy (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Love (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. McCulloch (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Latta (R) | W | W | W |
| 6. Harsha (R) | W | W | W |
| 7. Brown (R) | W | W | W |
| 8. Betts (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. Ashley (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Moeller (D) | PR | A | A |
| 11. Stanton (R) | W | W | W |
| 12. Devine (R) | W | W | W |
| 13. Mosher (R) | W | W | R |
| 14. Ayres (R) | W | W | R |
| 15. Secrest (D) | W | W | R |
| 16. Bow (R) | W | W | W |
| 17. Ashbrook (R) | W | W | W |
| 18. Hays (D) | W | W | R |
| 19. Kirwan (D) | R | R | R |
| 20. Feighan (D) | R | R | R |
| 21. Vanik (D) | R | R | R |
| 22. Bolton (R) | W | W | W |
| 23. Minshall (R) | W | W | W |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | |
| 1. Belcher (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Edmondson (D) | R | W | W |
| 3. Albert (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Steed (D) | W | W | W |
| 5. Jarman (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Johnson (D) | R | W | R |
| **OREGON** | | | |
| 1. Wyatt (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Ullman (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Green (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Duncan (D) | R | R | R |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | |
| 6. Rhodes (D) | R | R | R |
| 7. Watkins (R) | W | W | W |
| 8. Curtin (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. Dague (R) | W | W | W |
| 10. McDade (R) | R | R | R |
| 11. Flood (D) | R | R | R |
| 12. Whaley (R) | A | A | A |
| 13. Schweiker (R) | R | R | R |
| 14. Moorhead (D) | R | R | R |
| 15. Rooney (D) | R | R | R |
| 16. Kunkel (R) | W | W | W |
| 17. Schneebeli (R) | W | W | W |
| 18. Corbett (R) | R | W | R |
| 19. Craley (D) | W | W | R |
| 20. Holland (D) | R | R | R |
| 21. Dent (D) | R | R | R |
| 22. Saylor (R) | R | W | R |
| 23. Johnson (R) | W | W | W |
| 24. Vigorito (D) | R | W | W |
| 25. Clark (D) | W | R | R |
| 26. Morgan (D) | R | R | R |
| 27. Fulton (R) | R | W | R |
| **Philadelphia** | | | |
| 1. Barrett (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Nix (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Byrne (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Toll (D) | A | A | A |
| 5. Green (D) | R | R | R |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | |
| 1. St. Germain (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Fogarty (D) | R | R | R |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | |
| 1. Rivers (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Watson (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Dorn (D) | W | W | W |
| 4. Ashmore (D) | W | W | W |
| 5. Gettys (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. McMillan (D) | W | W | W |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | |
| 1. Reifel (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Berry (R) | W | W | W |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | |
| 1. Quillen (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Duncan (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Brock (R) | W | W | W |
| 4. Evins (D) | PW | A | PR |
| 5. Fulton (D) | R | W | R |
| 6. Anderson (D) | R | R | R |
| 7. Murray (D) | PW | W | W |
| 8. Everett (D) | W | W | W |
| 9. Grider (D) | R | W | R |
| **TEXAS** | | | |
| AL Pool (D) | W | W | W |
| 1. Patman (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Brooks (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Beckworth (D) | W | W | W |
| 4. Roberts (D) | W | W | W |
| 5. Cabell (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Teague (D) | W | W | W |
| 7. Dowdy (D) | W | W | W |
| 8. Thomas (D) | R | R | R |
| 9. Thompson (D) | W | W | W |
| 10. Pickle (D) | W | W | W |
| 11. Poage (D) | W | W | W |
| 12. Wright (D) | W | W | R |
| 13. Purcell (D) | W | W | W |
| 14. Young (D) | W | W | W |
| 15. de la Garza (D) | A | A | A |
| 16. White (D) | W | W | W |
| 17. Burleson (D) | W | W | W |
| 18. Rogers (D) | W | W | W |
| 19. Mahon (D) | W | W | W |
| 20. Gonzalez (D) | R | R | R |
| 21. Fisher (D) | W | W | W |
| 22. Casey (D) | W | W | R |
| **UTAH** | | | |
| 1. Burton (R) | PW | PW | PW |
| 2. King (D) | W | W | W |
| **VERMONT** | | | |
| AL Stafford (R) | W | W | W |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | |
| 1. Downing (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Hardy (D) | A | A | A |
| 3. Satterfield (D) | W | W | W |
| 4. Abbitt (D) | W | W | W |
| 5. Tuck (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Poff (R) | W | W | W |
| 7. Marsh (D) | W | W | W |
| 8. Smith (D) | W | W | W |
| 9. Jennings (D) | W | W | W |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W | W | W |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | |
| 1. Pelly (R) | PR | R | R |
| 2. Meeds (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Hansen (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. May (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Foley (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Hicks (D) | R | R | R |
| 7. Adams (D) | R | R | R |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | |
| 1. Moore (R) | W | W | R |
| 2. Staggers (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Slack (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Hechler (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Kee (D) | R | R | R |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | |
| 1. Stalbaum (D) | R | W | R |
| 2. Kastenmeier (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Thomson (R) | W | W | W |
| 4. Zablocki (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Reuss (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Race (D) | R | R | R |
| 7. Laird (R) | W | W | W |
| 8. Byrnes (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. Davis (R) | W | W | W |
| 10. O'Konski (R) | R | W | R |
| **WYOMING** | | | |
| AL Roncalio (D) | A | A | A |

**$6 Million Budgeted:**

# *Clothing Workers Press Organizing*

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Clothing Workers have cleared the way for a vigorous organizing campaign by doubling the organizing budget to $6 million in the coming two years, Pres. Jacob Potofsky announced at the close of the union's 25th biennial convention here.

ACWA's current organizing progress has been satisfying but "now is the time to really drive hard" in the unorganized apparel plants, mainly in the South and Southwest, Potofsky said.

**Convention delegates representing 385,000 workers in the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico pledged the union's resources to a continuing campaign of organization.**

They nominated Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum for additional two-year terms without opposition and approved a constitutional change raising their salaries from $25,000 to $30,000 a year. Both have held their present posts since 1946.

**Board Enlarged**

The delegates voted to expand the executive board from 23 seats to 25 and nominated 21 incumbent vice presidents and 33 additional candidates. Balloting will be by mail, with the names only of those accepting nomination on the referendum ballot.

The convention approved strong policy statements on apparel imports, foreign affairs, consumer legislation, civil rights and other issues.

It also called for establishment of a national Dept. of Consumer Affairs and passage by Congress of improved minimum wage and consumer protection laws.

**Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, in a major address to the delegates, called for a national drive against "slumism," which he described as poverty, illiteracy, discrimination and hatred—"not just broken-down buildings" but "poverty of the person" and the spirit.**

The war against slums and deprivation is "a war in which all of us must enlist" because "we have the resources and capacity to abolish the scourge of slumism—we must have the will," Humphrey said.

NAACP Executive Dir. Roy Wilkins praised organized labor for its support of civil rights for all and said he is confident labor will "continue in the path its more enlightened units, such as the ACWA, have charted and followed."

Assistant Labor Sec. Esther Peterson, who is also special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, called for technical assistance by the government to help industries meet higher labor standards, protection for consumers such as the truth-in-lending and truth-in-packaging bills, and strengthening of the rights of women workers.

**Pres.-elect Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers brought delegates a message of friendship from ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and saluted the ACWA for its pioneering achievements in the field of cooperative housing. The two unions have helped achieve a better life for members but one continuing problem remains—that of achieving sufficient earnings, Stulberg said.**

**THE CLOTHING WORKERS'** 25th biennial convention approved a $6 million budget for an expanded organizing drive in the next two years. More than 1,500 delegates attended general sessions.

## TWU Vote Backs Officer Changes

New York—Members of the Transport Workers voted by an 8-1 margin in a national referendum for constitutional changes involving union officers. The changes confirm the appointment of Sec.-Treas. Douglas L. MacMahon and Executive Vice Pres. James F. Horst.

MacMahon and Horst were named by the executive council after the death of former Pres. Michael J. Quill Jan. 28. Quill was succeeded by Matthew Guinan, who had been secretary-treasurer and executive vice president.

## Boss Glove Boycott Backed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO pledged its "full cooperation" with the Clothing Workers' expanded consumer boycott campaign against Boss Manufacturing Co. voted at the union's 25th biennial convention.

Federation Pres. George Meany told ACWA that major unions with members in large plants will be contacted to guard against purchase of Boss gloves and to support the boycott.

## *IUE Recruits Job Trainees In 12 Cities*

Members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers will conduct a house-to-house drive in 12 key cities to recruit 1,500 disadvantaged persons for on-the-job training programs in the electrical manufacturing industry.

Under a $156,000 Labor Dept. contract, the IUE will seek out unemployed and underemployed persons for training and assist them during the training period, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced.

**The cities selected for the first recruiting drive are Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Boston, Newark, N.J., and Springfield, Mass.**

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings signed the Manpower Development & Training Act contract with Manpower Administrator Stanley H. Ruttenberg and assigned IUE Civil Rights Dir. William S. Gary to the drive.

Ruttenberg said the IUE is the first union to launch an on-the-job training program on a wide scale with a "buddy" system to aid the disadvantaged.

## Stronger Labor Role Urged in Health Field

Sharply stepped-up labor involvement in the organization of community health services will be necessary under the new medicare amendments to the Social Security Act, participants in the first AFL-CIO conference on health care agreed.

Conferees from a dozen unions, and from medical schools, the federal government and labor education departments of six universities agreed that all hospital and health manpower resources will be under severe strain when the medicare amendments become effective July 1.

**Reporting on the conference theme—After Medicare, What?—the delegates agreed that labor central bodies, city and state, should take the initiative in developing comprehensive care programs on a community and multi-union basis. Cited as one example on the city level was the program of the Cleveland, O., AFL-CIO and other community groups.**

Unions have a long history of leadership in advancing health services in this country and have been "the single most powerful influence in the improvement of health benefits," Dr. Carruth J. Wagner, chief of the bureau of medical services of the U. S. Public Health Service, told the conference.

The close cooperation of labor, education, the health professions and government will be needed to meet the need for many more health workers—records personnel, nurses' aides, and other paramedical staff members, Dr. Wagner said.

Dr. William Kissick of the Office of the U. S. Surgeon General said the public has come to recognize that "every American should be entitled to the best possible medical care without regard to economic status." This will require the involvement of labor as the "largest organized body of consumers of medical care," Dr. Kissick reported.

Other speakers included Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Assistant Dir. Richard E. Shoemaker of the Dept. of Social Security; Frank Emig of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities; Malcolm Evans, Auto Workers; Ted Ellsworth, University of California at Los Angeles; Dr. S. J. Axelrod, University of Michigan School of Public Health and spokesmen for the Group Health Association of America, Inc., the Machinists and the Community Health Foundation.

## Five Negroes Win Run-Offs In Alabama

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Galifianakis and Smith Bagley ran first and second in a four-candidate race but Galifianakis, a state representative, fell short of an absolute majority. The seat is being vacated by Democratic incumbent Rep. Ralph J. Scott.

Republicans have a run-off primary scheduled in the 10th Congressional District between W. Hall Young and Donald W. Wirick to pick a nominee to challenge Democratic incumbent Rep. Basil V. Whitener in November.

Otherwise, politically, a replay of a 1964 battle shaped up in Tennessee when Gov. Frank G. Clement said he would challenge incumbent Sen. Ross Bass for Democratic nomination to a full six-year term. Bass defeated Clement two years ago in a contest to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Republicans also have a primary battle set for the Senate nomination. Howard H. Baker, Jr., beaten by Bass in the general election in 1964, is seeking the GOP nomination again. His opponent is Kenneth L. Roberts, state campaign manager two years ago for Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater.

**Clement in his 1964 campaign criticized Bass for having supported civil rights legislation although the governor has since then sought to mend relations with the state's Negro voters. He has indicated that this year he will assail Bass' "support" of repeal of Section 14(b).**

Two filibusters by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) prevented the Senate from ever actually having a vote on repeal, but Bass voted three times for cloture to shut off the filibusters.

# Extra Year Delay in $1.60 Pay Base Priced at $2 Billion in Lost Wages

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**ment was on the floor and the New Mexico congressman had just finished a speech urging the delay on the ground that a jump from $1.40 to $1.60 one year later would be too abrupt and would "overheat" the economy.**

The committee bill, which Morris sought to amend, was itself a carefully fashioned compromise—the result of an agreement by labor, the Administration and the ranking members of the House Labor Committee. Powell himself, on March 10, announced before television cameras a final "meeting of the minds" on the timing of the increase.

As Morris finished his speech, Powell asked him whether he would "accept an amendment to his amendment" which would delay the second-step increase for two years instead of three years.

With alacrity, Morris agreed, declaring:

"I would personally rather have the 36 months, but if the gentleman from New York and the committee feel they can compromise on 24 months, I would certainly yield to their great wisdom and judgment."

Powell absolved the committee from the deal, replying:

"I am doing this unilaterally and not on behalf of the committee. We have not discussed it at all."

**Any Sponsors?**

After this exchange, Morris inquired whether anyone was offering the two-year stretch-out amendment Powell had suggested.

**Powell replied that he was not "personally" offering such an amendment, "just engaging in colloquy" to find out if such an amendment would be agreeable to Morris.**

**A few minutes later, Rep. William H. Ayres, an Ohio Republican, formally offered the amendment, declaring that he was "very happy that the chairman of the full committee," referring to Powell, "has agreed to accept it."**

The floor manager of the bill, Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), made it clear that he wasn't accepting any such amendment and the issue went to two votes.

The first test was a non-record vote while the House was meeting as a Committee of the Whole. With a number of members absent, the teller count was 160 for the Ayres amendment, 121 opposed.

As observers noted and newspaper stories reported, Powell did not vote either way on that test.

**Later, on the rollcall which hammered the amendment into the bill, Powell voted against the stretch-out amendment he had suggested—thus ending up with a "right" vote on the AFL-CIO scoreboard.**

The rollcall for the Ayres amendment was a close 205-194—a switch of only six votes would have reversed the outcome.

The narrow margin appears to bear out the contention of legislative analysts that the more drastic three-year wage stretch-out could certainly have been defeated.

*White House Conference:*

# Rights Parley Keyed To Action Program

*(Continued from Page 1)*

sounded the keynote, declaring the 20 million Negro Americans "will no longer be pacified by slogans or tokens . . . nor should they."

The program presented to the conference, Humphrey readily conceded, would appear startlingly "radical" to many. But, he asked, "What are the alternatives?"

Fulfilling the legitimate expectations of the civil rights revolution, Humphrey said, "will be America's most urgent domestic task for many years to come."

Meany's message called for passage of the pending civil rights bill and urged "a far faster pace" of school desegregation aided by "a special multi-billion dollar federal school fund."

Above all, he said, "there must be jobs at good wages for all who can work. There must be an adequate system of income maintenance for those who cannot."

**Dialogue Begins**

In a dozen workshops, the delegates began the dialogue—seeking to break down broad generalities into specific actions they can undertake in their home communities and programs they can present to their organizations.

Joining in the two days of discussions was a cross-section of concerned America—Negro and white, college deans and slum dwellers, union officials and corporation presidents, civil rights militants and moderate white southerners, clergymen of all faiths and ranks. Labor's contingent of about 100 came from large and small unions and from state and city central bodies.

**It was an audience wrenched in the heart by Randolph's account of "the destructive and devastating impact of the ghetto" and his warning that: "Every day's delay in breaking down the barriers of segregation in housing, schools and discrimination in jobs means irreparable damage to hundreds of thousands of human beings."**

The solution, he said, can't wait until people "are educated out of their prejudices" or "until everyone loves his neighbor."

Negroes, he stressed, are not asking for "love" but for "their rights as citizens and human beings."

The conference marked a new step in the move towards self-isolation from the mainstream of the civil rights movement by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, which boycotted the conference even though one of its spokesmen had served as a member of the leadership council.

**Resolutions Allowed**

A controversy over conference rules was apparently averted by a compromise which permitted introduction and voting on resolutions in the final sessions of the 12 workshops.

The council had originally barred formal resolutions on the ground that the limited time of the conference and its broad scope made it impractical to devote hours to parliamentary maneuverings.

**The no resolution policy was sharply attacked by spokesmen for the Congress of Racial Equality and the council, after determining that a substantial number of delegates favored some form of voting, adopted the workshop resolution policy on the eve of the conference.**

Workshop sessions were still in progress as the AFL-CIO News went to press and the conference was scheduled to wind up with a final dinner meeting. A summary of the views expressed at workshops, as well as resolutions adopted, was to be presented to Pres. Johnson.

## Factory Hiring Down for April

The factory hiring rate declined nearly 10 percent in April—from 52 to 47 per 1,000 workers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. reported. This was accompanied by slight fall-offs in the seasonally adjusted layoff and quit rates.

The decline in hirings resulted, BLS said, from a reduction in new hires. But the April figures may represent only a temporary drop since both the accession and new hire rates had reached high levels in March, according to the report.

# Clean Elections Bill Proposed by Johnson

Pres. Johnson sent a proposed "clean elections" bill to Congress, in line with a pledge in his State of the Union message last January, intended to change radically the traditional methods of financing political campaigns.

Principal features of the Administration measure are designed, the President said, to eliminate the "evasion" and "circumvention" invited by existing laws covering political contributions and to encourage wider public participation in the financing of campaigns to reduce "undue influence of large contributors."

The wider public participation would be encouraged by allowing citizens a maximum of a $100 tax deduction for political contributions —federal, state or local.

**The "evasion" of existing election expenditure laws would be attacked by eliminating technical "ceilings" of $3 million for a national committee during presidential years while there is no limit on the proliferation of committees that may raise funds and spend them in behalf of a candidate.**

The Administration bill is marked by several features that represent, in part at least, departures from previous "clean elections" proposals considered by Congress for more than a decade:

- It seeks to put teeth into the theoretical maximum of $5,000 in contributions from any person for any candidate by requiring that all contributions—to committee, candidate's treasurer or any other group —be counted in the total.
- The maximum $100 tax deduction for political contributions would be allowed any taxpayer whether he itemizes deductions on his federal income tax return or takes the "standard deduction" of 10 percent.

The AFL-CIO has urged an actual tax credit—a reduction from the tax owed—for political contributions rather than a mere deduction from taxable income.

- The Administration bill would apply to primary elections as well as to general elections.
- It would recognize tax deductibility for contributions to political committees working for a candidate as well as contributions to formal party organizations.

**LATIN AMERICAN UNITY** among nations as well as among workers is vital to the material welfare of all, Felipe Herrera, president of the Inter-American Development Bank, tells the 13th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Others who took part in the ceremonies are, from left, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, AIFLD Board Chairman J. Peter Grace, AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty and, at right, Deputy U.S. Coordinator for Alliance for Progress David Bronheim.

### *USWA Canned Milk Aids Viet Children*

**Five hundred cases of canned chocolate milk are en route to Viet Nam—a gift of the Steelworkers to children attending schools organized by the Vietnamese Federation of Labor.**

**Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel wrote Pres. Tran Quoc Buu of the Vietnamese federation that the milk is a "token of solidarity" from USWA local unions throughout the nation. He said the union is also furnishing through CARE 800 school kits along with quantities of sewing, physical education, needle trade and classroom supply kits for distribution by Viet Nam unions.**

# *LBJ Pledges No Turnback On Rights*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

his conviction that "we shall either move this nation toward civil peace and social justice for all of its citizens, or for none."

**He added: "We shall either find the means to open employment to all our workers, to find decent housing for all our families, to provide a good education for all our children, or we shall see the American promise spoiled for each of them."**

There is no "sanctuary" for anyone, Johnson affirmed, "from the effects of widespread poverty and discrimination."

In tackling the problems of jobs, education and housing—"the tap roots of poverty"—mistakes have been made and "we will make others," the President said. "We will arouse hopes as we have already done, that cannot be quickly fulfilled. But," he stressed, "we are moving. We shall not turn back."

Johnson took note of the diversity of views expressed at the conference, telling the delegates: "Your President may not agree with everything you do, but he will consider everything you say."

## 4 Douglas Plants Go to Auto Union

A representation election in four Tennessee plants of the Douglas Aircraft Corp., conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, resulted in a 115-35 victory for the Auto Workers.

The plants are in Sparta, Monterey, Cookeville and Carthage, and turn out components for military and space purposes. Present employment totals 158 persons, with plans for expansion to 3,000.

# *Free Labor Institute Graduates 13th Class*

The American Institute for Free Labor Development is educating 20,000 Latin American workers and union leaders yearly, the graduating class of the 13th training program was told in ceremonies at AFL-CIO headquarters.

The 19 newest graduates of the four-year-old school now return to eight Latin American nations to extend further the teachings of trade unionism "tailored to the needs of the workers and their country," AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr. declared.

The students, who completed the first program of advanced training for trade union educators, were urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to "work not for themselves alone, not for their members alone but for their entire society as a whole" upon their return home.

**Meany told the students that the path their unions took in achieving these ends was of their own choosing, though U. S. unions admittedly have a selfish interest in the AIFLD.**

"It is in the interest of American labor that free unions exist all over the Western Hemisphere," he said. "Where workers are not free, soon all social institutions are not free."

Preceding his remarks, Meany read a message from Pres. Johnson who saluted the "conscientious students" for their eagerness and knowledge which will "open new vistas of hemispheric progress and achievement."

David Bronheim, deputy coordinator for the Alliance for Progress told the graduates that they "return to the hemisphere on the march."

"Your job is to lift the heads of those who have been unable to lift their own," he said.

**Joint Program**

The AIFLD is an international program by the AFL-CIO in conjunction with business and government to develop democratic trade unions and encourage free collective bargaining in Latin America. The program also includes projects for worker-owned housing and "impact projects" ranging from disaster aid to playgrounds.

AIFLD's educational impact on Latin America was noted by Doherty, who pointed out that during the last three years, the institute had established in-resident training centers in 20 different countries. Workers who attend these centers return to their unions in the outlying villages and provinces to put their new knowledge into practice.

The program in Washington is primarily aimed at advanced training for union specialists.

**Speaking for the graduating students, Angel Sandoval Esponoza of Peru declared their hopes were "now fortified by the armor of newly-gained ideas and knowledge" to help in their "struggle for a democracy with bread, peace and freedom."**

The graduates also were addressed by the president of the Inter-American Development Bank, Felipe Herrera, and Rev. Benjamin L. Masse, associate editor of America magazine.

The students represented unions in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

99-4-9

# Court Upholds New Districts In Maryland

The State of Maryland became one of the last to learn what its congressional districts will be for this year's election when the Supreme Court upheld a lower court decree dividing the state into eight districts substantially equal in population.

**The Maryland General Assembly failed in both 1965 and 1966 to devise a congressional districting plan that met the "one man, one vote" standards laid down by the high court.**

A 1965 redistricting bill passed by the state legislature was suspended when it was petitioned to popular referendum and later held unconstitutional by a three-judge special federal court.

A 1966 special session summoned to devise a new plan collapsed in bickering and adjourned without action. The federal court then issued its own redistricting decree and prohibited any referendum on the legislature's 1965 plan.

The Supreme Court upheld the lower court in a summary order rejecting last-ditch protests without discussing them.

# Jobless Rate Climbs Back to 4 Percent

## May Level Moved Up By Youth

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate rose to 4 percent in May as women and student jobseekers swelled the unemployment count, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate moved up from 3.7 percent in April to 4 percent in May, returning to its January level. The rate had dipped to 3.7 percent in February, its lowest point in nearly 13 years and held at 3.8 percent in March.

Arthur Ross, commissioner of labor statistics, was unperturbed by the jobless rise.

**"The overall movement is still upward and unemployment will resume its decline later in the year," Ross told reporters.**

**He read the "mixed trends" of the May job picture as a "deceleration in the rate of growth."**

In May, total unemployment rose 140,000 to 2.9 million, the Labor Dept. report said, noting:

**Rise Pinpointed**

"The increase was concentrated among women and younger workers. On the other hand, the demand for adult male workers continued very strong and the rate of unemployment for workers covered by unemployment insurance reached a new low."

On the employment side of the picture, non-farm payroll jobs showed a jump of 575,000—170,000 more than seasonal—to a total 63.1 million, the report said.

The rate of advance in the non-farm area during the past two months has "tapered off from the rapid expansion of the first quarter," the Labor Dept. added.

Total employment failed to show the expected seasonal rise, mainly because bad weather held down the usual May increase in agriculture, the report continued. Total jobs increased by 650,000 to 73.8 million. Of this rise, agriculture accounted for only 100,000—about half a million less than expected due to bad weather delaying farm activity, the report said.

Ross said jobseeking students may have accounted for one or two-tenths of the three-tenths rise in the jobless rate.

**The rate for the 14-17 year-old group jumped from 12.5 percent in April to 14.7 percent in May. This group made up 690,000 of the 2.9 million total jobless.**

Of this group, the 16 and 17-year

*(Continued on Page 11)*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# 'Truth-in-Packaging' Bill Wins Strong Senate Vote

**MEDALLION** symbolic of selection as a Presidential scholar is presented by Pres. Johnson at a White House ceremony to Ivy Thomas, Flint, Mich., who earlier had been awarded an AFL-CIO scholarship, as Mrs. Johnson looks on. Miss Thomas' mother, Mrs. Sadie Thomas, is a member of the American Federation of Teachers. **(Story on Page 10.)**

## *Measure Designed To Aid Consumer*

By David L. Perlman

The Senate heeded the voice of the consumer and passed a truth-in-packaging bill designed to curb deception and confusion in the marketplace.

It approved the labor-supported bill, 71-9, after rejecting a series of amendments which would have either taken the guts out of the bill, killed it, or transformed it into a boomerang against consumers.

Pres. Johnson, praising the Senate action, called the bill "one of the most important" of the year and urged swift House approval.

**Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), who first introduced a packaging bill in 1962, and Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and floor manager for the measure, held the line against a barrage of Republican-sponsored amendments.**

The chief attacks came from:

• An amendment by Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) which would have stripped from the bill all references to packaging. It would have transformed the legislation, as Cotton phrased it, into a mild "clarity in labeling" bill. The amendment was beaten, 53-32.

• Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen's attempt to pigeonhole the bill by having it referred to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration. The bill came out of the Commerce Commitee, but Dirksen argued that it had anti-trust implications that fell within the jurisdiction of Judiciary. The Senate rejected the claim, 64-19.

• An attempt by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.) to make the bill unacceptable to its principal supporters by tacking on an amendment giving manufacturers the right to set and enforce minimum prices for their products. This device used to be called "fair trade"; the latest euphemism is "quality stabilization." Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) commented: "We're trying to help

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## IAM, Lines Study Panel Pact Terms

Negotiators for 34,000 members of the Machinists and five major airlines headed back to the contract bargaining table to consider recommendations by a three-man presidential panel for a settlement of their deadlocked contract talks.

The emergency board was named by Pres. Johnson Apr. 21 to head off a strike of IAM ground crews at Eastern, National, Northwest, Trans World and United airlines.

**It recommended a 42-month contract retroactive to Jan. 1 with wage hikes totaling 48 cents an hour for top-rated workers, 34 cents for all others; shorter wage steps in a progression schedule, and other changes.**

IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller said "we know many union members will be disappointed and dissatisfied" but the union is ready to "work out an agreement our members will buy and thus avoid the necessity of a work stoppage."

The union will be free to strike July 5 if a settlement is not achieved.

Calling its elected general chairmen on the affected lines to Chicago for discussions, the IAM pointed out that "final action in this dispute will be decided only by a vote of IAM members on the five airlines."

The union started joint negotia-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

***Covers 24,000:***

## Meany Gives Charter To N.Y. Taxi Union

By Eugene A. Kelly

The "complete cooperation" of the AFL-CIO in helping build a strong union of New York taxi drivers and garage workers was pledged by Federation Pres. George Meany as he presented a charter of affiliation to the newly-formed taxi union.

Meany welcomed representatives of some 24,000 taxi industry employes to the ranks of labor and congratulated the union for its successes to date. But he warned "it's the job of you taxi drivers to build the union."

**Asserting that the New York taxi industry needs a vigorous union, Meany said earnestly: "Now put this in your pipe and smoke it—you can't have much of a union unless you build an organization" that, like the AFL-CIO itself, works together for the good of all.**

He presented the charter to Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council, as head of the committee which over a 20-month period organized the union, won representation elections in most of the city's fleet garages and, under the spur of a five-day work stoppage, won sizable benefits in a first contract with taxi employers.

Also present at the ceremony viewed by some 150 taximen, who left New York at 5 a.m. for a five-hour bus trip to Washington, were five AFL-CIO vice presidents and the federation's New York Regional Dir. Michael Mann.

The vice presidents joined in welcoming the new union—New York City Taxi Drivers DALU 3036—and told the audience that

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Bruising Election Battle Shapes Up in California

A bruising election battle for the governorship of California shaped up for this fall as Goldwater-backer Ronald Reagan overwhelmed a moderate Republican to win the GOP nomination to face Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

Reagan's identity with the conservative Goldwater wing of the Republican Party, solidly established in the 1964 campaign, apparently was no barrier to his 2 to 1 defeat of the GOP moderate, former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher.

**Four years ago a Goldwater candidate was easily defeated in the GOP primary by former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, who later went down to defeat by Brown.**

Brown, bidding for a third term as governor of the nation's largest state, defeated Los Angeles Mayor Samuel W. Yorty by an 11 to 8 margin with four other minor candidates making some inroads into Brown's margin.

Lieut. Gov. Glenn Anderson won renomination easily over two opponents and will face GOP candidate Robert H. Finch in November.

The Democrats picked up a seat in the 14th District when Jerome Waldie won a special election to fill out the uncompleted term of the late Rep. John F. Baldwin, a

*(Continued on Page 12)*

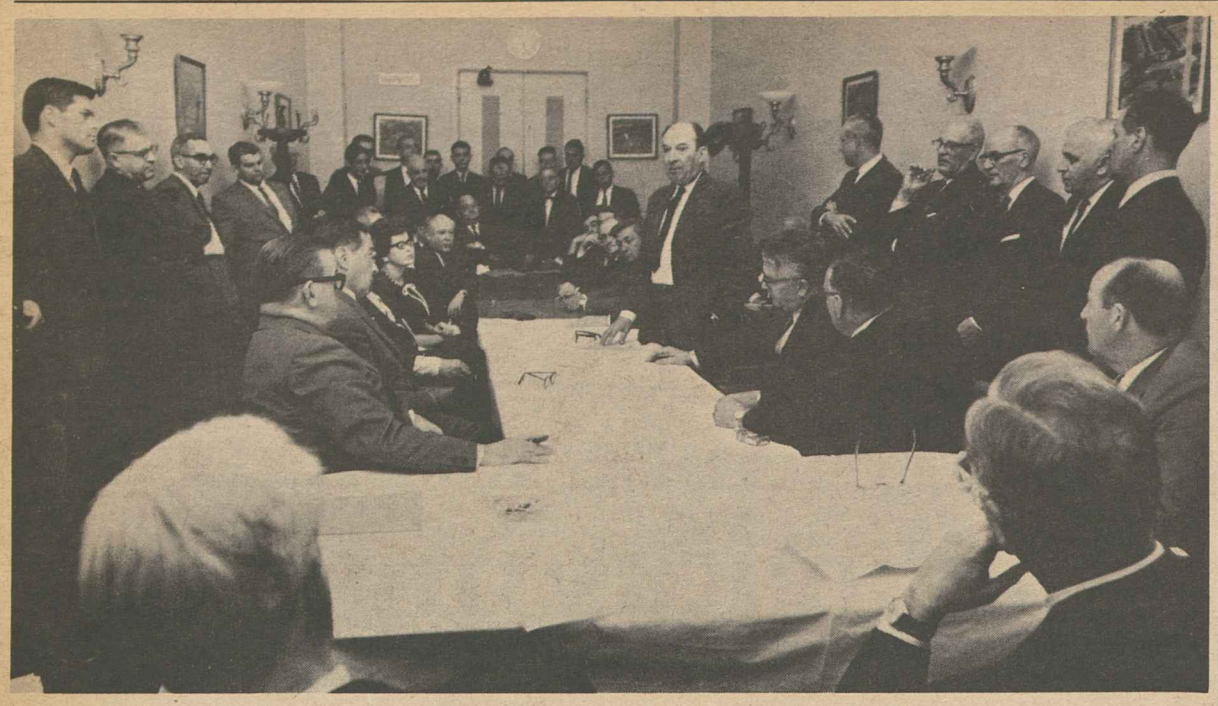
## *Meredith Ambush Shows Need for New Rights Act*

**The shooting of James Meredith on his freedom walk in Mississippi "demolishes" the argument that no further civil rights legislation is needed, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.**

**Meany said the shooting of Meredith shows "there are still those who would use murder to prevent the achievement of racial equality in America." He added:**

**"A federal law is essential to curb such terrorism and to punish its perpetrators. This is one of the provisions written into the Civil Rights Act of 1966, now before Congress.**

**"The act must be passed."**



**NEW ENGLAND** locals of the Rubber Workers were assured of the active support of the region's congressional delegation in efforts to reverse a tariff cut on rubber-soled footwear which is threatening the jobs of a large group of URW members. Hosts at the meeting, seated in foreground with backs to camera, were House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) and Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.). The local union delegates were accompanied by URW Pres. George Burdon and other international officers.

**2-Day Walkout:**

# Strike Brings Gains At Western Union

The Commercial Telegraphers called off their first Western Union strike in 14 years after winning management's agreement to an improved new contract for 20,000 members across the nation.

The new pact provides wage increases of 9 percent over a two-year period for all covered employes except bicycle and walking messengers, who will get a 5-cent raise per hour. Also won were job protection, special raises for workers with technical skills, eventual elimination of all pension plan contributions by CTU members, and lowering of the mandatory retirement age.

**"We consider it a good pact," union Pres. E. L. Hageman said in announcing the end of the two-day walkout.**

"We asked for raises totaling 15 percent and won 9, plus some very important improvements."

Effective June 1, CTU members get wage hikes of 4.5 percent, with another raise of the same amount after a year.

**They won a job security guarantee providing that employes with five or more years of service cannot be subject to a reduction in force but must be given a comparable job at no reduction in pay.**

Employe contributions in the Western Union pension plan will, under the new pact, be reduced to 29 percent in 1968, 13 percent in 1969, and to zero by Jan. 1, 1970.

The mandatory retirement age will be reduced by stages from 70 to 67.

The CTU walked out June 8 after failing to budge a management position it called "rigid and inflexible."

**New Offer**

A short protest walkout June 1 brought management back to the bargaining table with a new offer June 3, when the company withdrew a previous offer of selective raises for "skilled workmen" in the plant department.

Its next offer of a 4 percent raise this year, and another 3.9 next year, plus a 4-cent raise for messengers, was rejected by union negotiators as "unacceptable."

The negotiations resumed after the June 8 walkout with the assistance of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. In less than 48 hours the settlement was achieved.

Public telegraph service was closed down, but Western Union supervisors operated leased wires and overseas services during the strike.

In New York, telegraph messages within the city were delivered by members of the Communications Workers, which recently won bargaining rights for 4,500 Western Union employes. But CWA agreed to respect all CTU picket lines and withheld a vote on contract terms until the CTU negotiations ended.

The slow pace of negotiations was attributed by the union to Western Union's "put and take" technique—taking money from one category and putting it in another, but never changing the total amount offered. Settlement was achieved when the company finally upped its total package, the CTU said.

# Workers Fired in 1950 Finally Win Back Pay

Sixty-nine members of the Carpenters Union, wrongfully fired in 1950, will finally collect $164,000 in back pay.

The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review a decision handed down by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals last December upholding a backpay award by the National Labor Relations Board. The case had bounced back and forth between the courts and the labor board since 1952.

**Most of the workers were reinstated in 1956 and others were subsequently offered their jobs back, but the lost pay claims dragged through protracted hearings, briefs, arguments, amended answers, orders, decisions and five appeals to higher courts.**

A large part of the delay, the appellate court had noted, was caused by a serious shortage of qualified NLRB personnel between 1956 and 1960.

The backpay award, originally issued in 1960, is against the Mastro Plastics Corp. of New York City and a successor firm, Mastro Industries, Inc.

Court records show that the workers were unlawfully fired in November 1950. The NLRB, in March 1953, upheld charges brought by Carpenters Local 3127 and ordered the workers reinstated with back pay.

The Supreme Court agreed to review a case involving interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act's provisions on secondary boycotts and "hot cargo" clauses.

The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals had held that the Philadelphia District Council of Carpenters had acted illegally in refusing to install prefabricated doors for three contractors, where the doors were required by job specifications.

**One issue is whether the Taft-Hartley Act bars a contract clause forbidding an employer from using prefabricated materials, when the purpose of the clause is to preserve work traditionally done on the job.**

In other action, the Supreme Court:

● Accepted for review a case involving the right of a member of an unaffiliated union, the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, to sue his union for damages for failing to process his grievance.

● Denied review to a lower court ruling allowing an anti-trust suit to be brought against a local of the Journeymen Horseshoers.

## *Office Pact Covers Babysitting Costs*

**Waco, Tex. — Working mothers will receive a "babysitting" allowance in addition to overtime premium pay under a novel contract clause negotiated by Local 277 of the Office & Professional Employes with the American Income Insurance Co. here.**

**Women with children who are required to work on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays or more than one hour overtime during the regular workweek will be paid a "supplemental child care allowance" of 75 cents a hour.**

# Job Stability Program Set By Steel Union

Toronto, Ont.—The Steelworkers' executive board, meeting in Canada for the first time, voted to launch a new community action program aimed at stabilizing employment and creating new jobs in U.S. and Canadian towns threatened by plant closings.

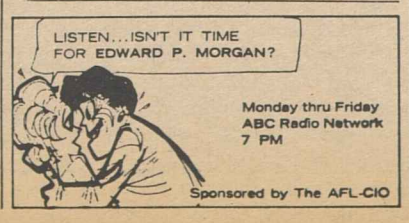
Pres. I. W. Abel said a special committee of USWA district directors will be named soon to start pilot programs in selected areas.

**The board acted after receiving a report that some 60,000 members have been "made permanently jobless" in the last three years as a result of "technological changes, marketing factors and unilateral decisions" by management.**

Expressing alarm at the extent of job losses "during one of the greatest periods of economic growth and prosperity," the board predicted that unemployment and worker dislocation will get worse and said "we should plan for this now."

It noted that the USWA already has the nucleus to start a program in the job and income security benefits provided by existing contracts; technicians skilled in the administration and extension of those benefits, and a "trained staff which works with governmental agencies of all types."

These union resources should be "harnessed with the power and influence of other community groups under a coordinated action program," the board decided.




# NLRB Finds Firm Guilty Sixth Time

For the sixth time since 1959, the Frosty Morn division of Tennessee Packers, Inc., has been found guilty of illegal practices to destroy a union at its Clarksville, Tenn., meat plant.

The National Labor Relations Board upheld an examiner's finding that Frosty Morn, called "an habitual violator of the Act in a six-year struggle against the union," laid off two members of the Meat Cutters because their NLRB testimony led to the reinstatement of three other laid-off members.

**Pay Loss Restored**

The board ordered Frosty Morn to make up any pay lost by one employe, Ann Schuff, during her discriminatory three-month layoff in 1965.

**Management's actions, the examiner reported to the board, showed that "it had not changed its ways nor abandoned the intense anti-union attitude" which led to five previous NLRB orders against it.**

In another order involving one of the previous cases, the board directed the firm to give $10,166 backpay to Ophelia Hutchinson and $8,683 backpay to Claudine Warren—both amounts to be plus interest—for their illegal layoffs from Oct. 3, 1962 to Dec. 26, 1964. Additional payments will be assessed later against Frosty Morn for lost pay since the latter date, the board indicated.

# Eagles Salute 2 Union Leaders

Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers was inducted into the national "Hall of Fame" of the Eagles at a salute-to-labor dinner here and in turn presented the FOE's Green-Murray award for outstanding leadership to Pres. George A. Haberman of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO.

Schoemann, an AFL-CIO vice president, was honored for outstanding service to the nation and this community. Haberman has served since 1943 as state central body president. The Green-Murray award perpetuates the memory of William Green and Philip Murray, presidents respectively of the form AFL and the former CIO at their death

# UFWA Ousts 'Independent' Despite Pact

Los Angeles—The Furniture Workers ousted a management-imposed "independent" union as representative of Carlson Furniture Industries workers here despite an existing contract. The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was 35 for UFWA Local 1010; no union, 17; Confederated Industrial Workers, 1.

The NLRB, in ordering the election, ruled that the existing contract between the employer and the "independent" had been reached in violation of federal labor law and thus was not a bar to a new representation election.

**The setback was the second in recent weeks here for a group headed by Anthony Doria, who was ousted by the Allied Industrial Workers on corruption charges. Building Service Employes Local 399 recently defeated the Doria union, 127-5, at Sunset House Distributing Corp.**

For nearly two years Carlson workers had been struggling to free themselves of representation by the Doria operation, the UFWA said.

The labor board, after investigating UFWA charges, ordered the furniture firm to end the agreement with Doria and stop supporting him. Also it ruled that management had unlawfully canceled a 10-cent hourly raise because employes opposed their contract.

Carlson was ordered to reinstate, with backpay and interest, UFWA supporters fired for opposing Doria.

# Leather Goods Workers Weigh Contract Guides

Atlantic City, N. J.—Collective bargaining guidelines binding upon each affiliate together with a program to organize the unorganized were urged on the 30th anniversary convention of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers here.

The need for bargaining guidelines formed a major theme of the keynote address by Pres. Norman Zukowsky, who called on the 400 delegates to give the union "the necessary authority to assure that from this time forward, no affiliate will have to go it alone."

Zukowsky said adoption of such guidelines would "enable us to raise our sights at the bargaining tables."

**To implement both the bargaining and the organizational programs, an increase in per capita payments was recommended for consideration by the delegates. The additional funds would also be used to finance such other projects as a union label department, a legislative office in Washington, and an engineering department to cope with growing technological problems.**

In a statement on the James H. Meredith shooting, the convention recorded its "shock and sorrow," declaring that "it is tragic that a nation capable of landing men on the moon is as yet incapable of permitting men and women to walk freely in our midst."

Later sessions were to include addresses by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Snitzler, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), State AFL-CIO Pres. Vincent Murphy and National COPE Dir. Al Barkan.

*Emergency Board Reports:*

# Panel Terms Studied In Airlines Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

tions with the lines more than seven months ago after the companies agreed to the first such meetings in their bargaining history.

Failing to agree, both sides asked the help of the National Mediation Board, again without success. Talks were broken off and the IAM was preparing to call a walkout when the President intervened.

He named Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Prof. Richard Neustadt of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, and David Ginsburg, Washington lawyer, to the emergency panel. They held public hearings in May and later presented recommendations which the President said "reflect the highest order of imagination, judgment and wisdom."

**Morse told reporters at a White House news conference that though the panel is convinced the recommendations are "genuinely noninflationary" it excluded "from the very first day we met" any consideration of wage guideposts such as the 3.2 percent figure advocated by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.**

The dispute involves eight national issues and more than 40 local issues, which the parties now must settle.

The major proposals of the emergency board were:

● Wage boosts for Group A (top-skilled mechanics) of 18 cents an hour for the first 18 months; 15 cents for the following 12 months, and another 15 cents for the final 12 months.

● For all other workers—those in Group B—similarly spaced raises of 14 cents, 10 cents and 10 cents an hour.

● Raises retroactive to Jan. 1, 1966, as the union asked, but a contract term longer by six months than the parties had previously agreed on.

● Contract reopening on wages Jan. 1, 1968, if the Consumer Price Index has risen 2.9 percent or more from 1963 through 1967, with final and binding arbitration if no agreement is reached on base wages.

● Vacations of four weeks after 15 years—a "breakthrough" for the union, according to Morse.

● One additional paid holiday—Good Friday—for a total of eight.

**The board rejected company demands for three wage groupings, instead of two, and for retention of present pay steps within grade. It recommended the elimination of three wage steps and rejected union proposals for a wage-escalator clause, paid daily lunch period, higher overtime pay for holidays, premium pay for licensed mechanics, and full company payment of health, welfare and pension benefits.**

Based on an average of $3.52 an hour now paid top-skilled mechanics, the board formula would raise that group to $3.70, $3.95 and $4 over the contract term. The union had asked raises of 5 percent, 5 percent and 4 percent each year over a three-year period, or $3.70, $3.88 and $4.04 for top mechanic.

**TAXI DRIVERS** and garagemen from New York City left their cabs home and rode the bus to Washington to get a charter for their new union. Here AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomes them into the federation and explains its operations. Seated from the left with Meany are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge and David Sullivan; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann and City Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.; and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan, Paul Jennings and Hunter P. Wharton.

# Taxi Workers Welcomed into Labor's Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

taxi employes, especially in the port of New York, should be "good will ambassadors" for the nation. They were:

Pres. David Sullivan, Building Service Employes; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Pres. James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks.

**The organization of taxi employes is a "pretty good example of what imagination and determination can do," Meany said. He praised Van Arsdale as a man with an idea who followed it to success.**

The AFL-CIO, he explained for new members, is a federation of unions, a coordinating agency for all the activities that unions must do together.

**Unions Autonomous**

"We don't interfere with their internal affairs, such as their contract negotiations," he declared, adding that a major federation activity is legislation "for the benefit of all the people of America."

The reason, he said, is that "we find that things that are good for all the people of America are very good for our members."

The free public school system came into being some 100 years ago, he went on, "largely because of the organized support" of workers and their unions.

Minimum wage law improvements, achieved with the active backing of the labor movement, will have a notable effect on the purchasing power of the nation, Meany said.

**Asking "why do we do this?" he answered that "everything we do is a part of our own war on poverty" and "the more prosperous the entire community is the more prosperous our members are."**

Of the hundreds of thousands who are fully employed and have to get relief funds "because they don't make enough to live on," Meany said "it is in our best interest to bring them into the main stream of American life."

He listed other labor achievements—social security benefit improvements, medical care for the aged, civil rights legislation, aid to education—and stressed labor's interest in workers throughout the world to the extent that 25 percent of federation income is spent outside the U. S.

# *Ohio AFL-CIO Shifts Leadership Structure*

Cleveland—Pres. Frank W. King and Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard were re-elected to two-year terms without opposition during the Ohio AFL-CIO fifth constitutional convention here.

The more than 2,200 delegates to the convention also approved a constitutional change which makes the president the chief executive officer of the federation and the secretary-treasurer the chief administrative officer, completing a transition which was begun two years ago.

The delegates also elected 24 vice presidents and adopted more than 100 policy resolutions forming the state AFL-CIO's legislative recommendations for the 1967 session of the Ohio General Assembly.

**One of the major resolutions called on the legislature to place on the 1967 fall ballot "an equitable reapportionment plan" to reshape the state's congressional districts so they are "compact, contiguous and near-equal in population." The measure also urges placing on the ballot a constitutional amendment containing suitable safeguards against future gerrymandering of congressional districts.**

The convention reaffirmed the organization's advocacy of "meaningful" reform of Ohio's "highly regressive" tax structure, restated its opposition to rate increases in existing regressive levies such as sales taxes, and renewed its offer to join with any group "genuinely interested in establishing an equitable tax structure."

**Law Changes Asked**

In another resolution, the membership urged the U. S. Senate to "restore the vigor" to the federal unemployment insurance bill and pledged to work toward changing Ohio's jobless insurance law to raise weekly benefits to two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage, extend the duration of benefits from 26 to 36 weeks and to require employers to pay unemployment insurance taxes on total wages rather than on the first $3,000 of an employe's annual earnings.

The labor group announced its intention to seek a state law establishing the right of public employes to organize and bargain collectively on wages, hours and working conditions and to work for repeal of the state's Ferguson Act, which prohibits strikes by public employes, substituting for it grievance, fact-finding and arbitration procedures.

Other resolutions called among other things for:

● A statutory minimum wage in Ohio.

● A "little Wagner Act", spelling out the right of workers in intrastate commerce to organize and bargain collectively.

● A "fair injunction" law, which would call for notice and oral hearing in court before an injunction could be issued in a labor dispute.

Speakers at the three-day convention included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, National COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan, and Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

# *Actors Queue Up to Aid Operation Head Start*

New York—Members of Actors' Equity are swamping Operation Head Start headquarters with offers to donate their services to help the program in the neighborhoods where it operates.

The union authorized its members to exercise their skills and experience free of charge in the campaign to help both underprivileged children and their parents to become better citizens.

"It will also benefit the actors participating because of their contact with minority groups," said Chairman Stanley Tackney of Equity's Head Start Committee. "Furthermore, it will eventually bring more people to the theater."

Dramatic and poetry readings in English, Spanish and other languages are planned, along with dance recitals. The programs will last a minimum of one hour. Group discussion leadership also will be offered by the union members.

**A letter to members said the program was intended to bring home a realization of the cultural heritage of minorities; to give the minority groups a sense of pride in their race, culture and language; to show how their culture can be even further integrated into the Great Society, and to instill pride in the contributions minorities have made to American culture.**

"In addition to providing a cultural experience to the entire community, the program would instruct both youngster and parent," the letter said. "Not only will they participate in such programs as spectators, but it is hoped they will be motivated to participate in future planning of programs and supervision of the events."

Mrs. Bea Fitzpatrick, supervisor of the parent activities division of Operation Head Start, reported that scores of performers have offered their help "to break down the fears and prejudices that people have of other ethnic groups to which they haven't been exposed and with which they haven't shared experiences because of a lack of communications."

# Gleason Back In Saigon for Port Survey

New York—The Longshoremen announced that union Pres. Thomas W. Gleason is in the port of Saigon, Viet Nam, for his third survey of cargo-handling conditions to help speed up the flow of goods for military and civilian use.

Eight additional ILA members also are in Saigon, the union said, to join Gleason as consultants to the State Dept.'s Agency for Intl. Development and for stevedore firms.

**Gleason made his first trip last October and another in January at the invitation of the AID, which finances the importation of goods at the rate of about $350 million a year for shipment from Saigon to up-country ports.**

The union financed Gleason's trips and those of ILA loading experts. Their recommendations, made on the scene and in testimony before congressional committees, have raised the capacity of Saigon port by 100,000 tons, the union said.

# 'Met' Agents Ratify Pact With $7 Gain

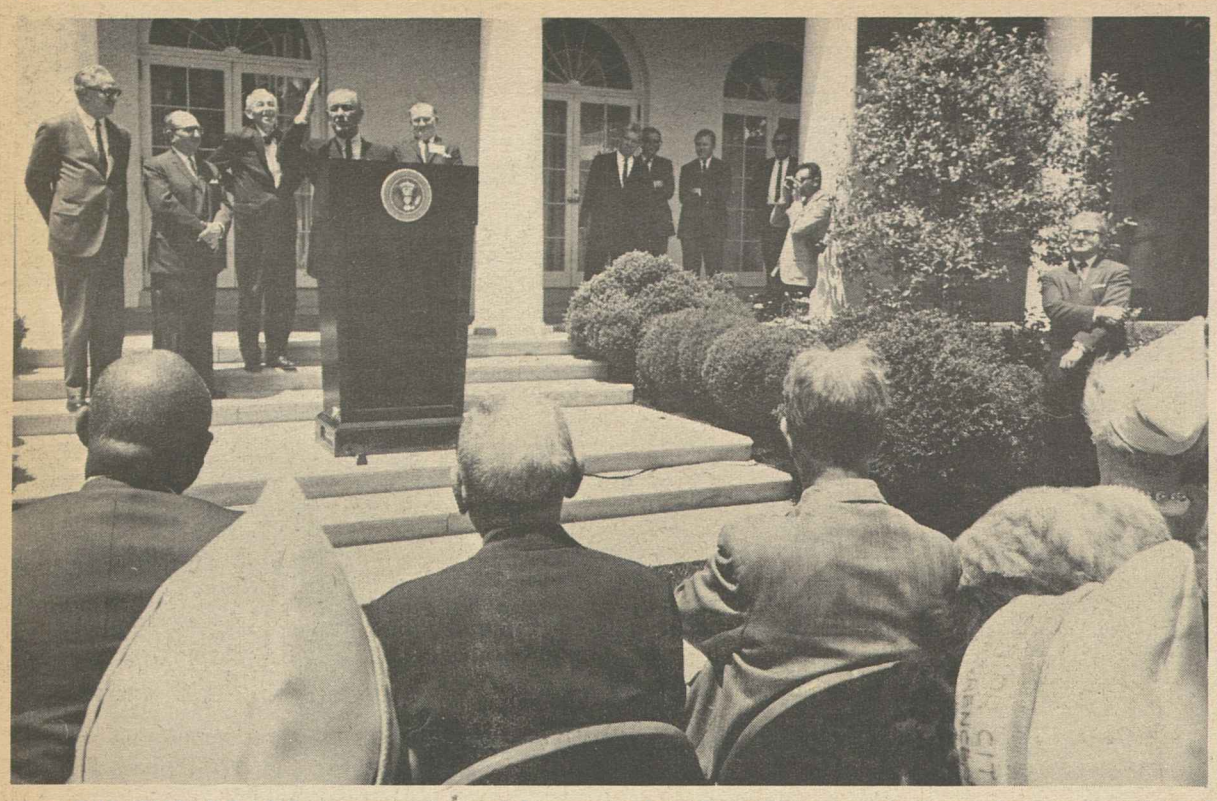
New York—Members of the Insurance Workers employed by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. voted in nationwide balloting to ratify a new two-year contract with a benefit increase package averaging $7.11 a week.

The new pact covers 8,500 Met agents in all states—2,400 for the first time. It renews expiring agreements in four states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Missouri—and provides initial coverage for agents in 33 new units.

Gains include commission increases totaling $2.61 a week and security benefits put by the union at $4.50 a week. The latter include early retirement at age 60 after 20 years of service, plus $80 per month until the retiree reaches 65; improved group life insurance, and other improvements.

**For retired employes the Met agreed to add the value of federal medicare benefits to the company medical plan; to eliminate the $9.50 per month contributed by retirees, and to add company-paid supplemental medical benefits.**

The Met had refused for four years to bargain for agents in 33 units until the National Labor Relations Board ruled, in a case returned to it by the Supreme Court, that elections were properly held in units smaller than state-wide. Bargainers for the disputed units then joined other union negotiators in the final contract talks.



**ACROSS THE BOARD** increase in social security benefits will be sought from the next session of Congress, Pres. Johnson reiterated in addressing members of the National Council of Senior Citizens in the White House rose garden. Others, from the left: Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball; Health, Education & Welfare Under Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen; NCSC Pres. John W. Edelman and Executive Dir. William R. Hutton.

At Seniors' Convention:

# *LBJ Asks 'Rights' For Elder Citizens*

The National Council of Senior Citizens, meeting in a Washington hotel at the opening session of its annual convention, moved to the White House rose garden at the invitation of Pres. Johnson and heard him proclaim a "new Bill of Rights for older Americans."

More than 500 oldsters, sitting at the sun-drenched gathering, cheered and applauded as the President ticked off "these practical goals" for today "if there is to be a truly Great Society tomorrow":

- The right to an adequate income.
- The right to a decent home.
- The right to a meaningful retirement with work for those who want it, and for others, the right to go back to school, to develop new skills and hobbies, and to volunteer their services in community programs.

**Johnson called the right to an adequate income "the basic right of every older American" and said "too many of our older citizens are still struggling along on shoestring incomes, suffering real hardship" and need.**

Noting that social security benefits are the major source of retirement income for most oldsters and are "not nearly fair or decent enough," the President followed up an earlier pledge with the announcement that he has asked Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner to develop proposals for improving retirement benefits "across the board" for the 21 million beneficiaries now on the rolls and for future beneficiaries. A proposal will go to Congress next January, he said.

### Award of Merit

On behalf of the senior citizens, Pres. John W. Edelman gave Johnson an award of merit for "giving hope and leadership" to the elderly and voiced their "deepest gratitude and profound respect."

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey rode from the White House to the convention hotel with delegates on one of their chartered buses and told them in a key speech that Johnson's plan to boost social security benefits "tied to the price level" will be realized only if the President gets "a Congress he can work with next November."

**Humphrey said "our opponents are now beating the drums against rent supplements" and other Johnsonian proposals and added "I insist that, if we can spend billions of dollars to put a man on the moon—and I am one of the strongest supporters of the moon program—we can spend a little more to put a man on his feet here on earth."**

The vice president gave awards for the council to Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.); Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.); State Rep. Louis Wolfson of Florida; Frank Harris, columnist, Boston Globe; the Steelworkers' Union; and freshmen congressmen—all for their interest in the welfare of elders.

At its closing session the council heard a report on election prospects from Dir. Alexander Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and voted to ask Congress to:

- Raise social security benefits to $150 a month for individuals, $300 for couples from the present $80 and $142 averages.
- Provide jobs for the elderly poor and strengthen the rent supplement program to give investors more incentive to provide better housing.
- Enact the truth-in-packaging bill calling for more meaningful labeling, and the truth-in-lending bill to provide a true interest rate on small loans.
- Make seven improvements in medicare including the elimination of all present deductible and coinsurance features; making all who qualify for social security and railroad retirement cash benefits eligible for medicare benefits; and use of generic names instead of brand names in prescription drugs under medicare.
- Authorize more new nursing facilities and better housing.

**Johnson touched on medicare in his White House talk also. "Tell your members and their friends to cooperate with their physicians in scheduling hospitalization," he said. "Alert your hospitals to the requirements of the law, particularly the non-discrimination" section.**

# *Kenin Joins In Tribute To Stokowski*

New York—Labor joined in a civic salute here to Leopold Stokowski, musician and conductor, who received the "golden door" award of the American Council for Nationalities Service and then led part of his American Symphony Orchestra musicians in a Mozart serenade.

**AFM Pres. Herman Kenin praised Stokowski as a "distinguished American of foreign birth" who has for nearly 50 years made significant contributions to the culture of his adopted land.**

One of his convictions, Kenin said, is that organized labor should play an active role in encouraging the cultural arts. At Stokowski's urging, Kenin and other union leaders helped him establish the American Symphony.

Kenin announced that, at Stokowski's request, the AFL-CIO Executive Council agreed to query its 129 affiliated unions on further labor interest in the fine arts.

Musicians at the ceremony were provided through the AFM Local 802 through a grant by the Recording Industries Music Performance Trust Fund, Kenin said.

# Weaver Sees Rights Act Ending 'Panic Selling'

Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development asserted that the Administration's proposed new Civil Rights Act would do away with "panic selling" of homes based on racial fears because housing discrimination would no longer be possible anywhere in the nation.

"We would, for the first time, have a comprehensive means of ending discrimination in housing," Weaver said. In contrast, an attempt to achieve the same result through an executive order would be a "fragmented approach," inasmuch as it would apply only to housing with federal financing, he noted.

**Interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, heard on the ABC radio network, Weaver said: "We have estimated that, no matter how far an executive order might go, it would cover only about 60 percent of the total market. This would leave an escape hatch of 40 percent to provide unfair competition."**

He called attention to the recent California Supreme Court decision striking down as unconstitutional the controversial Proposition 14, which barred fair housing legislation in the state. The decision, Weaver said, lends backing to the opinion of Atty. Gen. Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach on the constitutionality of Title IV, the housing section of the proposed new federal Civil Rights Act.

On other housing matters, Weaver took the view that the $12 million in rent supplement payments appropriated by Congress would be enough for the current fiscal year, but he expressed hope that more funds will now be voted by Congress for the next fiscal year.

The rent supplement program would aid persons of limited incomes, including elderly people, by making up the difference between one-fourth of their incomes and the rents charged by private, nonprofit housing sponsors.

### No Forced Moving

Weaver noted that under the rent supplement program, as contrasted to public housing, tenants would not be required to move if their incomes rise beyond the minimum standards, although the rent subsidy would end.

**He called the Demonstration Cities program, now before Congress, "a brand new and most exciting approach" to the problems of the cities.**

"This will be a large-scale attack on a problem on which we have just been nibbling for the over 30 years that I have been in the field of housing," he said. "This program would be concerned not only with doing something about the physical aspects of our slums, an effort to upgrade housing, streets, neighborhood facilities, etc., but individuals as well. It's aimed at providing better education, health and other human facilities."

# Rising Need Foreseen For Skilled Craftsmen

The growth of America's economy plus replacements for those who die or retire will create job openings for more than 4 million skilled workers in the next decade, the Labor Dept. has estimated.

Employment requirements for craftsmen in a wide range of trades are expected to jump from 9.2 million in 1965 to about 11.4 million in 1975, according to an article in the department's Monthly Labor Review by Allan F. Salt, of the Division of Manpower & Occupational Outlook in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The demand will be pushed upward, Salt says, as "our increasingly complex economy" requires more skilled workers to get it started and keep it going. Industries and technologies grow at different rates, he points out, and the demand for some skills may decline as that for others grows.

**"The demand for mechanics and repairmen—to install and maintain the increasing amount of complex equipment that will be used by industry, government agencies and private households—is expected to grow more rapidly than the demand for other skilled workers," Salt writes.**

"Employment requirements for foremen are expected to grow rapidly, because the increasing intricacy of productive processes requires a higher ratio of supervisors to workers.

"In the building trades, new construction and maintenance and repairs will more than offset rising output per worker, and the number of building trades workmen is expected to increase moderately."

The demand for skilled machining workers, due to wider use of techniques such as numerical control, is expected to rise "only moderately," he writes, while "rapid technological changes in printing techniques and equipment" will probably make possible increased output with few additional workers. Some individual printing trades will grow and others decline, he predicts.

## Lester Graham Dies in Texas

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Regional Dir. Lester Graham of the AFL-CIO's Region 17 died here suddenly May 30 at his home. He was 64.

A native of Rogers, Tex., Graham joined the organizing staff of the former AFL in 1945 and was a regional director in Texas at the time of the AFL-CIO merger. He continued in that capacity until his death. His wife and three adult children survive.

Graham had been a member of the Office Employes since 1957.

# Industrial Engineering Summer Institutes Set

The 1966 AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes for full-time union representatives and staff members will be held July 18-29 on the campus of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Deadline for enrollment is June 20.

Three courses will be offered at this year's sessions.

- Establishing work standards, providing a working knowledge of the systems management uses to establish production and incentive standards including time study, standard data, predetermined motion time systems, work sampling and wage incentives.
- Job evaluation and related problems, giving instruction in different systems and relating bargaining problems to the use of wage curves, labor grades and rate ranges.
- Synthetic standards systems, designed for students with training in stop-watch time study and including work sampling, stop-watch standard data, standard data formulae, predetermined motion times, contract language and grievance handling and arbitration.

An arithmetic review session will be held from 2 to 4 p.m. on the opening day.

Enrollment is limited, depending on the nature of the course and the facilities available. Tuition is $75, including cost of instruction, textbooks and other materials. Housing and meals can be had at the university, with the student meeting the cost.

**The institutes are sponsored by the University of Wisconsin School for Workers and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. The faculty will be made up of experts in industrial engineering from the university and labor unions.**

Registrations may be sent before the June 20 deadline to Robert Ozanne, director, School for Workers, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.

*To Spell Out Rights:*

# Labor Board Plans Fair Elections Code

Member Sam Zagoria of the National Labor Relations Board has reported that the board is working on a Fair Elections Code to make more clear the rights and responsibilities of management, labor and working men and women who take part in representation elections.

The code, Zagoria said, "would call upon employers and unions to take the attitude that working men and women are entitled to a free and informed choice in representation elections, and to avoid such unfair practices as threats of job loss, promises of promotion or pay raises, and threats of physical force and violence in order to encourage or discourage" those who vote in such elections.

**Zagoria, appearing on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the ABC radio network, expressed the view that NLRB information to unions and employers should be improved, "most importantly that working men and women who vote in representation elections know that the statute protects them in their right to self organization, to form, join or assist a labor organization."**

He advocated more advance planning to meet the human problems that result from automation. If there were improved communications on this subject between management and employes, the transition would be easier, he said.

Zagoria, a former Washington Post reporter and Newspaper Guild local president, has been writing and making speeches on the subject of automation and finds wide interest in meeting its problems.

Reviewing NLRB activities in the 30 years the board has been in existence, he noted that "we have had elections that have given some 19 million people an opportunity to make this choice (between a union or no union, or between several unions). We are rather proud of this part of our work, because we have been able to get 90 percent participation on our elections, and we go to great lengths to make sure that people understand what they are voting on."

The ballots in a recent Brooklyn, N. Y., election were printed in six different languages, he said.

Zagoria noted that the NLRB, as another part of its work, handles 28,000 unfair labor practice cases a year. Only 5 percent of these come to a vote before the board, with the others settled within one of the 31 regional or 3 sub-regional offices.

## N. Y. Musicians Form Senior Unit

New York—Pioneer members of Musicians Local 802, now retired holders of gold membership cards, have formed the Local 802 Senior Musicians Association to serve as a focal point for professional and social activities for the union's eldest membership.

Creation of the group was proposed in a resolution adopted by the local executive board and was approved at a meeting of the gold card members. The unpaid executive director is William Feinberg, Local 802 vice president from 1932 to 1934 and secretary from 1934 to 1936.

# Equal Rights for Women Gaining at Rapid Pace

The pace of progress toward full equal rights for American women is accelerating, according to a government-citizen group report on the status of women.

In its second annual report, the Interdepartmental Committee and Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women declared that "full partnership" for American women was being achieved more swiftly than in 1965.

The report cited as most important the implementation of prohibitions against discrimination in employment on the basis of sex, as well as race, color, religion and national origin. It noted that the sex discrimination ban in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became effective in mid-1965 and is operating under guidelines which encompass virtually all of the recommendations of the committee and council.

The Interdepartmental Committee is made up of representatives of eight federal agencies; the council has as members 21 leaders in business, labor, education and social organizations.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is a member of the council as is Mrs. Mary E. Callahan, an executive board member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union.

The report noted that state commissions on the status of women have expanded from 33 to 45 and a record number of 1,200 men and women now serve on these commissions.

**A second important development, the report noted, was the federal court decision in Alabama which found unconstitutional the state law which denied women the right to serve on juries.**

**The Alabama decision, the report added, will also establish a base for litigation attacking discrimination because of sex in public education, public employment and the personal and property rights of married women.**

In addition to public accomplishments, the report noted greatly expanded gains in behalf of women through private organizations, including the labor movement.

Among those cited was the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries which, the report stated, "intensified and expanded their longstanding efforts to reach and help the disadvantaged." The Auxiliaries was also praised for its summer leadership training programs for women.

## N. Y. State Collects $420,000 Back Pay

New York—More than $420,000 in unpaid wages was collected during the first quarter of 1966 for more than 7,600 workers by the State Dept. of Labor.

The department reported that minimum wage underpayment collections totaled $245,000 in 1,814 business establishments; $78,000 for underpayments on 93 public works projects; and $99,000 for unpaid wages other than minimum wages in 707 establishments.

**WORLD CONFERENCE** of auto workers, sponsored by the Automotive Division of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation, was welcomed to Auto Workers' headquarters in Detroit by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Seated at the head table are, left to right, Herman Rebhan, coordinator, IMF-World Automotive Councils; IMF Assistant Gen. Sec. Daniel Benedict; Dir. Victor G. Reuther of the UAW Intl. Affairs Dept. and IMF Gen. Sec. Adolphe Graedel.

# *Auto Workers of Four Continents Set Worldwide Bargaining Goals*

Detroit—Representatives of auto workers from all parts of the free world, in a history-making four-day meeting here, resolved to foster international labor solidarity by forming three world auto councils and issuing a seven-page declaration of goals.

The 35 trade unionists represented 16 unions and 1.4 million organized auto workers in Europe, Australia and North and South America who work in the plants of the General Motors Corp., Ford, Chrysler and their affiliates. The global conference was sponsored by the Automotive Division of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who presided at the sessions, is head of the division.

**Delegates formed a World GM Council, a World Ford Council and a World Chrysler-Simca-Fiat-Rootes Council.**

The groups spent a day and a half in separate sessions and the rest in joint meetings. At the end of the conference the delegates adopted a declaration which included these international collective bargaining goals:

- Full recognition of the right to organize, to bargain collectively on wages, working conditions and social benefits and to negotiate grievances.
- "Upward harmonization" of wages and social benefits to the maximum extent permitted by the technological development of the industry in each country.
- Humanizing the industrial process by the immediate establishment of adequate paid relief time and rest periods.
- An end to excessive overtime and the guarantee of adequate premium pay for such overtime as can be justified.
- Adequate implementation throughout the world of the vacation bonus principle already conceded by the Big Three in certain countries.
- Sufficient pensions to assure the dignity and security of retired workers.
- Guaranteed income for workers affected by production fluctuations or technological change.
- Reduction in working time through shorter workweeks, more paid holidays, longer vacations and early retirement.

**A highlight of the conference came in meetings at the corporate headquarters of GM in Detroit and Ford in Dearborn with high-ranking corporation officials in charge of labor relations and international operations.**

The delegates were treated courteously and hospitably by the management representatives. Many questions were asked concerning the degree of autonomy permitted Big Three plant managements in the various countries.

Although scheduled, no meeting was held with Chrysler officials when that company refused to furnish top-level executives.

Reuther told the opening session of the world auto councils that auto workers have to organize internationally so they can deal more effectively with companies that are no longer national but international in scope.

"GM is not in business to make cars, but to make profits," he declared. "It has no basic loyalty to any country, any people or any group of workers."

**Shift in Output Cited**

He cited statistics showing that production of cars and trucks outside the United States and Canada rose from 20 percent of the total production in 1950 to 53.3 percent in 1965.

**"Fine slogans and occasional international meetings are not enough," Reuther declared. "We must give international labor solidarity the kind of practical application which will help an individual worker solve his Monday-morning grievance. I believe this conference is really the beginning of something meaningful in collective bargaining."**

Other principal conference speakers included Adolphe Graedel of Switzerland, general secretary of the IMF; Victor Reuther, director of the UAW's Intl. Affairs Dept.; UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock and other members of the UAW executive board.

During the four-day meeting, delegates exchanged collective bargaining information, reported on economic conditions in their respective countries and on working conditions and management attitudes toward organized labor.

**Observers Present**

In addition to the regular delegates, the conference was attended by several observers from Japanese and Turkish trade unions. Countries directly represented included Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, the United States and Venezuela.

Prior to the Detroit conference, the foreign delegates had attended the UAW convention in Long Beach, Calif., and had spent 10 days on a fact-finding tour of the United States and Canada, visiting auto plants, local union halls and other points of interest.

## *3 New Leaflets Offered by COPE*

**Three new election-year leaflets are available for mass distribution from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. All are keyed to labor's register-and-vote campaign.**

**"Keep Progress Coming," No. 167C, cites the "beginning" made in this Congress and the need to continue. "The Biggest Number of Them All," No. 168C, stresses the importance of one vote. "What Happens in Off-Year Elections," No. 170C, warns of the historic trend toward off-year losses of congressional seats by the party in the White House.**

**The leaflets should be ordered by publication number from COPE Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.**

## Board Denies Complaint in Partner Firing

The Valley Forge Flag Co. did not violate the National Labor Relations Act when it fired a company partner as an employe and removed him from the board of directors, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

Disagreeing with an examiner's findings last December, the board dismissed a complaint by George Liberman that his brothers, Sidney and Abraham, of Reading, Pa., cut off his $10,000 yearly salary in 1964 because he testified in a previous NLRB proceeding. In that action the board found the firm had unlawfully closed another company plant for anti-union reasons.

Four board members agreed that George was fired only after starting a rival flag business and bidding in competition with the family—an action they found "inconsistent with his legitimate obligations as an employe" and company officer.

# The Class of 1966

**THE HIGH SCHOOL** Class of 1966, the largest in the nation's history, is a generation almost come of age. It is the generation born in the years immediately following the end of World War II. The vast majority has grown and attended school in an era of unprecedented national prosperity and in the uneasy atmosphere of the "cold war" and the "hot" ones in Korea and Viet Nam.

**This largest of all high school graduating classes is perhaps the best educated class of modern times. It has been to school during a time of a veritable explosion of knowledge. It is easily conversant with nuclear energy, space exploration and the rallying cries of the civil rights struggle.**

The Class of 1966 will probably have a higher percentage of students going on to college than any preceding class as new programs and new opportunities open for the first time the path to higher education.

This class carries the great hope of the nation for it has been more richly endowed than any of its predecessors and is perhaps more qualified to cope with the struggles and problems that the nation and the world face.

**One of the problems is those who started with the class but didn't make it—the dropouts, the disadvantaged who couldn't keep up, the impoverished who were forced to substitute meager wages for hours in the classroom.**

There are those also who received something less than the best education the country had to offer—the victims of inadequate school budgets, poorly trained teachers using outmoded techniques, inferior school plants short of equipment, books and the other tools of education.

**THE CLASS OF 1966,** as it moves out into the world of work or higher education and takes its place in a few years among the voting citizenry of the nation, must ponder these problems and their solutions.

Equal opportunity for a decent education is basic to a democratic system. Where it falls short or does not exist the system itself is impaired. A great deal has been done in the past few years in the form of federal programs, but more is needed, especially more funds, to assure every youngster a chance to get the best education he is capable of absorbing.

**Equal opportunity in education is part of the overall struggle to make equal rights for all a reality. This struggle the Class of 1966 must join if its years in the school systems are to be meaningful.**

It must join also in the never-ending war to eliminate poverty in the greatest and wealthiest nation in the world, to make a reality available to all of their own years of learning and living in a prosperous and affluent society.

And finally, if the next generation—the Class of 1986—is to possess a good education in an atmosphere of freedom and liberty, this generation must protect that freedom and expand its horizons so that there will finally be a world at peace.

**AFL-CIO News**

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***Randolph Says:***

# Ghetto Suffers a Double Evil: Racial Segregation and Poverty

*The following is excerpted from the opening address to the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, honorary chairman of the conference.*

**THE RACIAL GHETTO** suffers a double evil: it suffers from racial segregation and also from poverty. The people have no margin of security.

There is nothing the people can show as security for loans in times of unemployment, family sickness, accidents or other misfortunes. There is no wonder that life expectancy is short.

To the physical illnesses we have to note the ill effects on family life. The man of the family is supposed to be the protector and support of the family. But if he is denied education and employment, if he cannot play his role as a husband and a father, the family breaks down.

**Thus, men plagued with forced idleness, women have to carry the burden of providing the income and at the same time caring for their children. Is it any wonder that alcohol and narcotics and gambling and various forms of anti-social patterns are found in the black ghettos? And is it any wonder that children and youth are damaged emotionally and mentally?**

The destructive and devastating impact of the ghetto is frightfully continuous and total. There are families that have been on welfare rolls for two, three and four generations.

But despite the seemingly insurmountable obstacles and difficulties, most of the men and women of the black ghettos struggle to find work and maintain family life. And despite the adverse conditions, most youth remain in school and strive to better their conditions. They try to believe in the American promise and they try to obey the law and look forward to participation in the political, economic, and cultural life of the nation. But the youth that are damaged are incalculable.

First, are those who lose faith in their families, in themselves, in the larger community. They reject themselves and develop a sense of self-hate and despair. They accept any evaluation of themselves. Those who suffer from self-rejection tend to withdraw. They undergo an inner death.

Second, are those who react with bitterness and rage. They are ready to strike against others. Their respect for life and law is destroyed. They fill the jails and houses of detention and the prisons. Their hatred is against authority and especially the police whom they consider their enemy and oppressor.

Third, are those whose anger becomes a social force of mass proportions. This is the volcanic force which builds its explosive power to such a pitch that it breaks out into race riots and in a violence such as is symbolized by events in the summer of 1965 in Watts.

**Let me warn this conference that the Negro ghettos in every city are now centers of tension and socio-racial dynamite, near the brink of similar racial explosions of violence.**

What can be done to right the wrongs of the Negro people of this county? What can be done to bring about social and racial justice and fulfill the promises of American life for all of our people, both the black working poor and white working poor? Is there any hope we can solve the deep-rooted and complex problem which affects the life of every American and threatens the survival of this nation?

**IT IS UNREALISTIC** to depend on appeals to conscience and good-will alone. Because of the daily experience of segregation, it is unrealistic to think that education for racial equality and intergroup and intercultural programs can solve the problem.

If the Negro and the white Americans have to wait until their neighbors are educated out of their prejudices, they will be trapped in the ghettos of America for generations to come. If our people have to wait until everybody loves his neighbor, we may have to wait many a moon, or liberation may never come. Most Negroes are not asking white people to love them or like them or understand them. They want their neighbors to accept them.

**Thus the purpose of this conference is to involve all Americans in the great social enterprise of respect for sacredness of the dignity of the personality of every human being which is reflected in recognizing the rights of every person to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.**

This conference "To Fulfill These Rights" will broaden the horizon for the Negro and white American and the entire world of color now in the revolutionary flames of discontent.

The implementation of the report of the Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" will constitute a major and powerful thrust in giving Negroes the ability to walk through the gate of opportunity and achieve first-class citizenship in America. To the men and women, black and white, Catholic, Jew and Protestant, participating in this conference, "Quit ye like men—Be strong! We shall overcome!"

***Morgan Says:***

# American Dream a Nightmare For Victims of Discrimination

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**JAMES MEREDITH** and Leumas Sirrah and Frank Bell are victims of the American nightmare instead of beneficiaries of the American dream.

Their mortal sin is that they were all born black. They were not born free like Elsa the lion in the African jungle. They were born in a jungle of hatred and fear, imprisoned in an undergrowth of prejudice and their own country can never be free, can never legitimately claim to lead the cause of freedom, in Viet Nam or Vicksburg or Valparaiso, until they are liberated.

Morgan

How can the rest of us get that through our heads? How can the great white majority of the population be made to realize that unless and until the boring of the termites of hypocrisy into the Bill of Rights is checked, the American society has nothing solid to stand on?

**We cannot, unless we can bring ourselves to understand that what is happening to Jay and Leumas and Frank is happening to all of us.**

James Meredith, 32, an educated man holding the first degree the University of Mississippi ever bestowed on a member of his race, is recovering from shotgun wounds inflicted by a white man who, in his ghastly ignorance and pathetic rage, was really firing at the heart of dignity and security of his country.

Eighteen-year-old Leumas Sirrah is a poet and that is his pen name. He has an amorphous police record in Los Angeles and he is suffering wounds that are less visible but just as real as Meredith's.

Frank Bell is four years of age, going on five. Already he bears the hurt of poverty, prejudice and neglect. He is still terribly vulnerable but a thin bandage of care and love is being applied to him every morning. Frank has no father. His mother is on relief. She and her 10 children live in Watts, a flat, hot Negro ghetto studded with drooping, grimy palm trees, a neighborhood Los Angeles Mayor Yorty and his police treat as enemy country.

**But samaritans have infiltrated Watts and some have set up five Head Start projects for children of the poor. At one of these, in an abandoned market, Frank and 119 other boys and girls are given juice and crackers and spread each weekday—the only breakfast most of them get.**

When Frank started in March he couldn't talk. It took him five weeks to verbalize in sentences. He daydreamed and frequently ran away. He wouldn't mix with other children. Teachers had to hold his hand at play. But by late May these were the teachers' reports on Frank: "He enjoys school and seems to be free to wander in and out of activities. He plays freely and easily with all the members of the unit. He seems to want affection now."

**I MET** Leumas Sirrah, a slight, soft-voiced but outspoken dropout, at the Beverly Hills home of Budd Schulberg, the writer. Schulberg had just managed to bail him and three friends out of jail where they had been held for approximately 72 hours, not on any formal charge but on "suspicion of armed burglary."

They had been picked up in front of a coffee house called Watts Happening, a community center which Schulberg and other interested citizens help support. Since the Watts explosion Schulberg, shocked at the isolation of the neighborhood, opened a class there in creative writing. Leumas was one of his students. The police, edgy, have marked the coffee house as a den of trouble.

**"I am a black nationalist," Leumas told me proudly, "An American black nationalist. I don't dig this Muslim stuff with the hate and all that."**

A blonde woman asked, not unkindly, "what do you do that is constructive?"

We think it's constructive, he said, fighting for our rights.

Schulberg recalled he'd told another Negro, in Watts, he hoped there wouldn't be any more violence.

**"Those men at the Boston tea party were patriots," the boy yelled back at him, "but we're hoodlums."**

I asked Leumas how he happened to start writing poetry. "In jail," he said quietly, "the police presented me with an opportunity to put my thoughts in writing." They presented him another opportunity a couple of days later, arrested him again.

Mrs. Schulberg read some of his poems. She gave me one entitled "You and I." This is it:

"You and I know . . . You and I think . . .
"In between . . . You and I need . . .
"Past, present, future . . .
"You laugh . . . I laugh . . .
"You and I experience . . . You and I feel . . .
"Opportunity you and I seek . . .
"Simple, compound, complex . . .
"You cry I cry . . .
"You and I understand . . . You and I learn . . .
"Black with white . . . You and I lack . . .
"Birth, life, death.
"You fight I fight."

Can we not learn that this is freedom's fight?

***In Federationist Article:***

# Health Care Viewed As 'Jigsaw Puzzle'

*The following is excerpted from "The Jigsaw Puzzle of Health Care," by Dr. Herbert K. Abrams, in the May 1966 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**OUR CURRENT HEALTH PICTURE** is a jigsaw puzzle of fragments—voluntary health insurance, compulsory health insurance for the aged, a hodgepodge of governmental programs; and all the fragments are further split between occupational and non-occupational segments.

Not only do we have the task of putting the pieces together but of filling in the many gaps with connecting pieces not now in existence, so that when we've put it all together, we'll have a sensible, rational health service for everybody.

The problem is not simple. It is not only a matter of adequate health insurance. It is also organization of medical services—development of group practice of health personnel, regional organization of hospitals and other health facilities, efficient utilization and avoidance of duplication of existing resources, etc.

**It is also a matter of adequate numbers of health personnel. We are critically short of physicians, nurses, dentists, technicians and therapists of all sorts. Though the U. S. is the most bountiful country on earth, and we have surpluses for export of most commodities, we are an importer of physicians and nurses. More than 25 percent of the physicians on the house staffs of our hospitals are from foreign countries.**

A collective bargaining program for labor in the area of health care might include the following:

● Fill in the gaps in existing coverage. Medicare now makes this task easier because it will reduce costs of existing programs. Some of the gaps are these:

(a) Out-patient care, i.e., office and home, diagnosis and treatment. This is where the opportunities for preventive medicine are. (b) Dental care. (c) Psychiatric care. (d) Cost of drugs. (e) Care of long-term illness in the hospital, the home and the nursing home. (f) Long-term disability benefits. (g) Coverage of care by non-medical technicians when directed by physicians.

● Provide medical benefits for workers displaced by automation.

● Fill in the gaps in medicare by obtaining coverage for the deductible and 20 percent fractions of the coverage which now must be paid by the individual.

● Obtain dual choice options wherever a group practice plan is available.

● In the plant, obtain effective health and safety agreements.

● Improve workmen's compensation payments where present provisions are not adequate.

**ALL HEALTH OBJECTIVES** cannot be achieved through collective bargaining. On the broader community and national level, labor and other groups must collaborate in these areas:

1. Support health legislation such as assistance to medical, dental, nursing and other technical schools and to their students so that we can begin to get an adequate supply of these people.

2. Support scientific and medical research primarily through tax funds.

3. Support improvements in medicare.

4. Support existing group practice plans and development of new ones of the type which will provide high quality care and will be consumer-oriented.

**5. Support continued improvement of health programs for the poor, not only because this is humanitarian but also out of self-interest, for health is indivisible and the industrial worker is never far removed from the ranks of the poor.**

6. Support and stimulation of Public Health Departments and Labor Departments so that they have adequate personnel and resources to protect the environment in the community and in the plant.

7. Back measures to strengthen industrial health services at the national, state and local levels.

***Under New Rights Act:***

# Congress Urged to Widen Ban On Bias in Selection of Juries

**AN AFL-CIO SPOKESMAN** has urged broadening of proposals now before Congress to bar discrimination in the selection of juries by making the law apply whenever members of certain groups are excluded rather than only when specific complaints are made.

**"Experience in other fields, such as voting rights, indicates that case by case enforcement is very slow and puts an undue burden on the litigant," said Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO.**

Harris urged authorization for the federal government to "move in automatically when the representation of certain groups on juries falls below some fixed level." Such an "automatic triggering" provision is a workable and legal exercise of federal authority, he said, pointing out that a similar section in the Voting Rights Act of 1965 has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. He gave his views during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, heard weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Harris charged that jury discrimination exists in both the federal and state court systems. So-called blue-ribbon juries, which are "quite prevalent in the federal courts," discriminate against workers and other lower income citizens, he said. "State courts, on the other hand, particularly in the South, have been more given to discriminating against women" by both law and custom, he added, noting that the proposed legislation would end all three types of discrimination.

**REAFFIRMING** the AFL-CIO's strong support of the new Civil Rights bill's fair housing provision, Harris declared:

**"We would like to see just as broad a bill in this respect as Congress will enact. It can't be too broad to suit us." He said that "as a matter of principle" the federation opposes "any kind of exceptions" from its application.**

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were John Herbers of the New York Times and Lawrence A. Still of the Washington Evening Star.

**PROPOSALS** now before Congress to bar discrimination in jury selection should be broadened to apply whenever certain groups are excluded, not just when specific complaints are made, Thomas E. Harris (center), AFL-CIO associate general counsel, told Lawrence A. Still (left) of the Washington Evening Star and John Herbers of the New York Times on the AFL-CIO weekly public service program, Labor News Conference, on the Mutual radio network.

***How to Buy:***

# Unions Press Laws to Protect Against Firings for Garnishees

By Sidney Margolius

**IN A HALF-DOZEN STATES** unions are seeking laws to bar employers from firing workers because of garnishees. In several states, these bills have been blocked despite the fact that often debts for which workers are garnisheed were incurred through deception. In New Jersey, for example, such a bill has been introduced year after year without enactment by the legislature. In Ohio, too, unions have been seeking for years similar relief from garnishment firing.

In theory, the debtor has a chance to tell his side in court before his wages are garnisheed. But in actual fact the threat that a creditor will get a garnishee often is enough to make a debtor pay an unfair debt because of the fear of being fired. Some employers will allow two or three garnishees before firing. But some don't want to be involved, or be bothered by the bookkeeping, and so will fire at the first garnishee.

**In New York State, after a long struggle, the unions have broken through the legislative barricade of the employer and business lobbies to win passage of the first such bill in the United States. The legislature in that state has passed a modified version which will at least bar employers from firing because of one garnishee in a 12-month period.**

The unions had asked for protection for workers against firing for up to three garnishees in 12 months. Some state officials suggested protection for up to two garnishees. The one-garnishee rule finally enacted still is some protection because in this state only one garnishee can be filed at a time, and only 10 percent of the wages can be deducted for payment of it. Thus often it will take at least the first 12 months to pay off the first garnishee.

Firing because of garnishees is both harsh and useless. The creditor can't collect if a worker loses his job, Julia Algase of the New York Hotel Worker's Council, which led the fight for the anti-firing law there, points out.

"It's a long time since non-payment of debt resulted in throwing a debtor into a jail, but it is not a far cry from that vicious system to the present practice of depriving the debtor of his means of livelihood for non-payment of debt," Mrs. Algase says.

Since the discharged worker cannot collect unemployment insurance if he is fired for being garnisheed, such debtors often are then thrown upon the relief rolls, she reports. Frequently they also lose, through repossession, the merchandise they had bought on credit as well as their jobs.

**THERE LITERALLY** are millions of garnishees a year in the U. S. today. Various cities such as Chicago, Washington, Birmingham, Detroit, Akron, Portland, Ore., New York and others have reported anywhere from 12,000 to 100,000 garnishees a year apiece. Unions report that in some factories 10 to 50 percent of all the employes may have their wages garnisheed in one year.

**In some cities certain installment dealers and finance companies are responsible for hundreds of garnishees. For example, a study reported by Dr. Milton Huber of the University of Wisconsin Dept. of Consumer Affairs found that in Milwaukee County, of 6,744 garnishees in one year, 805 were by one finance and loan company, 783 were by one credit clothing and jewelry store, 640 came from one furniture and appliance store.**

When one installment store or loan company files 700 to 800 garnishees a year, it is hard to believe that store is just plain unlucky in attracting customers who don't pay their bills.

Often workers are trapped into garnishees through misrepresentation, and surprisingly often, because they co-signed notes for friends or relatives. In one small Brooklyn, N. Y., plant, with 290 employes, management was served with 130 garnishees in just one year. But even more revealingly, 55 per cent of those garnisheed had bought or borrowed nothing themselves, but were co-signers on other people's borrowings, the union there discovered.

Often debtors don't have a chance to tell their side in court because they are not even notified that the creditor is going to court.

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**'GOLDEN PASSPORT'** to fee-charging federal recreation areas is this wallet-sized Federal Recreation Area Permit which will cover all passengers in a vehicle. It sells for $7, is good for a year, and provides entrance to some 7,000 federal areas where entrance fees are charged. More limited permits, ranging from a single day to 30 days, are available at lesser costs.

***Unionists on Campuses:***

# Summer Institutes To Draw 20,000

**NEARLY 20,000** local union leaders will spend two weeks of their own time being educated this year.

The summer undertaking includes some 125 school programs, mostly on university campuses, where beginning students will learn such fundamentals as how to run a union meeting and how to process a grievance. There will be courses in labor history, public speaking, public relations and the like.

**Lawrence Rogin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, noted that there are now many other labor education undertakings besides the summer institutes. Evening classes are available almost year-round at such institutes as Wayne State, Ohio State and Roosevelt University. Many such as Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Communications Workers and Machinists have set up training programs for staff members and seekers after staff posts.**

Either on a national or local basis, retail clerks, government employes (federal, state and local), postal workers and others have formal educational programs, Rogin pointed out.

"This is not a subtraction from the summer institutes," he said. "On the contrary, it indicates a growing interest by trade union leaders in the proper preparation of local leadership and staff. This is all to the good."

Of the 125 or more summer schools, Rogin reported, 17 will be sponsored by state AFL-CIO organizations and will be open to students from any AFL-CIO unit in the area. Eighteen will be run by the Steelworkers, 16 by the Auto Workers, 11 by the Communications Workers and 10 by the Machinists.

In addition, he noted a number of unions—the Textile Workers Union of America, was the first—have week-long spring sessions in Washington which give students an opportunity to meet with legislators and observe the processes of government.

"There was a time when the number of summer schools and the number who attended them were a measure of the labor movement's educational effort," Rogin said. "This is no longer so.

**"These schools are important—very important. But thanks in part to the general commitment to education by the federal government in recent years, and in even greater part to the recognition by the labor movement that experience is not always a substitute for knowledge, education is becoming to an increasing extent an inherent part of trade union operations."**

The 125-odd summer schools will be conducted on college and university campuses in at least 25 states. Instructors will be drawn from college faculties, with union educators assisting.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# There's More Than One Way To Get a Message to Posterity

By Jane Goodsell

**FOR THE MODEST SUM** of $2.50, a firm in California will guarantee to deliver in the year 2066 A.D. any messages you would like to communicate to your descendants. This service, which is called Operation Timetube, is an imaginative idea. But, like many imaginative ideas (world peace, topless swimsuits and the excess profits tax, to name a few) it does pose some problems. The problem in this situation is, as you have doubtless surmised, thinking up something suitably worthwhile to say.

When I consider the amount of head-scratching and lip-chewing I go through in penning a postcard from Yellowstone Park to the folks back home, I wonder if I'm equal to the challenge of writing an appropriate communique.

"Wish I were there" seems unsuitably glib, as does, "Sorry that conflicting schedules prevented our meeting face-to-face."

**"Don't take any wooden nickels!" is risky because it pre-supposes that nickels will still be used as coin of the realm in 2066 which seems unlikely. No, one must search for more timeless profundities.**

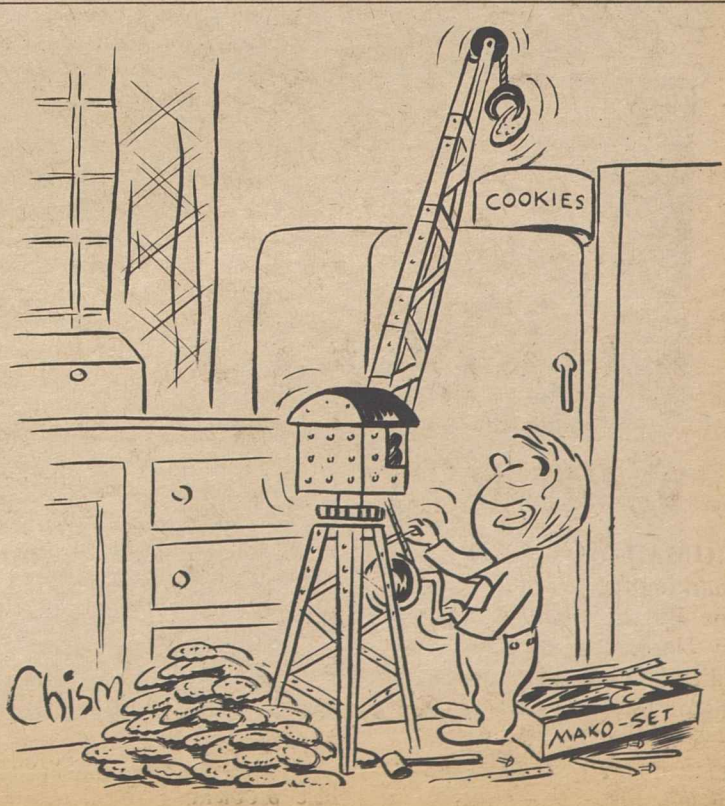
It would be tempting to exhort our great-great-great-great grandchildren to "Study hard and no monkey business!" and "Brush your teeth after every meal." True, our own children pay no attention to such counsel but perhaps if it were recorded on microfilm and resurrected after a full century in an atomic vault, it might be accorded a little respect—and even heeded.

Still, that's a lot to hope for when you consider the inapplicability of Hammurabi's code and Ben Franklin's maxims to 20th century life.

**COSMIC TRUTHS,** such as "Live and let live" and "Punctuality is the thief of time" are less apt to sink into obsolescence with the passage of decades. But, on the other hand, do I want to achieve immortality by sounding like a fortune cookie?

**So what can I say that would merit a hundred years of preservation in a time capsule? Well, I have this really terrific recipe for burnt sugar cake, and I honestly think it's worth preserving. Oh, I don't delude myself that its discovery a hundred years hence would rock the world like the Dead Sea scrolls, but it is a sensational recipe and a family heirloom. But why kid myself? My kinfolk-to-be wouldn't be interested in that recipe. My own children recoil in horror at its length and complexity. And, to tell the truth, I seldom use it myself, now that cake mixes are so quick and easy.**

So much for Operation Timetube. I want no part of it. Why should I fork out $2.50 to make myself an object of ridicule to my future relatives? If they're interested in what I have to say, let them get in touch with me. With a ouija board.



*200 in First Class:*

# Skill Training Starts At New NMU Center

New York—Two hundred seamen from 32 U.S. ports have started training in varied shipboard skills at the National Maritime Union's new $5 million health, training and recreation center here.

New skills and knowledge required on automated vessels are covered in the curriculum, but the courses offer all types of training from basic seamanship and mechanics to specialized culinary arts, the NMU said.

Courses vary from five to 12 weeks in length. Seamen regularly employed on vessels under NMU contract are eligible.

**The union said it expects to graduate about 2,000 trainees per year, but in emergencies the school could accommodate about twice that many.**

As part of a continuing union-management safety program, the center also gives instruction in lifeboat handling, fire fighting, first aid and life-saving.

Trainees enrolled in formal classes live in the building for their training period. In addition to their room and board they get $40 weekly subsistence payments and transportation to their ships.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran called the training program "an expression of our faith in the future of the U.S. merchant marine" and an outstanding example of a jointly-administered industrial training program.

The program is supervised by the union and U.S.-flag vessel owners and managers. Part of its financing comes from an automation fund to which employers contribute 25 cents per man per day under current union contracts.

The 11-story building where classes are held will be dedicated June 15 as the Joseph Curran Annex. It houses a medical clinic and recreation facilities which include a gymnasium and swimming pool, steam rooms and a 1,000-seat auditorium.

**The medical unit provides annual physical examinations for NMU members, along with diagnostic services. The clinic will offer an eyesight conservation program for seamen and their families and hearing evaluation services for retirees, all as part of the jointly-administered welfare program.**

The NMU has headquarters here in another building and offices in 31 other port cities. Its 50,000 members work on deep sea, Great Lakes, river and harbor vessels.

# Medical Plan Signs Up 90% Of Eligibles

More than 17 million senior citizens, 90 percent of those eligible, signed up for extended medical benefits—Plan "B"—under medicare before the May 31 deadline, Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball announced.

**Between 400,000 and 500,000 signed during the two-month extension of the deadline, which originally was set for March 31, Ball said.**

Those who signed will pay $3 a month beginning in July, when both the additional medical benefits and the basic medicare hospitalization program go into effect.

Men and women who become 65 after March 1 have an enrollment period of seven months, beginning three months before the birth date. If a person does not enroll when he becomes eligible the insurance fee for the medical benefits go up 10 percent for each full year.

# Sea Unions Join to Fight Foreign Ship Chartering

AFL-CIO unions of seamen, shipyard workers and longshoremen have served notice that they will "use all legal means" to prevent U.S. shipowners from chartering foreign vessels to replace American-flag ships diverted to military service in Viet Nam.

The four unions—the Boilermakers, Seafarers, National Maritime Union and Longshoremen — said they learned that the Dept. of Commerce has agreed to allow subsidized American shipping companies to charter foreign-flag vessels to carry U.S. commercial cargo. The 1936 Merchant Marine Act makes such action unlawful by subsidized companies unless the secretary of commerce makes an exception "under special circumstances and for good cause."

Presidents of the cooperating unions declared that their own survey indicates that "American-flag vessels are still available to carry these cargoes." They added:

**"We urge that as a temporary measure the government immediately step up its program of reactivating American-flag vessels from the reserve fleets and that meanwhile it proceed immediately with the implementation of a long-range program to restore the American merchant marine to its proper position of strength and prestige."**

The union leaders warned that companies "seizing upon the expedient of chartering foreign flags" are showing "extreme short-sightedness with respect to their own future welfare" as well as "providing a convenient escape hatch" for government officials whose "indifference" to the deterioration of the U.S. merchant marine brought on the problem.

**COMMEMORATIVE** stamp marking the 175th anniversary of the Bill of Rights was designed by Herbert L. Block (Herblock), editorial cartoonist for the Washington Post and a long-time member of the Newspaper Guild. It goes on sale July 1 at Miami Beach, Fla.

**LOCAL UNION** leaders from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Washington, D.C., are shown at one of the session of the weeklong Tri-State AFL-CIO Labor School, held at Black Mountain, N.C. Instructor at this class, on parliamentary procedure, is James Turner, fair practices director of the Rubber Workers.

# *Labor, Rights Coalition Spurred To Seek 'Full, Equal Opportunity'*

Unity House, Pa.—The labor movement and civil rights groups must march united, "for equal opportunity and full opportunity must be achieved together if either is to be truly achieved at all," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message to the sixth biennial Civil Rights Conference of the National Trade Union Council for Human Rights.

Civil rights laws alone are not enough, Meany told the council, a division of the Jewish Labor Committee. What is needed, he continued, is "full opportunity in the total meaning of the word—in education, in housing, in health care and most important, in jobs at good wages for everyone."

The meeting examined the coalition of trade unionists, liberals and minority groups with speakers offering conflicting opinions.

**Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights declared that "the civil rights movement has been aiding the organization of unorganized workers." Although national level action for the coalition's program should be stepped up, he said, the freedom movement "can be proud of its role" in strengthening labor's right to organize in the South.**

On the other hand, Exec. Sec. Arnold Aronson of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights maintained "there is no effective coalition" on many issues, especially economic ones. Some elements of the alliance did not respond "meaningfully" in the minimum wage fight this year, he charged, leaving the labor movement to "carry the ball."

Deputy Dir. Walter Davis of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, in a discussion of racial friction, indicated that hatred of whites was restricted to a minority of Negroes. Vice Pres. Murray Gross of the Ladies' Garment Workers maintained that "the way to end race hate is to end poverty."

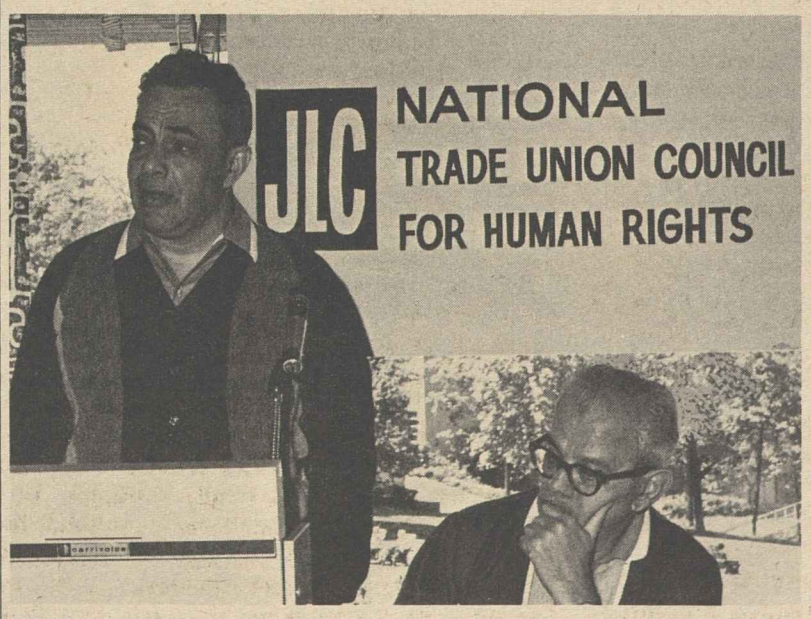
Action to make man's imagination "as revolutionary and creative as his technology" was called for by Michael Harrington, writer and chairman of the League for Industrial Democracy. The crucial question of the coming years, he declared, will be "whether the technology that can liberate our lives will be socially controlled or managed by private interests."

**He urged labor to work to implement the AFL-CIO convention resolution calling for national economic planning and proposed a "massive" federal job-creating program.**

Resolutions proposed closer cooperation and dialogue between labor and the student movement and passage of the 1966 Civil Rights bill.

Other speakers included Research Dir. Woodrow Ginsburg of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; ILGWU Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton; Pres. Al Bilik of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO, and Columnist Victor Riesel.

ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman was re-elected chairman of the council; Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes was renamed treasturer and Betty Kaye Taylor was re-elected executive secretary. Administrative Dir. Jacob S. Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Pres. Albert Shanker of the United Federation of Teachers, New York, were elected vice chairmen.




**CIVIL RIGHTS** movement can be proud of its role in strengthening labor's right to organize in the South, Dir. Don Slaiman (speaking) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights told the Civil Rights Conference of the National Trade Union Council for Human Rights at Unity House, Pa. Seated is Vice Pres. Murray Gross of the Ladies' Garment Workers, chairman of the council's administrative committee.

# Supervisors Serve Notices On Railroads

Chicago—The Railway Supervisors have served Section Six notices under the Railway Labor Act seeking wage increases and improvements in working rules on major railroads with which the union has contracts.

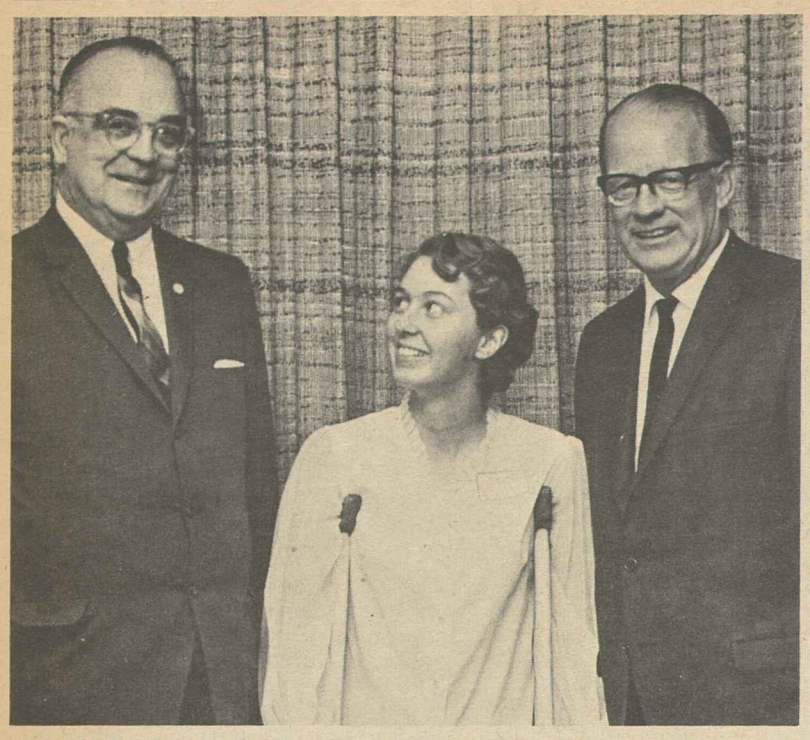
ARSA Pres. James P. Tahney said general chairmen on each railroad have been instructed to supplement the notices with provisions for any special problems on their lines.

**Bargaining objectives include an initial wage increase of 20 percent effective Jan. 1, 1967, with subsequent increases of 3.5 percent of the rate in effect on July 1, 1967, and July 1 of each year thereafter. The notices also seek cost of living adjustments, effective May 1, 1967, and each Nov. 1 and May 1 thereafter, based on increases in the Consumer Price Index.**

Other improvements sought are overtime pay for work beyond eight hours a day or 40 hours a week, or on holidays, off-days or vacation days, at twice the regular rate, or three times the rate where agreements now call for double pay.

### CORRECTION

Rep. John J. Rooney, a Democratic congressman from New York since 1943, was surprised to find himself listed as a Republican in the minimum wage rollcall published in the June 4 issue of the AFL-CIO News. So were the editors and proofreaders. It was an error that slipped through.



**PRESIDENTIAL** Scholar Regina Gamble of Arlington, Ore., who also won a Joseph Delaney scholarship offered by the Operating Engineers in memory of the union's late president, visited IUOE headquarters in Washington and was greeted by Pres. Hunter P. Wharton (left) and Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carman. Miss Gamble is a daughter of Jay W. Gamble, an IUOE member.

# Job Lie 'Tests' Banned By Maryland, Delaware

Add Delaware and Maryland to the list of states which have adopted labor-sponsored laws banning the use of polygraphs—so-called 'lie detectors'—by employers.

Delaware Gov. Charles L. Terry, Jr. (D) signed the anti-polygraph bill into law on June 2, after meeting with a labor delegation headed by State AFL-CIO Pres. Clement J. Lemon.

Some weeks earlier, Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes (D) signed a similar bill. The two states were the eighth and ninth to prohibit lie detector devices as a condition of employment.

**The Delaware law, one of the strongest in the nation, was approved 33-2 by the House and 11-3 by the Senate. It prohibits a private employer, the state or a municipality from requiring or even requesting or suggesting that any employe or prospective employe take a polygraph test as a condition for employment.**

A maximum penalty of a $500 fine and 90 days imprisonment is set for violation. The only exception is for lie detector tests administered by a "law enforcement agency in the performance of its official duties."

Maryland's new law, State AFL-CIO Pres. Charles A. Della noted, bars private employers from requiring workers or job applicants to take a polygraph test and imposes a maximum penalty of a $100 fine. It exempts federal, state, county and local governments.

The AFL-CIO and its state and local central bodies have pressed for legislation at all levels of government banning lie detector devices in employment.

Other states which have enacted such laws in recent years are Alaska, California, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington. In addition, several cities have passed local anti-polygraph ordinances.

# House Passes World Study, Library Bills

Two labor-supported bills passed the House by big margins—a five-year, $700 million expansion of federal aid to libraries and a new program of grants to colleges and non-profit groups to develop courses in international studies.

Both programs had strong bipartisan support, even though the library aid bill exceeded the President's budget request.

Over the five-year period, $300 million would be earmarked for construction of library facilities, $275 million would go for books and equipment, $50 million to set up regional cooperative programs whereby libraries in nearby communities can draw on each other's resources, and funds to provide library services in state residential schools for the handicapped and for inmates of prisons and reformatories. The "talking book" service for the blind would also be expanded.

**The bill, sponsored by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), passed by voice vote after easy defeat of Republican motions to cut the funds and limit the program to two years.**

The international education bill would authorize $140 million in grants over three years, starting with a first-year spending authority of $10 million. The courses and special programs would help train American experts in international problems. It passed on a 194-89 vote.

**AFL-CIO Winner Named:**

# *Presidential Scholar Awards Go to 12 from Union Families*

**By Gervase N. Love**

Dissent and protest must be the recourse of men who, "challenging the existing order, reason their way to a better order," Pres. Johnson told 121 Presidential scholars at a White House ceremony at which he presented them with medallions attesting to their distinction.

The cream of this year's crop of high school graduates, they included an even dozen sons and daughters of AFL-CIO members.

One was Ivy Thomas of Flint, Mich., winner of an AFL-CIO scholarship whose mother, Mrs. Sadie Thomas, is a member of the Flint Federation of Teachers.

Another was Regina Gamble, Arlington, Ore., daughter of Jay W. Gamble, a member of the Operating Engineers and winner of a $6,000 Joseph Delaney Scholarship given by the IUOE in memory of the late president of the union.

**Still another was John Franz Daniel of Washington, the son of two veteran trade unionists. His father is Franz Daniel, a Newspaper Guild member who has led or participated in organizing drives in behalf of many unions in all parts of the country and is currently on the staff of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. assigned to central Missouri. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Daniel, has a similar background of labor activity and is now an educational associate with the Machinists.**

The White House ceremony was held on the South Lawn and included a dinner with the scholarship winners seated at tables under the trees. The President returned to his office after speaking, but Mrs. Johnson, their daughters Lynda and Luci, and the latter's fiance, Pat Nugent, presided at different tables.

In his talk to the winners, Johnson vigorously defended the right to dissent and declared that "no minority must ever be muzzled."

"Opinion and protest are the life breath of democracy—even when it blows heavy," he said. "But I urge you never to dissent merely because someone asks you to, or because someone else does. Know why you protest—know what it is you dissent from."

**Miss Thomas, accompanied by her mother and her father, Ivory Thomas, had a visit with Pres. George Meany in AFL-CIO headquarters.**

She and the other union-oriented scholarship winners were guests at a luncheon sponsored by the Teachers over which Carl J. Megel, AFT Washington representative and former international president of the union, presided.

In a brief talk, Megel reminded the guests that they had the brains and ability to become leaders and called on them to have courage—"courage to speak and fight for the AFL-CIO, for labor, when you get into the universities . . . courage to challenge."

Miss Thomas, whose teacher-mother has a master's degree, plans to attend Wellesley College and hopes to become a child psychologist. She has been a teacher aide for Operation Head Start and recently was chosen queen of the Flint branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

**Miss Gamble, who will attend the Oregon College of Education and plans to teach high school mathematics and chemistry, has an amateur radio operator's license, does italic writing and oil painting and belongs to the National Honor Society.**

Young Daniel, whose teachers described him as "always eager for new intellectual involvements and challenges," was an end on the Hawthorne School (Washington) football team. He intends to take a liberal arts course at Reed College, Portland, Ore.

The other winners whose parents are union members are:

**Carlyn Toly,** Seattle, Wash., daughter of Michael T. Toly, of the Sheet Metal Workers, who will go to the University of Chicago.

**Paul F. McAloon,** Hartford, Conn., son of Francis R. McAloon of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who will study fine arts at Trinity College, Hartford.

**Michael P. Roca,** Phoenix, Ariz., whose father, Paul M. Roca, has retained membership in the Carpenters while practicing law. He plans to attend Yale University, then study law.

**Robert J. Osten, Jr.,** Middletown, N. J., son of a member of the Sheet Metal Workers, who will major in physics at Harvard University.

**Anne C. Bittner,** Brattleboro, Vt., daughter of John P. Bittner of the Carpenters, who will study psychology at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Kenneth T. Fong,** Portland, Ore., whose father, Choy Wan Fong, belongs to the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and who will study electrical engineering at the California Institute of Technology.

**John P. Kearns,** Culpeper, Va., son of Philip P. Kearns of the Communications Workers, who will study chemical engineering at the University of Virginia.

**Deborah Ann Gibson,** Cedar Rapids, Ia., whose father, Edward T. Smith, belongs to Packinghouse Workers Local 3. She plans to study the French language and civilization at Mt. Holyoke College.

**Benjamin Willis,** Cleveland, O., son of Benjamin Willis, Sr., of the Allied Industrial Union, who will major in mathematics and English at Amherst College.

# Road to College Easing For Unionists' Children

New York—The children of unionized workers have more opportunity today than ever before to obtain a college education, speakers agreed at a conference on "How to Get a College Education at Little or No Cost" sponsored by the New York City AFL-CIO.

The same is true of union members themselves, it was brought out in discussion of the fact that the AFL-CIO and its affiliates allocate more than $1 million a year to scholarships. A wide assortment of literature was available regarding available scholarships and grants.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) told the conference that no young man or woman with the desire and ability should be denied a higher education for lack of facilities or because of personal financial difficulties.

**"The rapid advance of science and technology is eliminating skilled and semi-skilled jobs at an unprecedented rate," the council said in a keynote statement. "If the children of wage-earner families are to get tomorrow's jobs, they must qualify with a background of higher education. There are many programs of assistance available to help your children through college, but you must know about them."**

Other speakers included Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the city AFL-CIO; Vice Pres. Michael Sampson, chairman of its Community Services Committee; Alan Kistler, AFL-CIO assistant organization director; Dr. Walter Gale of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare; Harold Zuckerman, coordinator of college guidance and scholarship for the New York City Board of Education; Dr. Arnold Gorin, admissions director at New York University, and Dr. James Spence, director of admissions of the State University of New York.

**PRIZE-WINNING ENTRIES** in the annual union-theme poster contest sponsored by Steelworkers District 9 are shown with winners and USWA Legislative Rep. John Proto of Newark, N. J. The winners, all junior high school pupils and children of union members, received gifts, visited the White House and dined at a downtown hotel. Left to right, Peter Krawiec, Trenton, N. J.; Laura Leschynski, Garfield, N. J.; Proto; Garry Dauley, Roebling, N. J.; Brenda Shepard, Elizabeth; Patricia Rawcliffe, Clifton; Bernadette Weidaw, Phillipsburg, N. J.

*'Piecemeal' Changes Opposed:*

# Full Review Urged Of Job Training Act

The AFL-CIO suggested that Congress undertake "a thoroughgoing review" of the Manpower Development & Training Act as an alternative to "piecemeal amendment" of the government's training program.

The proposal was made by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee on eight bills to amend the existing law.

Biemiller endorsed several of the proposed amendments, opposed others, and recommended rewording of a third group. He stressed in his testimony that the AFL-CIO was "among the early and original supporters" of the manpower training program and has consistently supported "efforts to expand its scope and operations."

**Both Biemiller and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz opposed a bill before the subcommittee which would authorize the government to pay the wages of on-the-job trainees.**

Wirtz criticized the plan as "a wage subsidy" and Biemiller told the subcommittee:

**Abuses Seen**

"We have always opposed government subsidy of wages for any production which enters into the stream of commerce. In this case, the proposal is to pay the full wage cost which would provide opportunities for even more flagrant abuses. Our position here is quite simple: when a worker produces for a employer, he ought to be paid by that employer."

On another amendment, Biemiller strongly opposed dropping a requirement that there be "reasonable expectation" of employment for a worker who successfully completes a training program.

**"In our view," the AFL-CIO spokeman said, "training activities have to be related to job opportunities in order for the training programs to be successful." He said the change in language would stretch the original concept of the law "far out of shape."**

Both Biemiller and Wirtz endorsed proposals to give added emphasis to manpower services for workers over the age of 45, to provide medical services for needy trainees, liberalize some of the qualifications for admittance to training programs and authorize training embracing improvement of communications skills, work habits and personal appearance.

Payment of allowance for employed persons taking part-time training was opposed by the AFL-CIO as likely to result in "training just for the sake of training." Wirtz expressed the view that such part-time allowances should be limited to training in "skill shortage occupations."

**In urging an overall review of the Manpower Development & Training Act, Biemiller noted that questions have arisen as to the effectiveness of the "anti-pirating provision" of the law.**

"Moreover," he added, "we think that there is a need to review the relationship of the MDTA to other statutes, such as the Vocational Education Act and the Economic Opportunity Act. The MDTA is too important a program to be handled by means of a series of piecemeal amendments which must, inevitably, leave gaps in the program."

**NEWSLETTER EDITORS** for AFL-CIO Community Service Activities receive special awards from the Intl. Labor Press Association in competition for CSA newsletters. From the left, CSA Dir. Leo Perlis; award winners Thomas F. Burns, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Oscar Wade and Nolan Owen, Lansing, Mich.; Charles Clark, Louisville, Ky., and ILPA Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester.

# *Rail Grievance Speed-Up Bill Sent to Johnson by Congress*

A labor-sponsored bill to speed grievance procedures on railroads and end a double-standard on court review was cleared for the President's signature after winning unanimious approval from Congress.

On the same day the Senate sent the Railway Labor Act amendments to the White House, it also passed another major bill of special interest to rail labor. This would end the special exemption from the Bank Holding Company Act which permits the Alfred I. duPont Estate to control the strike-bound Florida East Coast Railway, a vast industrial empire and a network of 31 Florida banks.

The Railway Labor Act amendments would make decisions of adjustment boards on wages, hours and work rule grievences final and binding, except in case of fraud.

**Under present procedures, an employe who losses a grievance involving money has no further appeal. But if the worker wins a money award, management can appeal the decision to the courts.**

The new legislation also requires the appointment of a special adjustment board at the request of either party to a grievance. At present consent of both parties is required and the result has been long delays in overburdened adjustment boards.

The AFL-CIO had pointed out, in support of the legislation, that railroad workers sometimes have to wait more than 10 years for decisions on claims.

The Railway Labor Executives Association, which led the fight for the legislation, noted that the adjustment board procedure was set up in 1934 to arbitrate "minor disputes" but that the system has "failed miserably" to function because of the delays.

In acting on the Bank Holding Co. bill, the Senate dropped a labor-opposed amendment tacked on in the House in an apparent effort to kill the bill.

**The House provision would have eliminated an exemption for labor and agricultural organizations from the law's prohibition against banks and non-banking enterprises coming under the same ownership. A few unions provide banking services, but no allegations were made in either the House or Senate committees that this presented any problem.**

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) told the Senate that the duPont exemption from the 1956 Bank Holding Co. Act was given under the mistaken assumption that the estate's income was wholly devoted to charity. In fact, he said, since Alfred I. duPont died in 1935, his widow has received $119.3 million in income and the Nemours Foundation, a charitable institution, only $14.8 million.

The Senate bill gives the estate five years to divest itself of either its banking or non-banking interests. Amendments to extend the time limit for divestiture were defeated and the Senate then passed the bill by voice vote.

In a letter to senators on the eve of the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared that control of the combined banking and industrial empire in Florida by the duPont Estate "is responsible for the lengthy labor dispute" on the Florida East Coast Railway.

**The strikers, Biemiller noted, "have sought nothing other than the same pay and conditions that have long since been provided for other railroad employes."**

The House now has a choice of accepting the Senate amendments to its bill or insisting on a conference to reconcile the two measures.

# Jobless Level in May Climbs Back to 4%

*(Continued from Page 1)*

olds accounted for 542,000 and experienced a jobless rate of 17.2 percent, up from 15.6 percent.

About the teenager in school who is looking in May for a job he cannot take until vacation begins, Ross commented:

"It doesn't make sense to call him unemployed, but, by definition, he is."

This, Ross added, is one of the problems the Labor Dept. is dealing with in its studies to refine the system of measuring unemployment.

While the jobless rate for all teenagers rose from 12 percent in April to 13.4 per cent in May, the jobless rate for adult women also moved up, from 3.6 percent to 4 percent.

**Adult males, on the other hand, continued in a strong position. Men 20 years and over had their jobless rate of 2.4 percent remain unchanged in May.**

While the rate for 20-24-year-old men moved up from 4.3 percent to 4.9 percent, the rate for men 25 and over held steady at 2.1 percent, the lowest level since August 1953, the report said.

The jobless rate for married men —a key breadwinner group—was unchanged at 1.8 percent, holding below 2 percent for the sixth straight month.

In the important manufacturing sector, the Labor Dept. reported a job gain of about 120,000 to 18.8 million in May. The over-the-month rise was 60,000 greater than expected, the report said, with most of the advance centered in hard goods, particularly electrical equipment and machinery.

The factory workweek averaged 41.5 hours in May, up 18 minutes from April but down very slightly after seasonal adjustment. Included were 4 hours of overtime, highest for the month since the series began in 1956.

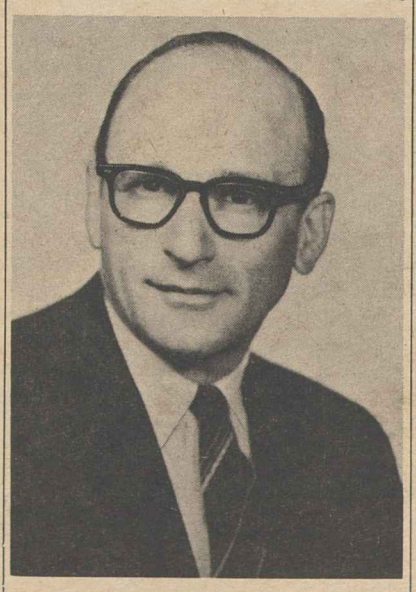
**Average hourly earnings of factory workers were unchanged at $2.70; the longer workweek, however, pushed weekly earnings to a new high of $112.05. Weekly earnings were up 4.2 percent over the year.**

Summing up the May job picture, Ross said it "does indicate a continuation of the upward sweep in production and, therefore, a further decline in unemployment as the year goes on."

## Mrs. Burgoon Fills Labor Dept. Post

Mrs. Beatrice M. Burgoon has been appointed director of the Office of Employe-Management Relations, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Pennsylvania who took a master's degree in political science there, Mrs. Burgoon served with the Regional War Labor Board in Philadelphia during World War II, with the National Wage Stabilization Board during the Korean conflict and with the Presidential Railroad Commission in 1961-62. She has since been engaged in studies of the longshore industry.



**SENATE** confirmed Pres. Johnson's nomination of Manpower Administrator Stanley H. Ruttenberg as assistant secretary of labor. Ruttenberg is a former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

# Women Make Up Fifth Of All Union Members

Nearly a fifth of all union members in the nation are women, according to a Labor Dept. report in preparation of the forthcoming Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1965.

From 1958 through 1964, the number of women unionists rose from 3.2 million to 3.4 million, or from 18.2 percent of all union members to 19 percent, the department said in a Monthly Labor Review article summarizing a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**The same study showed that union efforts to organize white collar workers were more successful in the two-year period ending in 1964 than in any like interval since 1956. The 1964 total was put at 2.6 million, or 14.4 percent of total union membership.**

The bureau's Harry P. Cohany noted also that 189 national and international unions headquartered in the U.S. had 17.9 million members in 1964, up from 17.6 million in two years. Of the total, 15.1 million were in unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

While union membership was rising, the proportion of members in the labor force slipped from 24.8 percent to 21.9. But in manufacturing, union membership rose from 45.8 to 46.6 percent and in government from 7 to 8.1 per cent of all trade unionists.

Women made up at least half the membership of 26 unions while 47 unions, with a total of nearly 2 million members, reported no women among them, according to Cohany's summary.

**The highest ratios of women to total membership were reported by the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Clothing Workers. Others with many women workers were listed as the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Retail Clerks, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, the Communications Workers, Auto Workers and the Building Service Employes.**

BLS said that in the two-year period covered by the study three unions passed the 100,000 mark in total members — the Teachers, Packinghouse Workers and the unaffiliated Mine Workers' District Fifty. The Government Employes moved up in the ranks of unions —from 43rd to 34th place, the survey showed.

**Leadership Group Paces Drive:**

# *White House Parley Spurs Stronger Civil Rights Laws*

A broad-based drive for passage of strengthened civil rights legislation and for "vigorous and effective enforcement" of existing laws emerged as the unifying theme of the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights."

The spearhead will be the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of religious, civil rights and labor organizations. It was this coalition which mobilized public and congressional support for the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

A resolution drafted by the leadership organization was approved by nearly all of the working committees of the White House conference—and its priority was emphasized in the summary speech at the concluding dinner session.

**Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP and chairman of the leadership conference, told the 2,500 White House delegates that the civil rights bill "offers a chance for immediate action this summer . . . a task that can be undertaken in the next 24 hours."**

The drive for new legislation was given even greater impetus a few days after the conference ended when James Meredith was shot down in Mississippi.

The assault on Meredith brought strong bipartisan demands on Congress for quick action on the rights bill.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) had this comment on the effect of the Meredith shooting:

**"There are times when the civil rights movement has no greater friend than its enemy. It is the enemy of civil rights who again and again produces the evidence to convince this nation that we cannot afford to stand still."**

Wilkins, in his summary speech, noted that the pending bill encompasses many of the conference goals, including:

- Broadening the authority of the attorney general to initiate school desegregation action, without subjecting parents to threats and intimidation by requiring them to initiate complaints.
- Closing loopholes which permit racial discrimination in selection of state and federal juries.
- Providing federal court jurisdiction over cases involving attacks on civil rights workers.
- Banning discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.

**Amendments Sought**

The conference also called for extending equal employment guarantees to jobs in state and local governments. It urged indemnity for those who suffer injury in the cause of civil rights and it asked strengthening of the Administration bill's language on jury selection and fair housing.

**The resolution called for more vigorous enforcement of present laws and asked the Senate to restore $927,000 which the House recently cut from the civil rights enforcement budget of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.**

Wilkins struck out sharply at fringe elements of the civil rights movement who, he said, "have begun to classify believers by the color of their skins."

He noted that "Negroes have had white allies since the first white southerner violated the law by teaching slaves to read and write."

Wilkins praised the "unafraid" students of both races, the "dedicated men and women of all three great religious faiths who have brought a new fervor and fresh courage to the whole freedom movement," and the "friends in organized labor who were a tower of financial strength and legislative skill."

"We need them and they need us," Wilkins declared.

**The conference overwhelmingly rejected attempts to link the civil rights movement to opposition to America's role in Viet Nam. In all workshop sessions where the issue was raised, Viet Nam "pullout" resolutions were beaten by big margins.**

The most frequently passed resolution at the 12 working committees called for home rule for the District of Columbia.

Resolutions adopted by one or more committees called for more vigorous federal, state and local action in the area of civil rights, job opportunity, quality education and housing, urged improved minimum wage legislation, called for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, and expressed concern at the attitude of many police officials to the Negro community.

A group of 37 Catholic leaders attending the conference issued a statement calling on their co-religionists "to recommit the church to the new call for racial justice."

**The signers included Lawrence Cardinal Shehan of Baltimore, Archbishop Paul C. Hallinan of Atlanta, three bishops, presidents and deans of several Catholic colleges and prominent clergy and laymen.**

"Yesterday's standards of tolerance do not match today's needs," they declared. "Racial justice today calls for more than tolerance. Racial justice today is a moral issue that demands a Christ-like concern for all fellow men and a personal responsibility for their health, education, housing and jobs."

**JOURNALISM EXCELLENCE** award of the Capital Press Club of Washington, D. C., for 1965 is presented to Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, for his "excellent reporting, his solid news judgment, his practice of fair and honest reporting." Samuel F. Yette (left) presented a plaque as a member of the club's citation committee at its 23rd annual awards banquet. Yette is a special assistant to Office of Economic Opportunity Dir. Sargent Shriver.

## California Vote Foreshadows Sharp Battle

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Republican. Waldie is also the Democratic nominee for the November race.

All other 14 California representatives—10 Democrats and four Republicans—who had primary opposition won, defeating a number of so-called "peace" candidates.

Reagan, one of Goldwater's most effective campaigners in 1964, has soft-pedaled his right-wing conservatism in the current campaign.

**In Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland (D) and conservative Democratic congressional candidates won renomination. New Negro voters turned out in meaningful numbers in only a few areas.**

In South Dakota, Sen. Karl Mundt (R) won renomination over his first primary opponent in 18 years by a 4 to 1 margin.

## 'Truth-in-Packaging' Wins Senate Approval

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the consumer. This would gouge the consumer." The amendment was beaten, 51-29.

**Prospects for the administration-supported bill in the House, once regarded as dubious, brightened considerably when a companion measure to the Hart-Magnuson bill was introduced June 2 by Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), chairman of the House Commerce Committee.**

The Senate legislation is somewhat milder than the original Hart bill. In a compromise necessary to bring the measure out of committee, authority to regulate the shape of packages was deleted. Nevertheless the bill, as the AFL-CIO said in a letter to senators, "will make a significant contribution to the interest of the consumer."

Its two main sections:

- Set standards for labeling so that a consumer won't need a magnifying glass and lots of perserverance to find out how much a package weighs and an agile skill at comparing a "jumbo half pint" with a nine-ounce size.

**Size Restrictions**

- Give authority to the government—where manufacturers are unable to agree on voluntary standards—to regulate the variety of weights and measures in which a product may be packaged. These would be imposed only when the multiplicity of sizes makes it difficult for the shopper to compare prices.

**Regulatory authority would be divided between the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare which would have jurisdiction over foods, drugs and cosmetics and the Federal Trade Commission, which would regulate other consumer products.**

The two agencies would also be empowered to prohibit "cents-off" markings where there is no assurance that the retailer will pass on the savings and to draw up uniform definitions of "servings" when packages have claims such as "serves four."

Pres. Johnson gave a strong boost to the truth-in-packaging bill in a message to Congress earlier this year and his special assistant for consumer affairs, Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, has been a one-woman lobby for the bill. She has spoken to union conventions, women's organizations and consumer groups throughout the nation — often carrying shopping bags loaded with groceries to demonstrate her points.

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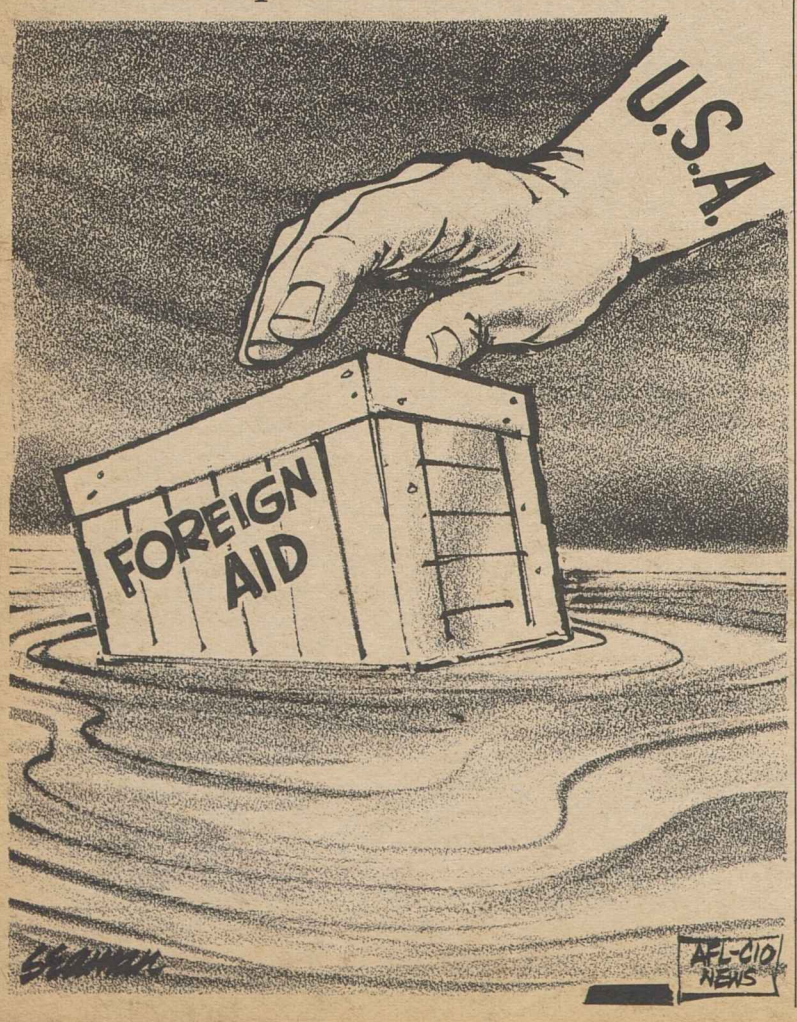
## '. . . Upon the Waters . . .'




## Communities Seen as Key In Health Care

A new community pattern of health services—ranging from preventive care to rehabilitation—has been proposed in a report addressed "to the people of the United States."

The report presents years of study by the National Commission on Community Health Services, set up in 1962 by the American Public Health Association and the National Health Council. Marion B. Folsom, former secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, was chairman. Its members, mostly physicians, included Nelson B. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO social security director during most of the period of the studies.

**Key recommendations, turned over to Pres. Johnson at a White House ceremony, included a proposal that communities "by deliberate planning" make available "health services of high quality to all people in each community."**

The goal, the commission said, should include preventive measures, early detection of disease, prompt treatment and rehabilitation.

## Central Body Adds BNA to 'Unfair' List

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, has voted to put all publications of the struck Bureau of National Affairs on its "unfair" list, the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild announced.

**The council, in a resolution adopted by unanimous vote of its delegates, also urged all local unions to sign refusal-to-release report forms supplied by the Guild, and to send them to the American Arbitration Association.**

Also it recommended that unions protest the refusal of government agencies to cancel BNA services.

The union, which struck BNA on May 9 in a dispute over union security and other contract issues, repeated an earlier appeal to unions to remove BNA address plates from their mailing lists now.

You can build on UNION MADE PRODUCTS & SERVICES
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

# AFL-CIO News

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# Council Votes Full Support Of ILO Conference Protest

Manufacturing Report:

## *Sales, Profits Leap In First Quarter*

Manufacturing sales and profits shot skyward in the first quarter of 1966, with profits leading the way, according to the latest government figures.

Both sales and profits were "significantly higher" in the January-March period than for the same quarter of 1965, according to a quarterly report issued by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sales of U.S. manufacturers totaled $129.9 billion in the first quarter, 13 percent above the same period for last year. After-tax profits rose even more—by 16 percent to $7.2 billion.

**With the profits rise outgaining the sales rise, the figures reflected a greater profit margin. And the figures are even more impressive when it is remembered the comparison is being made with the booming first quarter of last year.**

The government report recalled that last year's first quarter was "a period characterized by post-strike operations in the motor vehicle industry and strike-hedge buying of primary metals" and added:

"Profits after taxes per dollar of sales in the first quarter amounted to 5.6 cents compared to 5.4 cents in the corresponding period of 1965. Durable and non-durable goods industries shared the increase in profit margins about equally."

While the after-tax earnings of durable goods firms averaged a healthy rise of 17 percent for the first quarter of 1966 as compared to a year earlier, most firms scored more sensational gains.

Gains in excess of 33 percent were recorded for these industry groups: machinery, furniture, stone, clay and glass, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing and ordnance.

"Motor vehicle and equipment

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Unions Hit GE-UE Bid For 'Deal'

Eight AFL-CIO unions charged General Elecric Co. with trying to make a "collusive deal" with the expelled United Electrical union so as to avoid "responsible bargaining" with unions representing the bulk of GE workers.

The AFL-CIO Committee on Collective Bargaining, the eight-union coalition, represents 120,000 GE employes. The UE, kicked out of the CIO in 1949 on findings of Communist domination, bargains for fewer than 14,000 GE workers.

**General Electric management has refused to deal with the eight-union AFL-CIO committee and walked out of a preliminary meeting with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) because representatives of other AFL-CIO unions had been named to the IUE bargaining committee.**

GE later announced it would move into negotiations with the UE on pensions, insurance and vacations.

Meanwhile charges and countercharges of unfair labor practices have been brought before the National Labor Relations Board.

The IUE has charged GE with

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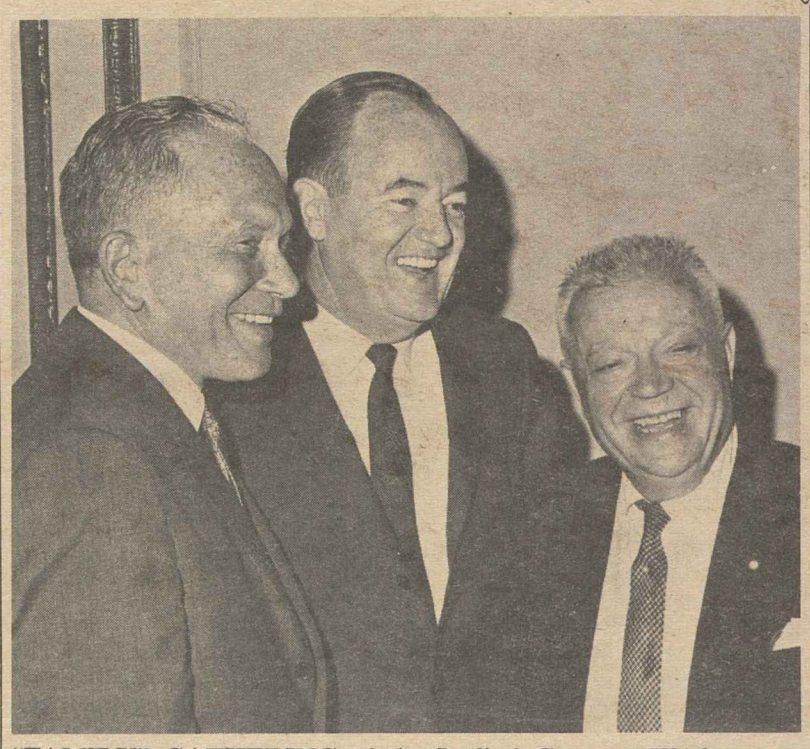

**"FAMILY" GATHERING** of the Ladies' Garment Workers saw David Dubinsky officially step down as president of the 450,000-member ILGWU and install his successor, Louis Stulberg (left). Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, an honorary member of the union, saluted both leaders and hailed the union as a force for American liberalism. **(Story on Page 3.)**

*Recommended by Leaders:*

## Merger Plan Urged For 3 Rail Unions

Top officers of three of the five railroad operating brotherhoods, after nearly a year of discussion, have agreed to recommend merger to their membership.

Announcement of the decision to urge creation of a new union which would "represent men engaged in engine and train service on railroads of the North American continent," was made simultaneously by the presidents of the three unions at their respective headquarters —Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen in Cleveland; Pres. Neil P. Speirs of the Switchmen in Buffalo, N.Y., and Pres. George H. Harris of the Conductors & Brakemen in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**The BLFE and the Switchmen are AFL-CIO affiliates, the ORCB is unaffiliated. All three are among the country's oldest unions. The new organization, if approved, will have about 92,000 members.**

"The plan will now be presented to the authoritative bodies of the three organizations for consideration and implementation," the presidents said in their statement. "Adoption will be recommended."

The ORCB, which has a convention scheduled to open June 20 in Cedar Rapids, will be the first to act. Dates have not been set by the other brotherhoods.

Members of the three unions work as locomotive engineers, locomotive helpers or firemen, hostlers and hostler helpers, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and switch tenders.

Spokesmen for the unions emphasized that a merger would not af-

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Endorses U.S. Labor Walkout

**By Saul Miller**

Full support and endorsement of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's position and the protest walkout of U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl from the Intl. Labor Organization conference was voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at a meeting in Washington.

The council adopted a resolution pointing out that the protest against the election of a Communist nation's delegate as chairman of the annual conference was not a "withdrawal from the ILO."

**The protest was "the most effective means available," the council declared, "to indicate the reaction of the free workers of America to the election as president of the conference of a representative of a totalitarian regime whose record and practices are a standing denial of everything that the ILO stands for and was created to achieve."**

The council's action, by a vote of 18 to 6, came at a special one-day meeting called by Meany after AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther had protested the walkout of the worker delegation at the Geneva conference in reaction to the election of Leon Chajn of Poland.

Meany told a press conference after the meeting that he had received a call from Faupl from Geneva in which Faupl had said he could not "in good conscience sit in a conference presided over by a representative of a totalitarian country" and that he was withdraw-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Primaries Set Stage For Senate Battles*

One of the country's major Senate races was set up in Illinois primary elections when veteran liberal Democratic incumbent Paul H. Douglas won renomination and Republicans chose Charles H. Percy, the party's nominee for governor two years ago, as his opponent.

In South Carolina, at the same time, one Senate change was assured when former Gov. Ernest F. Hollings defeated incumbent Sen. Donald Russell in a Democratic primary battle.

**Hollings was badly beaten four years ago when he challenged the late Sen. Olin Johnston for nomination. He capitalized successfully this year on a campaign charge that Russell had virtually named himself to the Senate when Johnston died two years later, resigning as governor and accepting appointment from his automatic successor, Lt. Gov. Robert McNair.**

Mayor Richard J. Daley's Chicago Democratic organization

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## High Court Upholds Law On Puerto Rican Voters

The Supreme Court laid down a solid rule upholding the power of Congress to override state eligibility standards for voting and grant the franchise to citizens able to read and write in Spanish but not in English.

The 7-2 decision affects primarily about three-quarters of a million Puerto Ricans living in New York City, an estimated 300,000 of whom meet the state's literacy standards generally but still speak and read Spanish.

The majority opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., upheld a special section of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, designed specifically to override New York State law restricting eligibility for voting to citizens literate in English.

**Brennan confined the decision to the narrow ground that the Puerto Rican section was "appropriate legislation" under which Congress sought to enforce the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment.**

He said that because of this "appropriate" congressional action, the court was not confronted with the necessity of deciding whether the New York English-eligibility statute violated on its face the equal protection clause.

Justice John Marshall Harlan,

*(Continued on Page 2)*

**SEVEN CARGO-HANDLING** experts, picked by the Longshoremen to help clear clogged port facilities in Saigon, meet with ILA officers before leaving to join union Pres. Thomas W. Gleason and other veteran dockers in Viet Nam. Left to right, James Considine and James Walker, New York; Oliver Jacobs, Newark, N. J.; ILA Sec.-Treas. Harry R. Hasselgren and ILA Executive Vice Pres. John Bowers; Joseph Tonetti and Francis Donovan, New York; Bennie Cooper, Newark; Roger Donovan, New York.

# *Leather Goods Union Approves Bargaining Standards, Dues Hike*

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers shaped a new collective bargaining program, strengthened the union's dues and per capita structure and re-elected its top leadership at the 30th anniversary convention here.

The 400 delegates unanimously re-elected Pres. Norman Zukowsky, Sec.-Treas. Jack Wieselberg and Executive Vice Pres. Philip Lubliner to their fourth successive three-year terms.

The officers, together with Vice Pres. Raymond A. Dooley, manager of the four joint boards, and Vice Pres. Charles Feinstein, director of the welfare and pension funds, were designated as an international policy committee which will implement a wide-ranging program on contract uniformity, organizing, union label, legislative activity and research which was adopted by the convention.

Other vice-presidents re-elected, in addition to Dooley and Feinstein, were Morris Fuchs, Ben Feldman and Paul DiPaola. Also elected were 23 members of the general executive board.

**The establishment of an international policy committee was one of a number of constitutional changes approved at the convention. Others included an increase in per capita payments of 13 cents per month and in the minimum dues of each local union of 65 cents per month as**

Extensive debate was evoked by the proposal that collective bargaining proposals on the part of each affiliate must adhere to stipulated minimum standards and that no contract can be approved unless it meets these standards or receives the sanction of the international policy committee. The guidelines were finally adopted unanimously.

**Schnitzler Speaks**

Alluding to a convention resolution calling for a stepped-up drive to achieve a membership mark of 60,000 by the union's next convention, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler noted that the recent organizational success of affiliates had upped the federation's membership by 1.2 million during the past two years. This demonstration of effectiveness, he said, belies those critics who have "written off the labor movement in this country as tired and complacent." Schnitzler also scored those who predicted that "labor will sit out this election", citing the COPE efforts of the Leather Goods Workers as typical of "our determination to elevate liberal strength in the 90th Congress."

**Similar views were voiced by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, who pledged his union's "full cooperation" in the organizational drive. He also installed the newly-elected officers.**

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R- N. J.), introduced by Zukowsky "as a great friend of labor," received bursts of applause when he pledged his support for enactment of "minimum wage legislation that is meaningful" and he predicted that liberal strength in Congress next year will assure "repeal of Section 14(b)."

With regard to minimum wage legislation the convention called not only for an increase to $2 an hour and added coverage but also for "the same kind of adjustment without qualifications" in Puerto Rico, where a low wage structure has contributed to making the island a growing center of the personal leather goods' industry.

**Among 53 other resolutions was one calling for revision of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 which is scheduled for review by Congress next year. The resolution declared that "escalation imports from low-wage countries" had "frozen" American products out of the domestic market in some categories of leather and plastic goods and making "serious inroads" in the handbag industry.**

A union label program was formulated with Lubliner designated to direct the union label department when it becomes operative next month. He urged the establishment of a $500,000 promotional fund, to be financed by employer contributions, "to protect our members in the handbag industry."

# *Ship Unions Slate 'SOS' Conference*

The fate of the American merchant marine will be put up to Congress and Pres. Johnson at an "SOS" conference June 28-29 in Washington arranged by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee.

The union groups have established the American Committee to Save Our Shipping and have scheduled the "SOS" session to coincide with the 30th anniversary of enactment of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

**That law, still in force, set 50 percent of the country's shipping as the merchant marine goal. At present, the committee pointed out, the U.S.-flag fleet carries less than 9 percent of our foreign commerce and is "physically and economically obsolete." Pres. Johnson has been invited to address the conference.**

Co-chairmen of the committee are the presidents of four AFL-CIO affiliates concerned with shipping—Pres. Russell Berg of the Boilermakers; Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the National Maritime Union; Pres. Thomas Gleason of the Longshoremen and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

## Laborers Name Head Of Public Employe Unit

Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi of the Laborers has announced the appointment of Henry T. Wilson as director of the union's Federal-Public Service Employes' District Council.

Wilson, an attorney with many years experience in public employe organizing, has been on the staff of the Laborers for the past two years.

The council is expanding its organizing activities in the federal employe field and serves as a clearing house for relations with federal agencies at the Washington level.

***At Masters, Mates Convention:***

# Campaign Pressed For U.S.-Flag Ships

Portland—Government and labor in Oregon have voiced all-out support for the drive to have American export cargo hauled in ships built and repaired in American yards and operated under the American flag by American seamen.

That support developed here during the closing sessions last week of the Masters, Mates & Pilots convention. It was voiced by Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R) and Edward J. Whelan, executive secretary of the Oregon AFL-CIO.

"The national security of this nation," Hatfield said, "demands that the United States have the best possible merchant fleet for commerce and defense needs, owned and operated and manned by Americans, built in the United States shipyards to the highest possible safety for crews and passengers.

"To do this we must have a subsidy of about 50 percent for construction costs and varying portions of the costs for wages and repairs.

**"The need for a modern merchant fleet has become even more apparent today. Ninety-eight percent of all supplies delivered to South Viet Nam depend on merchant shipping. Also eight out of every 10 service men arriving in Viet Nam do so by sea."**

Whelan said the Oregon AFL-CIO joined fully in the fight of the MM&P and other maritime unions for American construction of American ships.

"We want to see more American cargo moved in American ships," he declared. "Our commitments to our allies are at stake."

For its part the MM&P instructed its president, Captain Lloyd W. Sheldon of New York, to contact Pres. Johnson in an effort to obtain implementation of the "American ship" program proposed by Rep. William S. Mailliard (D-Calif.).

In a letter to the President, Mailliard urged a ship replacement program that would double the number of vessels in the U. S. merchant fleet.

**British Strike Backed**

The MM&P also voted support of the British seamen's strike and cabled the text of the resolution to the British National Union of Seamen.

Burt E. Lanpher of New York, secretary-treasurer of the Staff Officers Association of America, told MM&P delegates how the SOA had provided funds to help finance the pharmacist mate training school for pursers.

**The school will be at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, N. Y., a joint project with the New York State Board of Education and the federal government.**

He detailed the long fight waged by the union to remedy a situation where, he said, two-thirds of American ships are without trained medical men aboard.

# High Court Upholds Law On Puerto Rican Voters

*(Continued from Page 1)*

joined in dissent by Justice Potter Stewart, argued that action by Congress amounted to no more than a "legislative announcement" and that the court itself should have met its "traditional" obligation of deciding whether the state statute was "arbitrary or irrational" and thus unconstitutional.

The scope of Brennan's majority opinion strongly suggested that the court would be inclined to uphold other congressional action, invalidating restrictive voting laws, if the federal statute is tied to the power of Congress to enforce the equal-protection clause through "appropriate legislation."

In another decision the court split 5-4 in ruling that prosecutors cannot use in a later trial a "confession" obtained by the police against a crime suspect during an interrogation in which the suspect is not warned of his constitutional right to remain silent and have legal counsel present.

**The 5th Amendment privilege against self-incrimination comes into play from the moment a suspect is taken into police custody, Chief Justice Earl Warren said in the majority opinion. If he lacks the means to engage a lawyer, interrogation to obtain a confession must be delayed until a court-appointed lawyer is present.**

Justices John Marshall Harlan, Byron R. White, Tom C. Clark and Potter Stewart dissented with passionate remarks that the court was granting a "balance of power" to accused criminals.

Warren in his majority opinion said that law enforcement had not suffered in England and Scotland from a requirement that police inform a suspect of his rights and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation for years has informed all suspects of their right to counsel and to remain silent.

**COPE PLAQUE** for 1965 was presented by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to officers of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers at the union's 30th anniversary convention in Atlantic City, N. J. Shown left to right are Executive Vice Pres. Philip Lubliner, Pres. Norman Zukowsky, Schnitzler and Sec.-Treas. Jack Wieselberg.

## Hotel Union Wins Memphis Election

Memphis, Tenn.—The Hotel & Restaurant Employes won bargaining rights for employes of the Sheraton-Peabody Hotel with a 177-70 victory in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Howard C. Richardson, the union's international representative in charge of the drive, warmly commended the assistance given by AFL-CIO Field Rep. W. C. Burcham, attached to the AFL-CIO regional office here.

Council Votes Full Support:

# Protest Walkout At ILO Endorsed

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the delegation.

Meany said he told Faupl, "You are the delegate, you are in a position to weigh the situation. If I were in your position I would do the same thing, but don't do anything that would commit the AFL-CIO to withdrawing from the organization—which is a decision that neither you nor I can make but only the Executive Council."

**The AFL-CIO president told reporters he then called Pres. Johnson and gave him a full report and that the President asked him to discuss the situation further with Sec. of State Dean Rusk. Meany said Rusk urged that Faupl stand for re-election to the ILO Governing Body. Faupl did and was re-elected.**

Meany emphasized that it was "absolutely untrue" that the President or Rusk exerted any pressure to change the AFL-CIO position and that if they had, despite his own feelings, he would have called Faupl and told him to respect the request.

**Long-Standing Policy**

Meany strongly reaffirmed for reporters the AFL-CIO position of many years, adopted again at the 1965 convention, that the federation will not support in any fashion exchanges of trade union delegations with Communist nations because they do not have free trade unions but government, state-directed agencies posing as unions. If this differs from the so-called "bridge-building" policies sometimes expressed by the Administration, Meany said, that is nevertheless the AFL-CIO position.

As for himself, Meany emphasized, "I stick to the AFL-CIO policy" on these matters.

**ILO Role Stressed**

Meany said Reuther had at no time contacted him about the Geneva situation and that Reuther's letter appeared first in the press before he received it.

**He emphasized also that the real problem was the Communist plan to take over the ILO and make it another governmental agency rather than a tripartite group representing workers, management and governments. The free nations have the votes in the ILO to stop this, he stressed, and the AFL-CIO is not making any determinations about pulling out of the ILO but at the moment is protesting—a tactical decision—the election of a Communist chairman.**

The resolution supporting Meany and Faupl came after long and thorough discussion and the presentation of a report by Faupl to the council on the background and development of the controversy.

**Coalition Named**

Chajn was elected, Faupl pointed out, by a coalition of Communist-bloc countries, "Fascist Spain and Portugal, the Arab delegations and the new developing countries of Africa." The character of this coalition, he told the council, reinforced the U.S. worker delegation's decision to protest.

**He noted that the election of the Polish delegate came on the 10th anniversary of the "brutal suppression" of the uprising in Poznan and the 10th anniversary also of the Hungarian revolt. As for Poland, Faupl pointed out that for four successive years Poland "has been asked to bring its trade union act of 1949 into conformity with the ILO's minimum standards of freedom. For just as many years the Polish government has blandly replied that the ILO must adapt itself to the realities of the Communist system."**

Thirdly, said Faupl, the candidacy of a Communist-bloc nation for the chairmanship of the conference "was the next significant step in an active campaign to change fundamentally the character and the structure of the ILO begun in 1954 when Communist-bloc nations returned to the ILO."

The U.S. worker delegate traced for the council a series of discussions going back to April 1965 on the "deterioration of the tripartite structure of the ILO and the increasing Communist pressure within that organization."

**Warning Cited**

He noted that Meany had told Rusk last year that if further deterioration of the ILO took place by allowing it to drift into "a largely inter-governmental institution and straying from its original purpose and structure, there would be no more place within it for the American labor movement."

Faupl cited the words of Sec.-Gen. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the Geneva conference on June 10:

**"If the ILO ever attempted to adjust its structure and activities to conditions as they exist in certain member countries ruled by totalitarian regimes . . . this oldest organization of the family of the United Nations would fail to live up to its objectives and purposes, for the achievement of which it was created."**

Faupl concluded, "It is difficult for me to understand why members of our own family have censured me in the public press over a protest carried out with dignity and within the constitutional procedures and the traditional practice of workers' representatives in the ILO."

Reuther issued a statement before the meeting declaring that the controversy was a "matter of policy and democratic procedure" and that the Auto Workers executive board believes that the action at Geneva was "unwise, undemocratic and unfortunate."

Vice Presidents A. Philip Randolph, I. W. Abel, Herman D. Kenin, Paul L. Phillips and David Sullivan were unable to attend the session.

**AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY** answers reporters' questions at news conference following meeting of the federation's Executive Council. Council members voted full support of the protest walkout of the U.S. worker delegation at the Intl. Labor Organization conference in Geneva.

# Pension Plan Reneging Laid To Railroads

Rail unions have accused the industry's management of reneging on a commitment to negotiate a supplemental pension plan.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association leveled the charge in a letter to a conference of railroad presidents. He warned them that their attitude is a provocation to "strife in labor relations" in the industry and could lead to strikes.

Leighty's blast was touched off by the breakup of negotiations between the RLEA and the veteran management negotiator, Chairman J. E. Wolfe of the National Railway Labor Conference.

**As Leighty recounted it, Wolfe told the unions in March that "he had specific authority" to commit the railroads "to spend $30 million a year for supplemental pensions over a five-year period."**

Negotiations proceeded within this framework until early this month, when Wolfe told the union committee that his authority to reach an agreement on this basis had been revoked.

# Dubinsky Leaves Top ILGWU Post, Installs Louis Stulberg as Successor

New York—David Dubinsky officially stepped out as president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and installed his successor, Louis Stulberg, before a "family" gathering of some 1,200 garment unionists joined by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

This is a "most peculiar event in ILGWU history, with one president stepping down and another assuming his responsibilities," Dubinsky told the assemblage of executive board members, area and local officials of the union and veterans of its past struggles.

"I hope that the spirit in which this is being done will continue to animate our organization," he declared.

**The audience saluted Dubinsky for 34 years of leadership that spanned the union's progress from a broken shell to a powerful and influential force. And it cheered Stulberg's pledge that the ILGWU would continue to move forward, breaking new ground in wages and working standards, welfare benefits, and the organization of workers still outside its ranks.**

Humphrey proudly recalled that the ILGWU had given him an honorary membership at its 1947 convention when he had hailed the union as being "in the forefront of American liberalism—honest, true, fair American liberalism."

The Vice President paid tribute to Dubinsky as "a practical man who dared to dream . . . a dreamer who dared to be practical." The final years of his leadership, Humphrey said, "were vintage years for the nation and for the causes for which he has fought."

"Yesterday's dreams have been fulfilled. Today, Louis Stulberg stands for new dreams and their fulfillment."

**Not Retired**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to Dubinsky, said his friends in the federation "do not really believe in those words, 'David Dubinsky, retired.' "

"Retired as president of the ILGWU, yes; retired from active support of the many good causes to which he has devoted a lifetime—never," said Meany.

In that sense, he observed, labor and the country have actually gained.

**"We will have Pres. Stulberg carrying on your great work as leader of the ILGWU, and we will still have you, free of day-to-day responsibilities, and able to apply the full force of your talents to the cause of all mankind."**

Gen. Sec. Omer Becu cabled the best wishes of the Intl. Confederation of Trade Unions to Dubinsky, declaring that the ILGWU's early fight under his leadership for union recognition and for immigrant labor "will continue to inspire the successive generations throughout the world in their striving for greater progress and prosperity."

Stulberg presented a surprise gift to the outgoing president, a book containing pictorial and other mementos prepared by Dubinsky's longtime secretary, Hannah Haskel Kreindler, who retired several years ago. She then presented a similar volume to Stulberg.

In his last formal address as president before an ILGWU assemblage, Dubinsky recalled that he had spent 37 years as an officer of the union, having been elected secretary-treasurer in 1929 and president in 1932.

"These 37 years have been rich years of my life," he declared. "Nothing could have meant as much to me. There has been lots of satisfaction, much excitement—and plenty of troubles, too."

**Summing up his basic beliefs and approach, he asserted, "I am read to give my life in the fight against racketeers, chiseling anti-union employers, or Communists. I am proud of what I did to keep the union free of all such elements."**

Dubinsky said he was turning over the union's top post "to the best man we have in our ranks."

"The problems of today are different from what they were when I first became president, but they are still plentiful. . . . Stulberg needs your unstinted support in working to solve them.

"Let the past be the best lesson that we are most successful when our ranks are united."

# Brewery Workers Win Long Soft Drink Strike

Montreal, Que.—Some 850 newly-organized members of two locals of the Brewery Workers have returned to work after a seven-month strike that won first contracts at four Coca-Cola Co. plants.

The victory was regarded as one of the most important breakthroughs in the soft drink industry in the Province of Quebec, as the plants—three in Montreal and one in Quebec City—all are owned by the traditionally anti-union parent company.

The local's fight for contracts started in 1961, when the workers joined the union. They remained loyal despite a series of legal roadblocks that barred a representation election until 1964, stayed grimly with the union through disheartening and unsuccessful negotiations, and manned picket lines through a bitter Canadian winter.

**The settlement gives members of Locals 238 and 327 back pay of $337.50 each, nearly triple the original company offer; a wage increase of 29 cents an hour immediately and 12 cents in the second year of a two-year contract, with the Quebec members getting an additional 10 cents to adjust inequities.**

The 40-hour Monday-through-Friday week was established with time and a half for Saturday work and double time on Sunday. The union shop and checkoff were won, as were a comprehensive health-medical-insurance program, a grievance procedure, 10 paid holidays and vacation of two weeks after one year of service, three weeks after 10 years and four weeks after 20 years.

**Workers Hailed**

The international executive board hailed the locals and their members for their long fight, declaring that "the strike wrote an illustrious chapter of labor history because of the valiant courage and steadfast loyalty" of the workers. The board also lauded Subregional Dir. Roland Goedike for his leadership. Goedike in turn gave the strikers full credit for the victory.

BW Intl. Dir. of Organization Thomas M. Rusch assisted in the terminal negotiations. The strike had solid support from the Canadian Labor Congress, Quebec Federation of Labor, the union's Quebec Joint Board and many locals in both Canada and the United States.

## Justice for the Consumer

**AFTER FOUR YEARS** of hard, tedious work the American consumer has won a major victory—Senate passage of a "truth-in-packaging" bill.

The decisive margin by which the Senate beat back weakening and crippling amendments and moves to further delay action holds the promise of similar action by the House.

**The AFL-CIO, in its role as the "people's lobby," took a leading part in the fight to win protection for the consumer from those who would cut into the purchasing power earned in the plant or shop by misleading labeling and deceptive containers.**

The victory in the Senate is a tribute to the determination and leadership of men such as Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.).

It is evidence also that when millions of consumers translate their grumblings and complaints into the channels of legislative and political action there can and will be results.

Now it's up to the House to give the long-abused American consumer a final measure of justice by acting quickly on the Senate-passed bill.

## A Job Well Done

**PRESENTATION** of an AFL-CIO charter to the New York City Taxi Drivers Union was an important milestone in the history of the trade union movement, for it represented the answer to the old line, "they said it couldn't be done."

For more than 30 years various unions launched campaigns to organize the taxi drivers. They all petered out in a few months or so. A few independent unions tried and failed. The outlook for eventual success even in a "union town" such as New York City was on the black side.

**But then a new formula was put to work. Instead of individual unions working on their own, the entire New York City labor movement, working through the city central body and its president, Harry Van Arsdale, and the regional AFL-CIO office, headed by Michael Mann, went to work on the problem. The full resources of all AFL-CIO unions in the area were mobilized. The result: a successful organizing drive and a solid contract complete with pay increases and union security.**

The "they said it couldn't be done" line only stands up when a difficult problem is approached in a bits and pieces style. When a fully mobilized and coordinated drive is put together, the toughest obstacles can fall.

Congratulations to the New York City labor movement for a job well done.

## The Reagan Image

**CHALK ONE UP** for the image makers in California. They took the man who probably raised more money single-handed for Goldwater in 1964—Ronald Reagan—and turned him into an engaging conservative something or other.

**But image or not, the original is still there. Reagan is clearly and precisely on record as opposed to civil rights legislation, medicare and just about everything else that is progressive and forward-looking.**

The issue in California is the real Reagan versus his stand-in who won the primary.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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## Checkout

***New 'Utilities' Available:***

# Vast Productivity Gains Seen In Faster, Cheaper Computers

*The following is excerpted from "The Computer and Society," a special supplement to the New York Times produced by the American Federation of Information Processing Societies.*

**THE COMMON CONCEPT** of the computer as a lightning-fast calculator is very incomplete. The computer is basically a device for processing information, whether it be in the form of numbers, words, pictures, sounds, symbols, or whatever.

Computers as an information processing tool enable man to record information in condensed form and facilitate the retrieval and processing of what has been recorded. Not only is the retrieval and processing speeded up and made less expensive, but many new and complex information processing tasks become feasible for the first time. The results are greater productivity from our nation's resources of capital and labor.

Let us first consider several general important trends related to computers and information processing.

**First, computers have become significantly faster, smaller and less expensive. Compared with the computers of a decade ago, today's machines are about 100 times faster, their electronic portions 10 times smaller, and most important, the cost of carrying out a given information-processing task is as much as 1,000 times less expensive. These advances will probably be matched in the next decade.**

Second, computing power is becoming available much the same as electricity and telephone service are today. Sometimes called information utilities, or computer utilities, such systems consist of a number of terminals, or input-output devices connected over communication links to a computer, which devotes a small amount of its time to each terminal in turn. Because the computer is so fast, it appears to each user that he has the machine's complete attention.

Third, the amount of computing power available in the United States has been doubling each year and should continue to do so. We have 1,000 times as much computing power available today as we did a decade ago and will probably have 1,000 times more ten years from now.

Nearly 30,000 computers worth about $8 billion are now operating in the U. S. They are processing information for banks, insurance companies, retail stores, airlines, industrial firms, universities and, of course the defense and space agencies and other branches of the government.

The computer is just beginning to make important contributions in the field of medical care. Hospital information systems are being installed to reduce the clerical load on doctors and nurses and to speed the flow of information. Since our nation is making a larger commitment to medical care at a time when the number of professionally trained medical personnel per thousand population is declining, we can obviously benefit from the increases in productivity that such computer systems can provide.

**In preventive medicine programs of the 1970s, the computer should be able to digest facts about the medical status of individual patients (most of whom are healthy) and separate out those cases warranting the further attention of a doctor. Another important way in which computers will one day contribute to medical care will be through computer-based medical-record systems containing the medical history of each individual in a geographical region.**

Education has most of the management and administrative problems of industry, and while education lags behind most of industry in computer utilization, it has begun to adopt computers in a major way. This will bring about better utilization of capital and personnel, including students.

**IN THE NEAR FUTURE,** teaching methods employing computers should make it possible to give students much more individual attention than is possible in the traditional classroom. Each student will work at his own pace and will not proceed to new material until he has mastered the old. This will not only help the slow learners but also develop the real potential of the gifted.

**One of the fears that people have about computers is that they will depersonalize life by treating everyone in the same cold, calculating manner. Computers can, in fact, make personalized services more widely available.**

Computers are accelerating the pace of technological change. People who find it difficult to adapt to change will find life less easy. As the tempo of change increases, men must adopt the view that education is a continuing process throughout life. Computers are likely to make the educational system much more efficient and tailored to the individual. If this does occur, it may well be the greatest achievement of the Twentieth Century.

***Morgan Says:***

# The Beautification Bug Begins To Bite Even the Businessman

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**TO THE POLLEN COUNT,** the hurricane warnings and the humidity level of the beginning summer season, add this interesting note: Lady Bird Johnson's beautification bug is really beginning to bite. Most of the penetration is little more than skin deep so far but some welts of responsibility are being raised, itching for action.

Morgan

Take, for example, the community of McLean, Va., just across the Potomac from the national capital, which is sometimes described as Washington's VIP bedroom suburb. John F. Kennedy used to live there in a big, unpretentious house, with a beautiful rolling pasture behind it. His brother, New York Sen. Robert Kennedy, now owns and lives in the same house, with his wife, Ethel, nine children and enough miscellaneous livestock to populate a zoo. Down the river a mile or so is a place where the late President's widow, Jacqueline, spent part of her girlhood, an estate called Merrywood which was barely saved from destruction in an ugly real estate promotion scandal which rocked the area three years ago. Nearby lives Interior Sec. Udall who played a key role in saving Merrywood by incorporating its wooded palisade landscape in a federal project to preserve the beauty—what's left of it—of the Potomac, Up the river a piece is the new home of Bill Moyers, Pres. Johnson's news secretary and adviser. Other VIPs abound.

**With such a cluster of distinguished citizens you might think that McLean would be a show place. It is. It looks, as one of Washington's leading young architects, Avery Faulkner, put it, like something that had fallen out of the back end of a truck. His description drew bitter laughs and grim applause from several score residents who had gathered to spend two and a half sweltering hours in the non-air conditioned assembly room of a public school to see what might be done to stop the ruthless, shameful, extravagant uglification of McLean.**

The shattering fact is that McLean—with a population of 35,000—is typical of all too many communities which are becoming scabrous "slurban" growth across the once-lovely face of this land. It isn't even officially a town. It just grew, as a convenience to that metal tyrant which holds most of the nation in thrall, the automobile. There are no sidewalks in downtown McLean but in a stretch of less than four blocks there are nine gas stations. The beautification group didn't quite know whether to laugh or cry when one aggressive young businessman proudly announced that he was about to make the ninth "the most beautiful service station in America," which McLean needs about as urgently as the Taj Mahal needs a neon sign and a hamburger stand in front of its minarets.

There was applause when spokesmen for supermarkets and drug chains promised that the asphalt desert around their sterile structures would be punctured here and there—at the sacrifice of some parking space—to nurture tiny oases of trees and shrubs. But there is a dangerous and painful contradiction here. These merchants are really trying, belatedly, to be civic-minded. But as was noted by Mrs. Johnson's consultant on beautification, a comely ex-mountain climber from Washington state, Mrs. Sharon Francis, planting petunias around a gas pump is not enough. And the First Lady's mail indicates people aren't going to settle for that, either.

**FURTHERMORE,** as Architect Faulkner warned, merchants' individual landscaping plans are not only woefully inadequate but defeat a coordinated concept. Here we approach the crux of the matter which was boldly handled by several participants in a planning-for-progress conference called by Washington Gov. Dan Evans in Seattle recently. There Rhode Island Gov. John Chafee suggested statewide zoning for land use may have to come. Robert F. Steadman, a government planning and management expert from the influential Committee for Economic Development, noted in Seattle that there are 80,000 local units of government in the U.S. to which half a million officials are elected. These he said must be drastically reduced for economy and efficiency.

**Here McLean has an advantage. With no officials of its own, it turns to Fairfax County for its services. The trouble is the county is growing so fast, there is so much money to be made in greedy exploitation of growth that when McLean residents draw up a plan for orderly and graceful civic development, as they will, county officials themselves may not have developed a civilized, harmonius plan into which it will fit.**

There is an encouraging sleeper in the bedroom of McLean: people are slowly discovering that planning is not creeping socialism, that business and beauty are not incompatible. Faulkner cited the fact that two huge oil companies were splitting business evenly in two competing gas stations at a crossroads in Ohio until one planted a big tree. Almost overnight its business quadrupled while the other's trade fell almost as much. Then the latter planted a bigger tree and soon its sales were topping its rival's by 20 percent. If when you get home tonight you find a tree missing, search out your friendly petrol dealer—and congratulate him for his enterprise. You might leave him a couple of acorns to boot.

***End of Bias Just a Start:***

# Real Opportunity for Minorities Stressed as Final Rights Goal

**ELIMINATION** of discrimination is only a start toward the fulfillment of human rights for all Americans, an AFL-CIO spokesman said during a nationwide radio interview.

There must be real opportunities for Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minority-group citizens to exercise those rights, Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights said on Labor News Conference.

**Slaiman listed more jobs, better schools, improved wages and "union organization for millions of workers" as among the essentials. The objective should be to obtain "the result of equal opportunity, not merely the right of equal opportunity," he asserted.**

He said that during the last several months both unions and government have become "more efficient" and have gained "know-how" in processing and settling discrimination complaints filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission pursuant to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

"Local union cooperation and satisfaction in knowing how to get these things resolved, instead of causing trouble about them, points the way to not merely settlement of individual complaints, but toward the development of broader affirmative work that will head-off complaints," Slaiman suggested.

**HE WARNED** that "complacency is what we can least afford, especially in regard to the last days of this Congress and civil rights legislation."

**The shooting of James Meredith, he said, has aroused pressure for passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1966. He added that "very often, in order to make progress, we have to depend upon the mistakes and the wrongdoings of our opponents."**

Reporters questioning him on the weekly public service program, aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were James Millstone of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Roy McGhee, congressional reporter for United Press. Intl.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**MORE THAN A YEAR** was spent in prettying up Ronald Reagan, dulling his 1964 image as an ardent, insistent right-wing exponent of Sen. Goldwater for the presidency and rehabilitating him as a merchandisable candidate for governor of California.

The results, as revealed in the Republican primary, must be conceded as impressive. He overwhelmed former Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco and promptly took off for the Altantic Seaboard, the Eisenhower farm at Gettysburg for smiling pictures with the former President, for meetings with Republican congressional leaders and GOP National Committee Chairman Ray E. Bliss.

**The standard Reagan speech, when he began making the rounds of Republican luncheons and dinners last year, was an incredible tirade of assault about the sufferings of the people under the wicked federal government—a stream-of-consciousness mixture of irrelevant facts, half-facts, non-facts and anti-facts that Goldwater himself, the former Arizona senator, could scarcely have been guilty of.**

But he is a TV actor, a former movie actor, a practiced entertainer at home on the platform or in the studio. The merchandisers won a California Senate race in 1964 by picking up a movie man, George Murphy, and persuading him that during the campaign he must play down his right-wing pro-Goldwater sentiments.

Reagan has more counts against him but the merchandisers were able to get him to throw in a few denunciations of extremist "kooks" during the campaign, and that and other factors won him the nomination to challenge incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in November.

* * *

**EXPERIENCED POLITICAL** students believed a good many months ago that only one thing could check a Reagan nomination—a willingness by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, who represents the established moderate-liberal tradition in California Republican politics, to sacrifice his Washington career and run for governor himself. This Kuchel was unwilling to do, although he supported Christopher and has been for years the party's greatest vote-winner.

**So the right-wingers have a major California Republican candidate at last. No matter how much Reagan is refurbished by the soapsellers, it is perfectly obvious that he is totally different from GOP representatives such as Chief Justice Earl Warren, elected governor three times, and former Gov. Goodwin Knight as well as Kuchel.**

The American Conservative Union is delighted by Reagan's nomination and there can be little misunderstanding of him among the "little old ladies in tennis shoes" who canvassed Los Angeles for Goldwater in 1964 and assured his presidential primary victory.

Brown, seeking election to a third term, knows very well that he is facing a hard battle.

* * *

**FROM EVERY** standpoint of public service—a successful program of expanding school and college systems, enlarging water supplies, building highways, improving social programs—Brown is conceded to be an outstanding governor.

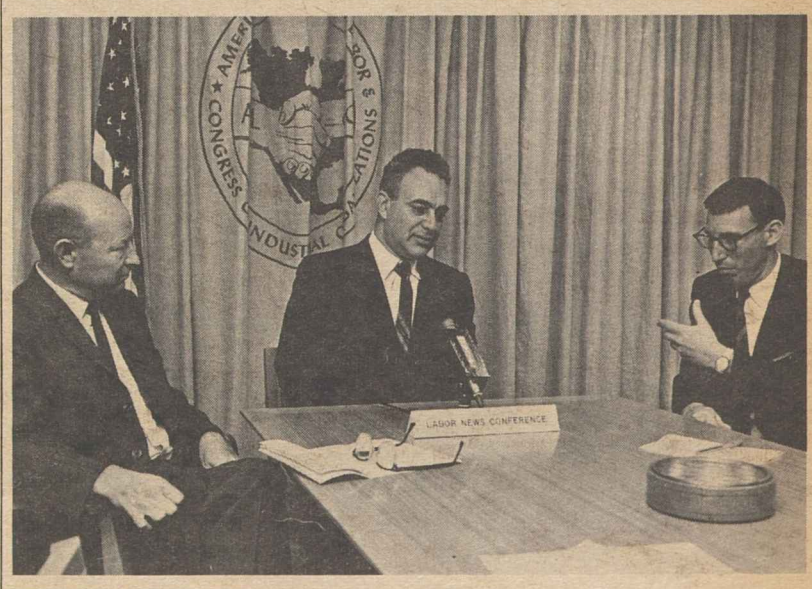
Honest, unpretentious, he has administered the state's affairs creatively during a time when the population expanded enormously and the problems might otherwise have become overwhelming.

**Brown's major election puzzle may not really be Reagan but the maverick mayor of Los Angeles, Samuel W. Yorty, nominally a Democrat who in the cauldron of his city's politics sometimes plays a perverse role. He supported Richard M. Nixon against John F. Kennedy in 1960, for example.**

Yorty ran up a surprisingly large vote against Brown in the Democratic primary and promptly began laying down terms and conditions for the governor to meet.

Kuchel was absent when Reagan came to Washington and has not endorsed him for election. But neither has Yorty endorsed Brown.

The Brown-Reagan race must be rated as certain to be hard-fought, certain to be significant among the contests for governor in 35 states.




**THERE MUST BE** real opportunities for minority-group citizens before there is fulfillment of human rights for all Americans, Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights (center) told Roy McGhee of United Press. Intl. (left) and James Millstone of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on the AFL-CIO produced public service interview, Labor News Conference, aired nationwide each week over the Mutual radio network.

**UNION REPRESENTATIVES,** attending a workshop session at the AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Institute held at the University of Wisconsin, get pointers from one of the nation's best-known mediators, Prof. Nathan Feinsinger (seated, left). **(See story this page.)**

# Labor Dept. Study Finds Evidence Poor Have to Pay More for Food

The suspicion of the poor that the food on their tables has cost them more than their wealthier neighbors would have had to pay has been found sound by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The companion suspicion that the quality and service they get are not up to the standards of stores in higher-income neighborhoods is equally sound, the BLS said on the basis of a study undertaken for the National Commission on Food Marketing.

**Stores in low-income areas do not necessarily charge more for commodities of comparable quality and quantity, the BLS found. The principal reason the poor pay more is that they tend to buy many items in smaller lots, boosting the cost per unit, and thus cannot save by purchasing in larger amounts.**

A secondary reason is that the large chain stores and big independents, with huge purchasing power that can be translated into lower retail prices, tend to bypass low-income sections in favor of areas where buying power is higher. This virtually leaves the field to the small independent store where, the BLS found, "prices are usually higher."

The study covered stores in high and low income areas of Washington, D.C.; New York City; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles. Eighteen commodities were priced—flour, bread, steak, ground beef, pork chops, bacon, chicken, fresh and evaporated milk, margarine, eggs, grapefruit, lettuce, potatoes, canned peas, sugar, coffee and colas.

The BLS analyzed the prices and sizes it had dug up on flour, milk and sugar. It found that in higher-income neighborhoods the 5-pound sack of flour was bought most often while in lower-income sections the 2-pound sack was the most popular buy.

**Costs Per Unit Analyzed**

"The price per pound ranged from 14 percent higher in New York City to 35 percent higher in Chicago when purchased in 2-pound sacks rather than 5-pound sacks," the report said.

**"Milk in half-gallon containers is priced for the Consumer Price Index; sales in quart containers were more frequent in a number of outlets in the low-income areas. When converted to a standard unit, consumers paid a premium ranging from less than 1 percent in Atlanta to 23 percent in Washington for purchasing in the quart sizes.**

"Sugar was frequently sold in 2-pound packages rather than in 5-pound; the price per pound ranged from 13 percent higher in Atlanta to 39 percent higher than in Chicago when purchased in the smaller container."

The report noted that "stores located in low income areas tend to be somewhat less orderly and clean than those located in higher-income areas, and meats and produce do not appear as fresh." Selling prices are marked on most items in both neighborhoods, the BLS observed, with meat at a counter attended by a butcher the major exception.

Nearly all stores cash checks, but in low-income sections this may be restricted to payroll or government checks, it was learned.

Hours when stores were open varied more between cities than between areas in the same cities, the probers said, with independent stores—especially those in low-income neighborhoods — generally open more days a week and more hours each day.

Dr. George L. Brandow, executive director of the commission, said that "when the poor congregate in slums the market is higher." He said he saw no reason why the commission should propose legislation forcing chain stores to open up in low-income communities, but remarked that they "might tailor stores to fit the needs" of an area.

**Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, Pres. Johnson's special assistant for consumer affairs, said proposals for government action to move supermarkets into low-income neighborhoods merit consideration.**

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), a commission member, said he was considering legislation which would offer a tax or other subsidy to chains opening stores in low-income neighborhoods.

The commission, which includes members of the House and Senate and is headed by Phil S. Gibson, has spent two years studying all phases of food marketing and is due to report to Congress by July 1.

# 40 Staffers Sharpen Skills On Bargaining

Madison, Wis.—Forty full-time union representatives returned to school for a week to sharpen their skills at the bargaining table and in arbitration proceedings.

The 1966 AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Institute, held on the University of Wisconsin campus, drew its faculty from both university and trade union ranks. It was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Departments of Education and Research and by the School for Workers.

Students, with years of union experience to draw on in the classes and workshops, put in an average 12-hour day. A typical day would begin with a session on "the collective bargaining agreement" conducted by Otto Pragan, AFL-CIO assistant director of education, continue with a "labor and government" program led by one of six guest experts, break for lunch and return for a session on "preparing for collective bargaining," chaired by Rudolph Oswald, an AFL-CIO economist.

**Participants would then have a choice of workshops on negotiations, ranging from calculating fringe costs to mediation procedures, or on arbitration, including preparing and presenting a mock arbitration case. Five dinner or evening programs were on the schedule.**

Students for this year's program came from the Communications Workers, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Operating Engineers, Papermakers & Paperworkers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Laborers, Flint Glass Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Meat Cutters, Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, Brewery Workers, Atomic Projects Metal Trades Council and Milwaukee Central Labor Council.

# Unity Plan Urged For 3 Rail Unions

*(Continued from Page 1)*

fect contracts with the railroads and would leave traditional craft lines undisturbed.

Unification discussions got under way last July 1, with one officer from each union assigned to develop the basic unity proposal. Details of the consolidation, it is planned, will be worked out after ratification.

**The unity plan was called by the three presidents "a significant step forward in preparing the existing organizations for the demands of the future."**

"We believe a new organization can offer a high level of representation for men in the railroad operating crafts while achieving important economies," they added.

Other railroad operating brotherhoods are the Railroad Trainmen, an AFL-CIO affiliate, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

**For Remainder of 1966:**

# *Scheduled List of Union Conventions*

*Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1966 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.*

| Date | Organization | Place |
|---|---|---|
| June 20-24 | Communication Workers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| June 20-24 | Textile Workers Union of America | Montreal, Que. |
| June 22-24 | Maine | Bangor |
| June 27-30 | Musicians | Las Vegas, Nev. |
| June 27 | Elevator Constructors | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| June 27-29 | Idaho | Burley |
| July 11-15 | Maintenance of Way | Montreal, Que. |
| July 18-22 | Bookbinders | Toronto, Ont. |
| July 18-22 | Stage Employes | Detroit, Mich. |
| July 18-30 | Glass & Ceramic | Toronto, Ont. |
| July 25-27 | Mississippi | Jackson |
| July 25-27 | Yardmasters | Chicago, Ill. |
| July 25-29 | Newspaper Guild | Washington, D. C. |
| July 25-29 | Technical Engineers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| July (No date) | Potters | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Aug. 1-8 | Molders | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Aug. 5-7 | Nevada | Las Vegas |
| Aug. 5-7 | South Carolina | Greenville |
| Aug. 8-10 | Utah | Salt Lake City |
| Aug. 8-12 | California | San Diego |
| Aug. 8-12 | Plumbers & Pipe Fitters | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Aug. 8-12 | Special Delivery Messengers | Houston, Tex. |
| Aug. 8-13 | Postal Clerks | Louisville, Ky. |
| Aug. 14-19 | Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Aug. 14-20 | Letter Carriers | Detroit, Mich. |
| Aug. 15-19 | Fire Fighters | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| Aug. 22-26 | Teachers | Chicago, Ill. |
| Aug. 22-26 | Washington | Tacoma |
| Aug. 25-27 | Montana | Missoula |
| Aug. 25-31 | Bakery & Confectionery Workers | Chicago, Ill. |
| Aug. 28-Sept. 2 | Government Employes | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Aug. 29-31 | Virginia | Roanoke |
| Sept. 3 | Hawaii | Honolulu |
| Sept. 3-9 | Typographical Union | Colorado Springs, Colo. |
| Sept. 5-9 | British Trades Union Congress | Blackpool, England |
| Sept. 5-9 | Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Sept. 12 | Rubber Workers | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Sept. 12-16 | Bricklayers | Montreal, Que. |
| Sept. 12-16 | Stereotypers | Washington, D. C. |
| Sept. 13-15 | Iowa | Waterloo |
| Sept. 14-16 | Connecticut | Hartford |
| Sept. 16-18 | Vermont | Burlington |
| Sept. 19 | Sheet Metal Workers | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Sept. 19 | Steelworkers | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| Sept. 19-23 | Oregon | Coos Bay |
| Sept. 19-24 | Carpenters | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Sept. 19-24 | Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Sept. 25-26 | Nebraska | Fremont |
| Sept. 26-28 | Missouri | St. Louis |
| Sept. 30-Oct. 2 | North Dakota | Jamestown |
| Sept. (No date) | Alaska | Fairbanks |
| Oct. 3-5 | Minnesota | Rochester |
| Oct. 3-7 | National Maritime Union | New York, N. Y. |
| Oct. 3-8 | Papermakers & Paperworkers | Cleveland, O. |
| Oct. 4-6 | Massachusetts | Boston |
| Oct. 9-12 | Air Line Dispatchers | Las Vegas, Nev. |
| Oct. 10-12 | Alabama | Mobile |
| Oct. 10-13 | Wisconsin | Madison |
| Oct. 10-14 | Marine & Shipbuilding Workers | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| Oct. 11-13 | Kentucky | Louisville |
| Oct. 12-14 | Railway Patrolmen | Cleveland, O. |
| Oct. 13-15 | Railway Supervisors | Chicago, Ill. |
| Oct. 17 | Laborers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Oct. 17-19 | Indiana | Indianapolis |
| Oct. 17-20 | Florida | Daytona Beach |
| Oct. 17-21 | Chemical Workers | Montreal, Que. |
| Oct. 17-21 | Roofers | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Oct. 17-22 | Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers | Louisville, Ky. |
| Oct. 19-21 | Georgia | Savannah |
| Oct. 24-26 | North Carolina | Charlotte |
| Oct. 27-29 | New York | Kiamesha Lake |
| Nov. 15-17 | Flight Engineers | Washington, D. C. |
| Nov. 17 | Air Line Pilots | Miami, Fla. |
| Nov. 26-27 | Rhode Island | Providence |

**Federationist Article Reports:**

# *Union Contracts Show Gain In Severance Pay Clauses*

An increasing number of union contracts call for severance pay when a worker's job is abolished, and an article in the June issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist analyzes this trend.

Loss of a job, the article points out, involves much more than the change of an employer—even if the worker is fortunate enough to find another job without weeks or months of delay.

It means the loss of seniority and rights based on length of service towards a better pension, a longer vacation and protection against frequent layoffs.

**"The purpose of severance pay is to compensate at least in part for this loss," observes the author of the article, Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. He describes severance pay, sometimes referred to as termination pay or dismissal allowance, as "an earned equity accruing to the employe over his years of productive service."**

There are other union protections against loss of job, Oswald notes, and severance pay is not a substitute for these. Advance notice of job cuts, vested pensions, early retirement, retraining rights, transfer and moving rights and provisions for job reduction through attrition are examples.

A major reason for the increased interest in severance plans, the articles notes, is "the threatened or actual impact of technological change."

Mergers and plant shutdowns are also among the conditions which can cause the loss of large numbers of jobs. A severance pay provision was included in the 1936 "Washington Agreement" accepted by railroad unions in 1936 as one of a group of protections for mergers.

Severance pay has been a standard provision in the contracts of some unions for many years. The Newspaper Guild, for example, has such clauses in 222 of its 225 agreements.

The growth in severance plans is reflected in the Labor Dept.'s periodic studies of major collective bargaining agreements—those covering 1,000 or more workers.

A 1944 study showed only five percent of such agreements containing severance pay provisions.

**The percentage had climbed only to 8 percent in 1950, but jumped to 16 percent by 1955—and the 16 percent covered about 25 percent of all workers under major contracts.**

In 1963, the Labor Dept. found severance pay provisions in 30 percent of all major contracts, covering 40 percent of the workers under such agreements.

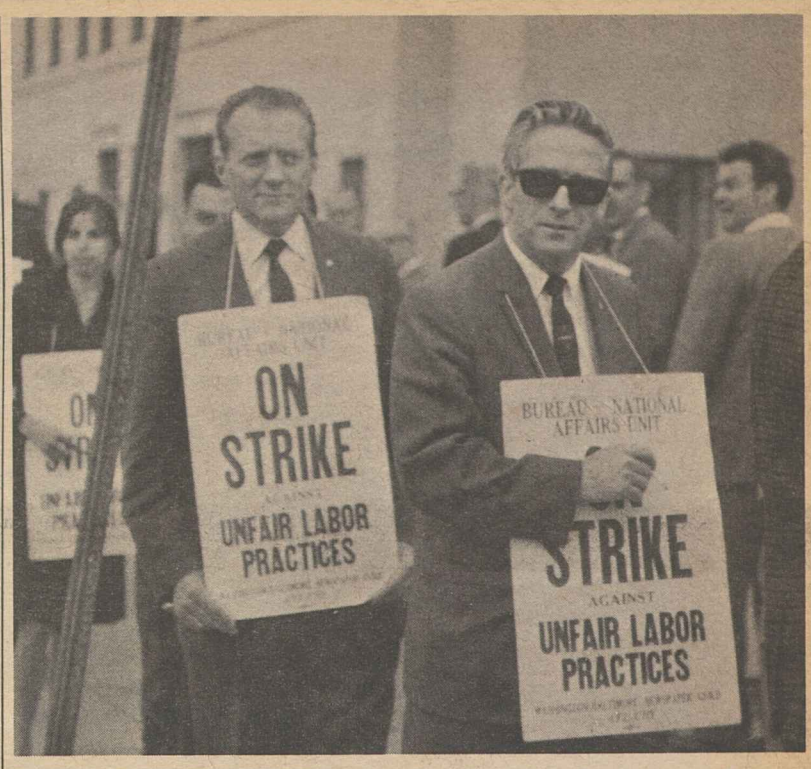
Five unions were parties to almost half the plans in the Labor Dept. study — the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Communications Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Severance pay plans vary greatly, although a common formula is one or two weeks of pay for each year of service. Most plans specify that a severance allowance will be paid in the event of plant closing, transfer of operations and similar conditions of job loss. Others specify lack of work, retirement without eligibility for pension, dismissal for any reason "beyond the worker's control" or simply for "discharge." In a number of cases, employes are offered severance pay as an alternative to transfer to a lesser-paying job, moving to another locality, or accepting a layoff with recall rights.

**Benefits tend to increase with length of service—a plan might provide one week's severance for each of the first five years of service, going to two weeks a year for an intermediate period and three weeks for long service.**

The Federationist article also discusses "problem areas" including taxation of lump sum benefits and eligibility for unemployment compensation, which varies from state to state.

And it concludes that each union bargaining committee must judge whether money is better spent on severance pay or on other kinds of assistance to displaced employes.




**INSURANCE WORKERS** executive board took time out from a meeting in Washington to join the picket line in support of Newspaper Guild members at the Bureau of National Affairs. Pres. William A. Gillen is at right of post.

# Striking Professors Picket Commencement

Jamaica, N. Y.—Striking St. John's University faculty members, most of them in academic robes, picketed the university's commencement exercises in one of the largest demonstrations since the walkout began Jan. 3 over the firing of 31 teachers.

About 150 pickets, including other members of the United Federation of College Teachers, Local 1460 of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers, marched at the main gate. About 60 men and women were at two side gates.

**2-Year-Old-Picket**

Among the pickets was two-year-old Evelyn McVeigh, whose father, Frank McVeigh, was among those dismissed. She carried a sign reading "St. John's Fired My Daddy." Other signs bore messages such as "Good Teachers Should Be Rehired and Not Fired."

**The faculty members lost their posts after pressing for a greater voice for professors and instructors in the university's academic affairs. The university, giving "unprofessional conduct" as the reason for the oustings, has rejected all efforts to conciliate or arbitrate the dispute, although the unon has had a standing offer since the first day of the walkout.**

The American Association of University Professors, which investigated the dispute, did not censure the university, but it said that in its history "perhaps no violations of academic freedom and tenure have more profoundly shocked the academic community" than those found in its St. John's probe.

St. John's, largest Catholic university in the country, will cut its incoming freshman class from 2,400 to 1,800 students, according to the Rev. Joseph T. Tinnelly, special counsel to the trustees. He said the decision was made when it was feared the school might not be able to staff its faculty, and that when no difficulty was encountered, the cut was retained "to raise the standards" of the university. Dr. Israel Kugler, UFCT president, said the cut was made because of inability to hire faculty members.

In a separate action the local filed suit in the New York County State Supreme Court to compel the university to withdraw and cease circulating its catalogue for the coming academic year because it lists as faculty members 24 strikers who also are asking $100,000 in damages each.

The listing, the complaint claimed, "greatly injured" each striker "in his or her reputation," and "irreparably injured" his or her professional standing.

## *ACWA Member Is Worker-Father*

**New York—Ralph M. DeGirolomo, for 27 years a member of Clothing Workers Local 710 in Tyrone, Pa., was named Worker Father of the Year and presented with the George Washington Medal of the National Father's Day Committee at a ceremony in City Hall.**

**DeGirolomo, 53, is a pattern marker on "Big Yank" work clothes for the Reliance Manufacturing Co. division of the Puritan Fashions Corp. and has been active in union and civic affairs.**

# Factory Sales, Profits Leap in 1st Quarter

*(Continued from Page 1)*

firms showed little change from the high level of earnings in the year earlier quarter, while primary iron and steel companies reported a 16 percent decline," the report said,

**"If the latter two groups are excluded, after-tax profits of the remaining durable goods industries show a gain of 32 percent from the first quarter of 1965 to the same period this year."**

Non-durable goods industries reported an overall rise of 15 percent in after-tax earnings. The largest gains—31 percent—were scored by producers of dairy and paper products. Rises of over 20 percent were listed by the apparel, printing, leather and alcoholic beverage industries. Tobacco and textile firms showed the smallest increases—5 percent and 7 per cent, respectively.

Compared to the final quarter of 1965, the report said, the first quarter 1966 figures were slightly lower because of seasonal influences. However, after adjustment for seasonal patterns, sales and profits for the January-March period were "up substantially from the final quarter of 1965," it noted.

**The government reported that manufacturing corporations paid out $3 billion in dividends in the first quarter of 1966 compared with $2.7 billion in the same period last year.**

Internal funds—earnings retained for use in the business and depreciation charges—totaled $8.3 billion in the quarter, a rise of 13 percent over the first quarter of 1965. Retained earnings were $600 million higher and depreciation $400 million more than for the same period a year earlier, the report added.

## Brown Re-Elected President of ITU

Colorado Springs—Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union was re-elected for a fifth term in a nationwide election, the ITU announced.

# N.J. Convention Rallies Support for Labor Bills

Newark, N. J.—Union members in New Jersey were urged by delegates to the sixth State AFL-CIO convention to "deluge" their representatives in the Legislature with telegrams and letters urging enactment of labor-sponsored bills which are in danger of being sidetracked.

Speakers chided the trade unionists for not demonstrating their backing for pending measures such as a new minimum wage setup, an unemployment compensation bill containing a labor disputes section, and another giving collective bargaining rights to public employes.

**Pres. Vincent J. Murphy's report to the 1,500 delegates warned that the liberal cause in the state may be "very seriously injured" by "crafty gerrymandering" in congressional redistricting.**

Rep. Paul J. Krebs (D) of the 12th District, which includes part of Newark and some suburban areas, was regarded as in particular danger. Krebs, a member of the Auto Workers, spoke to the convention. The delegates then adopted a resolution calling on Gov. Richard J. Hughes and the Legislature to leave the district, with a population of 362,000, as it is and to change smaller districts instead.

"To do otherwise," the resolution said, "would be to constitute a disservice to the labor movement in New Jersey and to the working people who have not, until very recently, been properly represented in the halls of Congress . . . by members of their own movement."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany supported Krebs in messages to Murphy and Hughes.

**Vote Drive Stressed**

Federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, declaring that "we're not ready to turn Congress over to our enemies," urged the delegates to help "change historic trends through registration and getting out the vote" in the coming off-year elections.

Schnitzler described the growth of the AFL-CIO since merger and promised state AFL-CIO officers his cooperation in achieving full affiliation of local unions in the state.

Failure of many locals to affiliate led to the adoption of two constitutional amendments. One requires that delegates from local or area central bodies belong to affiliated local unions in order to qualify as delegates to state conventions. The other restricts membership on the state executive board to representatives of unions which have two-thirds of their New Jersey locals, or 50 percent of their membership, affiliated to the state body.

**Murphy and State Sec.-Treas. Charles H. Marciante attacked the recently-adopted state sales tax, which Hughes defended in a speech at the convention banquet as the only course open to him.**

Other resolutions supported the dues checkoff for public employes, the situs picketing bill, consumer legislation, equal job opportunity, the 35-hour week, outlawing of ex parte injunctions and increased civil rights action by state, county and local labor groups.

Following the showing of a film on the Kingsport (Tenn.) Press strike, the delegates contributed $607 to a fund for the strikers which was boosted to $1,000 by an additional donation from the state body.

# Unions Charge GE Seeking 'Deal' With UE

*(Continued from Page 1)*

refusal to bargain, declaring that the union has the right to choose its own negotiating team and the company can't interfere in the choice of negotiators.

GE retaliated with a charge that the eight unions are illegally trying to force national bargaining, even though seven of the unions have only local contracts covering various GE plants.

The eight-union group said in a statement:

"It was a collusive deal between GE and UE in 1963 that brought about the substandard pension, insurance and vacation provisions with which its workers are now saddled, and the miserly wage increase which has already been wiped out by rising living costs. That GE-UE agreement was signed on the company's terms a week after it was proposed and at least a month before the contract expired."

The cooperating unions, in addition to IUE, are the Auto Workers, Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Technical Engineers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers and Flint Glass Workers.

*Senate Action Urged:*

# Cut in Rights Funds Assailed as 'Tragic'

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate to restore a deep cut made by the House in the civil rights enforcement budget of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the $927,000 budget cut—a reduction of more than 20 percent—would be "a tragic mistake."

He told members of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee handling the bill that the cut would greatly hamper enforcement of non-discrimination policies in schools, hospitals and other federally-aided programs. There is already, he warned, "too much paper compliance" based on "a perfunctory examination of forms and too little on-the-spot checking."

**Biemiller stressed that "full and honest compliance" with non-discrimination in federally-assisted programs "is essential to avoid outbreaks of frustration and anger by those who continue to suffer the burden of discrimination. "It should have the support of Congress," he added.**

The House cut was a prime target of resolutions passed at the recent White House Conference on civil rights. Delegates described it as "a particularly disquieting example of the tendency to weaken enforcement" of civil rights laws "by failing to provide enough funds." The conference resolution

Biemiller noted that the $927,000 cut would mean eliminating 70 full-time civil rights compliance positions in the department and would greatly curtail studies of the "complex and difficult" problems of school segregation in the North.

On another legislative front, a House Judiciary subcommittee approved four of the five sections of the administration's civil rights bill, but left it up to the full committee to decide on the issue of housing discrimination.

**Sections approved are aimed at barring discrimination in selection of juries, speeding desegregation of schools and public facilities, and strengthening federal laws against racial violence.**

The proposed ban on housing discrimination has run into heavy Republican opposition and has been attacked by Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill).

Civil rights groups are pressing for early action by the House committee to overcome two obstacles ahead—a likely House Rules Committee bottleneck which would require use of the "21-day rule" to get the bill to the House floor in August, and the threat of a filibuster when the bill reaches the Senate.

**LABOR'S GOALS** are spelled out for the 14th annual seminar on Government in Action of Hunter College High School, New York, at a meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters. Speaking is John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health. On either side, waiting to speak, are Assistant COPE Dir. Joseph Rourke (left) and Assistant Civil Rights Dir. William E. Pollard.

# Rollcall Vote in Senate On 'Truth-in-Packaging'

*The major attempt to gut the "truth-in-packaging" bill recently passed by the Senate came in an amendment by Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) which would have eliminated all authority to limit the number of sizes and weights in which a commodity can be packaged. There would have been nothing left of the bill except a clear labeling requirement.*

*The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the Cotton amendment. Fifty-three senators supported labor's position and voted to keep the truth-in-packaging bill intact. Thirty-two senators voted against truth-in-packaging by supporting the amendment.*

### FOR 'TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING'

#### Democrats 49

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Hart (Mich.) | Muskie (Me.) |
| Bartlett (Alaska) | Hartke (Ind.) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Bible (Nev.) | Hill (Ala.) | Neuberger (Ore.) |
| Brewster (Md.) | Inouye (Hawaii) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Long (La.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Long (Mo.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Church (Ida.) | Magnuson (Wash) | Robertson (Va.) |
| Clark (Pa.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | McGee (Wyo.) | Smathers (Fla.) |
| Douglas (Ill.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Ellender (La.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Fulbright (Ark.) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Harris (Okla.) | Monroney (Okla.) | Young (O.) |
| | Morse (Ore.) | |

#### Republicans 4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Case (N.J.) | Javits (N.Y.) |
| | Smith (Me.) | |

### AGAINST 'TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING'

#### Republicans 25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bennett (Utah) | Fannin (Ariz.) | Pearson (Kan.) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Carlson (Kan.) | Hickenlooper (Ia.) | Saltonstall (Mass.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Jordan (Ida.) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Miller (Ia.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Dirksen (Ill.) | Morton (Ky.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Dominick (Colo.) | Mundt (S.D.) | Young (N.D.) |
| | Murphy (Calif.) | |

#### Democrats 7

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eastland (Miss.) | Holland (Fla.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |
| | Lausche (O.) | |

Paired For Truth-in-Packaging: Fong (R-Hawaii), Mansfield (D-Mont.), Tydings (D-Md.).
Paired Against Truth-in-Packaging: Allott (R-Colo.), McClellan (D-Ark.), Simpson (R-Wyo.).

# Hollings Wins South Carolina Primary Fight

*(Continued from Page 1)*

turned back two sharp challenges to incumbent Democratic House members and in addition won a more than 2-1 victory for a $195 million bond issue that had been beaten in 1962.

In the 2nd Congressional District Rep. Barratt O'Hara, at 84 the oldest member of the House, won renomination by 2,600 votes out of 65,000 against State Rep. Abner J. Mikva, an independent liberal with strong appeal among Jewish, Negro and University of Chicago voters.

Rep. William L. Dawson, veteran Negro chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, won more easily in the 1st District against two younger Negro challengers, rolling up a 42,000 votes to 25,000 for Fred D. Hubbard.

Percy is recognized as a formidable Republican candidate in Illinois, but Douglas has substantial personal strength with outstate voters as well as the traditional Democratic power of the Chicago organization.

**South Carolina primaries, despite generally light voter participation, confirmed the emergence of a Republican effort to combat traditional one-party Democratic control.**

Incumbent Sen. Strom Thurmond, who switched parties in 1964, will seek a second full term against Democrat Bradley Morrah, a Greenville state senator who defeated John Bolt Culbertson for nomination.

The GOP fielded another former Democrat, Marshall J. Parker, to challenge Hollings for the Senate in November.

Republicans also named a candidate for governor, Joseph O. Rodgers, to run against McNair, who was nominated for a full term to succeed himself.

## Refugee Aid Group Elects 7 Unionists

New York—The Intl. Rescue Committee, Inc., has named seven labor representatives to its board of directors. They are:

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers; Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Vice Pres. B. F. McLaurin, Sleeping Car Porters; Jacob Sheinkman, Clothing Workers' legal counsel; and Irving J. Brown, AFL-CIO international affairs representative.

# *IAM Hits Proposals For Airline Contracts*

A Machinists wage policy committee, representing 35,000 airline mechanics and ground crews, served notice on five airlines that the recommendations of a presidential emergency board "give no sound basis" for a contract settlement.

The policy committee is made up of the IAM's general chairmen on United, TVA, Eastern, Northwest and National airlines.

**After reviewing the board's recommendations for a 42-month contract, the union leaders said they were "more than disappointed" with proposals dealing with wages, contract duration, denial of the union request for a cost-of-living escalator clause and other issues in dispute. They charged that some of the board's conclusions were "based on 19th century concepts."**

Union and management negotiators met for two days at the Labor Dept., with much of the time devoted to obtaining clarifications of emergency board proposals from the board members—Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Harvard Prof. Richard Neustadt and David Ginsburg, Washington attorney.

National talks were then recessed to permit separate negotiations with each airline on local issues.

Under the Railway Labor Act, the union is barred from striking until July 5, 30 days after the report of the emergency board.

The presidential board had recommended increases totaling 48 cents an hour for top-skilled mechanics over the 42-month contract period, and 34 cents for other IAM members. It proposed some vacation and holiday improvements and a reduction of the number of steps between the starting and top rates for each job.

As a substitute for the union's request for an escalator clause, the board proposed that the union be given the right to re-open the wage provisions "if, by December 1967, the cost of living since December 1966 has increased more than 1 percent over the average annual increase in the consumer price index during the five-year period, 1962 through 1966."

**The board also recommended against a union request that four airlines assume the full cost of pension plans. National Airlines already has a non-contributory pension system.**

IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller and Vice Pres. Joseph Ramsey voiced the union's dissatisfaction with the proposals and urged management to join in active negotiations in an effort to work out an agreement "before time runs out."

99-81-9

## Textile Workers Move Washington Office

The legislative office of the Textile Workers Union of America has been moved to the Philip Murray Building at 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington D.C., 20036, Legislative Dir. William M. DuChessi announced. The telephone number is 202 (area code) 233-4877.

# Curran, Wall Lead Balloting In NMU Vote

New York—Joseph Curran was re-elected to his 13th term as president of the National Maritime Union and Shannon J. Wall won a contest for secretary-treasurer.

The voting took place between Apr. 1 and May 31 in 32 NMU port headquarters in the United States and overseas, supervised by the Honest Ballot Association.

Curran, who was unopposed on the ballot, received 16,537 votes. A write-in candidate polled only 20 votes.

**Wall, who has been a vice president of the NMU since 1958, defeated James M. Morrissey, 11,205 to 5,875. David M. Ramos, incumbent secretary-treasurer, did not run for re-election.**

In a contest for three vice presidential posts, Mel Barisic and Rick Miller were re-elected and James J. Martin won the third spot. The winners outpolled Joseph Padilla by a margin of nearly 2-1.

Three national representatives were elected without opposition—Robert Nesbitt and Peter Bocker, incumbents, and Leo Strassman, former NMU agent in the port of Baltimore.

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# $1.75 Wage, Union Shop Gained in Grape Contract

**HISTORIC FIRST CONTRACT** is signed providing 35-cents-an-hour pay raise and full union shop for grape workers employed by Schenley Industries in California. From left, AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, Schenley Attorney Sidney Korshak and Dir. Cesar Chavez of the National Farm Workers Association, which represents the Schenley workers.

## Medicare Set to Start On July 1

**By Gervase N. Love**

Nineteen million Americans who have reached 65 will be eligible to have most of their hospital bills paid beginning July 1 as the long-sought medicare program becomes effective.

About 17.2 million of them who have signed up for the voluntary supplemental plan will have a large part of their medical bills paid, also beginning July 1.

Medicare, the fruit of a decade-long fight by organized labor and liberals, was one of the forward-looking pieces of legislation that built the reputation of the 89th Congress as a socially-aware body.

**Enacted last year, as an amendment to the Social Security Act, it is a program to make "golden" indeed the declining years of men and women 65 and older by removing the threat of crushing hospital and medical bills at a time when they usually pile their highest.**

The benefits are divided into two sections—the basic plan, which covers hospitalization and related costs and for which practically all persons 65 and over are eligible; and the voluntary supplemental plan, for which persons 65 must apply and which helps pay for certain physicians' and dentists' services, home health services and additional medical services.

The basic program covers nearly all men and women who are now 65 or who reach that age before 1968. For those not covered by social security, protection will be financed by general revenues. Excepted are most federal employes and some aliens. After 1968, coverage will be limited to beneficiaries under the Social Security Act's pension provisions or the Railroad Retirement Act.

The plan is financed by payment of 35 one-hundredths of 1 percent of a worker's annual earnings up to a maximum of $6,600 a year, added to the regular Social Security levy. Collections began last Jan. 1, with the employer paying a similar amount; the rate is due to rise gradually to a maximum

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*House Passes Modest Bill:*

## Realistic Jobless Aid Goal of Senate Fight

A modest—but inadequate—unemployment compensation bill passed the House, 374-10, under a "no amendment" rule, and the AFL-CIO looked to the Senate to add on "realistic, meaningful federal standards."

The House bill's chief provision is an expansion of coverage to an additional 3.5 million workers by including establishments with fewer than four employes and nonprofit organizations. It also provides an additional 13 weeks coverage for workers who exhaust their state benefits without finding a job—but only when unemployment, either in the state or nationally, reaches recession levels.

Missing are the key provisions sought by the AFL-CIO and the Administration, including:

- Jobless benefits of at least 50 percent of a worker's previous wage, up to a ceiling of half the statewide average wage, rising to two-thirds of the state average in 1971.
- An additional 26 weeks of federal benefits for persons with a steady work history who have exhausted state benefits.
- Extension of coverage to 5 million additional workers, including farm workers.

The labor-backed bill also would have raised the taxable wage base to finance unemployment benefits from the present minimum of $3,000 to $6,600 in steps. The House bill would raise the base to $3,900, to $4,200 in 1972.

**The Administration bill would have limited disqualification penalties states could impose—a major issue with labor, since the tendency in recent years has been for states to accompany modest increases in the ceiling on bene-**

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## *$1.60 Wage Floor Date Moved Up*

A Senate Labor subcommittee has voted to move up the timetable for a $1.60 minimum wage, rejecting a stretchout amendment adopted by the House last month.

Subcommittee Chairman Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) won 8-3 approval of his motion to bring 30 million workers up to a $1.60 minimum wage on Feb. 1, 1968, the date originally in the House bill. The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the delay to 1969 which resulted from a "compromise" amendment suggested by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.).

**Before adopting the Yarborough motion, the subcommittee beat down an attempt by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) to postpone the $1.60 wage step even further—to Feb. 1, 1970.**

As the subcommittee continued its section-by-section consideration of the House bill, it:

- Approved a labor-supported amendment extending overtime protection to some 65,000 operating employes of local transit companies. The House version would have given them minimum wage coverage only—without a ceiling on hours of straight-time work.
- Adopted a labor-opposed amendment which would have the effect of limiting overtime coverage for seasonal agricultural processing workers. The Senate version would be an improvement over present law, but a backward step from the House-passed bill.

It would permit seasonal agricultural processing employers to extend the basic workweek during a 20-week "season" as compared with 10 weeks in the House bill. During this period employes could be worked up to 10 hours a day and 52 hours a week at straight-time pay.

## 'Milestone' Pact Signed By Schenley

Los Angeles—A milestone labor agreement providing a minimum pay scale of $1.75 hourly for farm workers, a union hiring hall, dues checkoff and a union shop was signed here June 21.

The one-year pact, between Schenley Industries, Inc., and the independent National Farm Workers Association, covers some 500 Schenley employes at their vineyards in the Delano area.

It is expected to pave the way for a sweeping revolution on the farm labor front in California and elsewhere in farming centers across the nation.

**Grape Strike Impact**

Its immediate impact will hit hardest in the Delano area where several hundred grape workers have touched the conscience of the nation in a nine-month strike against deplorable wages and working conditions.

**William L. Kircher, national organizing director of the AFL-CIO, who played a key role in negotiating the pact, hailed the agreement as a "significant breakthrough and the first contract of its kind anywhere in the farm industry."**

"The Schenley-NFWA contract does many things," Kircher said. "It gives farm workers a firm collective bargaining base and it dramatically demonstrates real union accomplishment.

"It sets a model upon which other farm workers can look with understanding that 'it can be done.'

"And it provides the opportunity for the structure of an actual ongoing union operation within the agricultural industry.

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## *Meany Warning Stresses Medicare Rights Proviso*

**A warning that medicare patients will not be reimbursed for expenses incurred in hospitals not in compliance with the desegregation requirements of the Civil Rights Act has been sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the officers of about 200 state and local central labor bodies in 14 southern and border states.**

**Included with his letter was a list of hospitals in each area which have qualified.**

**Meany pointed out that the ineligibility of some hospitals for reimbursement "has important implications for trade union members, their elder relatives, retirees or any citizen of the community requiring hospitalization, as well as for industry-trade union welfare funds and collective bargaining agreements."**

**"Unless a hospital has been certified," he reiterated, "any patient using it is in danger of not being reimbursed under medicare. I suggest that citizens in your community, especially your own members, would be well served if they knew which hospitals were safe for them to use.**

**"It would also be in your interest if responsible community leaders like yourself would check with the non-certified hospitals as to whether they are doing what is necessary to become certified, and if you urged them to take the necessary steps to insure compliance."**

**The proportion of hospitals certified to receive payments when medicare goes into effect July 1 is substantially higher in the North than in most parts of the South. All of Maine's 64 hospitals, for example, are eligible for reimbursement, while only 19 of Mississippi's 132 institutions had qualified as of June 17.**

## AFGE Wins Unit of 15,000 At Air Base

The Government Employes have won exclusive bargaining rights for 15,000 civilian employes of the Robins Air Force Base in Georgia.

AFGE Lodge 987 swept the vote by a margin of nearly 9-1 in one of the biggest union representation elections ever held among federal workers. The count was 7,144 to 803 "no union" votes.

National Pres. John F. Griner termed the election victory "the greatest in the history of the AFGE."

**The election followed a massive organizing drive by the AFGE local, which had only 318 members early in 1965. It built its dues-paying membership to 5,200 by election day,**

*(Continued on Page 6)*

**WITH HIS WIFE,** Gertrude, holding the Bible, Stanley H. Ruttenberg, former AFL-CIO research director, takes the oath of office as assistant secretary of labor for manpower in the presence of the President and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

# Training Plan Breaks Dead-End Job Barrier

New York—Ninety-one hotel workers who had nothing to look forward to but dead-end jobs for the rest of their lives have been given new hope and new opportunity by their union and their employers.

They have completed eight months of combined on-the-job and classroom training that has qualified them to step up from the industry's lowest-paying jobs—such as maids, kitchen helpers, elevator operators and housemen—into better-paying white collar classifications such as food checker and cashier, front office cashier, room clerk, night auditor, telephone operator and floor housekeeper.

And most of them have already been slotted into employment suited to their new capabilities.

**The training project was sponsored by the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council, made up of AFL-CIO unions, and the Hotel Association of New York as part of a joint program to equalize employment opportunities. It was financed under the Federal Manpower Development & Training Act.**

The upgrading course consisted of six classes—one for each of the higher job classifications—which began last October and were completed early this month with the presentation of graduation certificates at a ceremony in the Americana Hotel. About two-thirds of the graduates were Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

### 1963 Survey the Start

The idea goes back to a survey the union made in 1963 which showed that while Negroes and Puerto Ricans held more than 40 percent of the jobs in the industry here, only a handful were in white collar categories.

When negotiations opened up the following year, the union and the employers agreed at once on equal job opportunities for all employes, including the opportunity to qualify for advancement, with first consideration in filling better-paying jobs given workers already employed in hotels.

**The first batch of trainees was selected by a union-industry committee on the basis of interviews and tests conducted by the State Labor Dept. A by-product of the search was establishment of special classes, still continuing, for those who had qualified in all respects except adequate English and arithmetic.**

The classroom instruction was given evenings in union headquarters. Prof. Salvator Calanese of New York Community College was in charge.

### Opportunity Welcomed

The chance for advancement was particularly welcomed by Mrs. Helen Heyward, the mother of four children, who literally watched her future disappear when the New Weston Hotel, where she ran an elevator, was torn down. She is now a telephone operator at the Americana.

"I'm very glad I had the opportunity to take that training," she said. "Time seemed to be running out for me. Now I feel secure and I enjoy the work."

Typical was the reaction of Juan Hernandez, who jumped from houseman to front office cashier at the Taft Hotel after taking the union-management training.

"The future," he said, "looks better than ever before."

## Longshoremen Win 80 Cents in Canada

Montreal, Que.—A wage increase of 80 cents an hour over two years ended a strike of 4,200 members of the Longshoremen that had tied up shipping in the Quebec ports of Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers.

The settlement, which included a promise by the Shipping Federation of Canada that it will not press a demand for a cut in the size of work gangs, provides for 40 cents an hour retroactive to last Jan. 1; 15 cents on Jan. 1, 1967, and 25 cents on May 1, 1967.

## Mrs. Vorse Dies; Labor Reporter

Provincetown, Mass. — Mary Heaton Vorse, veteran labor reporter and author who wrote a definitive history of the beginnings of the CIO, died here at 84.

Beginning in 1912, Mrs. Vorse was involved in and covered the major labor struggles of the century including strikes at Lawrence, Mass., Paterson, N.J., the Mesabe, Minn., Iron Range, the steel struggle of 1919, Passaic, N.J., Gastonia, N.C., the 1931 Kentucky miners' battles and the rise of the CIO—rubber, auto, steel, etc.

From a conservative New England upbringing, she traveled the world and served as a war correspondent in Europe in World War I. She wrote 14 books, including the story of the rise of the CIO, "Labor's New Millions."

# *End Waste In Manpower, LBJ Urges*

The Administration is moving on three separate fronts to stem "a very serious waste of manpower" so that the nation's full human resources can be put to work, Pres. Johnson announced.

His views on manpower policy came at the swearing-in ceremony at the White House of Stanley H. Ruttenberg as assistant secretary of labor for manpower. The President called him "the best possible man to do this very important job."

Briefly reviewing the current economic situation and the unemployment picture, the President said "I don't believe there is really a manpower shortage in this country today. There is a very serious waste of manpower," and the job is to "stop the waste of the human potential."

**Management and labor must recognize, he said, that the "public interest in manpower policy is as important now as price policy and wage policy. I cannot direct this, but I am going to try to encourage it. I am very hopeful that business and labor will respond."**

The three areas of concern, the President said, are:

- Improved research to show why people are out of work, not just how many are unemployed. He asked Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to make changes in the unemployment reports to reflect this factor as well as where remaining unemployment exists and the extent of under-employment and "involuntary non-participation in the work force."
- A wider manpower inventory in the 5,000 census tract areas with the greatest unemployment.
- A report by Commerce Sec. John Connor on manpower in the construction industry. This industry, the President said, has reports of the most serious manpower shortages and also the second highest reported annual unemployment rate.

Johnson noted that Ruttenberg has been "an architect of America's manpower policy. Now, as assistant secretary of labor for manpower, he will be one of its master builders."

## Abel Joins Labor Unit On U.S. Savings Bonds

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers has been confirmed by Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler as a member of the National Labor Committee for U.S. Savings Bonds.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is chairman of the committee.

**Bell Contracts Up:**

# *CWA Scores Gains In Members, Funds*

**By John M. Barry**

St. Louis—The Communications Workers will enter major negotiations with the Bell telephone system this year strengthened by a surge in membership that has added 30,000 to the union's rolls in the past year—a gain of 10 percent.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, in his keynote address to the union's 28th annual convention here, said the sharp membership increase was a direct result of a new determination to expand organizing. He recalled that the 1965 convention had set a goal of 750,000 CWA members by 1970 and predicted that the goal would be reached "because so many in this convention have already committed themselves."

**Adopting the theme, "change and growth," Beirne declared that CWA and the labor movement are "a force for constructive change" whose record of achievements "gives the lie" to attacks from "the anti-labor crowd, the right-to-work crowd, and the Birchers."**

Beirne, current president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, cited labor's strong support of local Community Chest and United Fund drives, for the Red Cross, and for such community service projects as CWA's own "Hi Mom" program of family telephone calls to servicemen overseas.

"Are we working for selfish purposes?" he asked.

### New Support Cited

In another area of change, he noted that forward-looking programs long advocated by organized labor for the benefit of all citizens are now beginning to draw support from a broad cross-section of national leaders. He gave as an example the report of the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress which advocated among other things:

- A nationwide system of free public education for two years past high school and assurance that "no qualified student should be deprived of education at any level because of his family's lack of financial resources."
- Congressional action to examine "wholly new approaches to the problem of income maintenance" for persons of inadequate means, to assure a minimum reservoir of buying power.
- Establishment of a national planning body made up of distinguished leaders with diverse backgrounds and "devoted to a continuing discussion of national goals."

Beirne, who along with A. J. Hayes and Walter P. Reuther represented labor on the 14-member automation commission, called its report "a blueprint for how America could, and should, adjust to the problems of automation, a blueprint for change and growth."

**Turning to the forthcoming Bell System negotiations, the CWA president charged that management "has made clear it would like to strangle CWA with a 3.2 guideline," a reference to the 3.2 percent limit on wage increases recommended by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.**

A roar of applause from the 2,000 delegates, visitors and guests greated Beirne's declaration that "we shall not be bound by that 3 decimal point 2. We want more. We need more. We deserve more."

### 'Easy' Settlement Wanted

He voiced the hope of "an easy, fair, peaceful settlement" and said it could be achieved "if management will recognize the justice of our proposals."

A 96-page report of the CWA executive board, delivered by vice Pres. Glen E. Watts, pointed out that the union's three-year contracts with the Bell System will be up for renegotiation on all points. It noted that major goals set forth by the CWA national collective bargaining policy committee are topped by a substantial wage increase and a reduction in pay differentials among towns and areas to no more than six nationwide "wage bands," with a difference between bands of no more than $4.

Among non-wage objectives are fully-paid life and health insurance, improved pensions, a 7-hour day for operators and elimination of oppressive overtime practices.

**The executive board report said that most of the gain in membership since 1965 had occurred through the emphasis on internal organizing in existing units. The growth also led to the addition of 66 new bargaining units during the year, the report said.**

Bargaining for 1966 contracts will begin in a few days, with CWA seeking new agreements covering Western Electric telephone installers.

Sec. Treas. William A. Smallwood told the delegates that the CWA is in the best financial condition in its history, with net assets of $13.6 million and a defense fund totaling more than $6.5 million.

# House Vote Assures duPont Estate Breakup

The duPont Estate, a Florida octopus that controls the struck Florida East Coast Railway, a vast industrial empire and a network of 30 banks will have to cut off some of its tentacles under a bill passed by Congress.

The House accepted unanimously the Senate version of an amendment to the Bank Holding Company Act which strips out a special exemption given the duPont Estate in 1956 on the ground that it was a charitable trust.

**Closing of the loophole means that the estate will have to divest itself either of its banking or non-banking enterprises.**

The original House bill would also have ended a long-standing exemption from the Holding Company Act for labor and agricultural organizations—a provision put into the bill on the House floor last year in an evident effort to kill the measure. But the Senate dropped that provision and the House—on the motion of Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.)—agreed unanimously to accept the Senate changes without going to conference.

The duPont Estate, one of two enterprises affected by the legislation, will have five years to meet the conditions of the law.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association and the AFL-CIO strongly supported the legislation.

*In Two Areas:*

# TWUA Sets Drive To Close Wage Gaps

Montreal, Que. — The Textile Workers Union of America, strengthened by organizing breakthroughs in the past two years, set as a major target the closing of one wage gap, and the narrowing of another.

Delegates to the union's 14th biennial convention voted unanimously to make abolition of the U.S.-Canadian wage differential in the textile industry a major bargaining goal of the TWUA. The resolution was adopted as one of the convention's first orders of business after a welcoming speech by Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock also called for the closing of another wage differential in his keynote speech—the gap between textile wages and pay scales of other manufacturing industries.

**The textile industry is no longer "depressed," Pollock said, citing the excuse long used for lagging wages. It is now "a thoroughly modern, highly efficient and impressively profitable industry" which can afford to provide wages and fringes comparable to other enterprises, he held.**

"Instead of burdening us with wage guideposts," he said, "this is the time to start narrowing the wage differential."

Pollock called on industry management to match its modernization of equipment "by modernizing its labor relations, as well."

The TWUA "is on the move," Pollock told the delegates.

**'Best' Two Years of Growth**

The period since the last convention, he said, has been "the best two years of growth TWUA has experienced in the last 10 years." As of March, when the convention report went to press, 150 new plants had been organized, with 14,100 workers—with an additional 39 plants and 6,700 workers brought into TWUA as the result of last year's merger with the Hosiery Workers.

Since then, Pollock said, TWUA has won bargaining rights in 23 more plants with 4,500 workers including three "particularly notable" victories:

- At Montgomery Mills in Pennsylvania, with 1,275 workers.
- At Fieldale Mills in Virginia, with 1,150 workers.
- At two Canadian plants of the Bruck Mills chain, with 1,100 workers.

Progress has been made in "the anti-union fortress" of the South, Pollock said, with prospects of more to come. But he stressed that "the firing of pro-union workers and the blacklist are still standard tools in the massive anti-union conspiracy which is part and parcel of the industrial way of life in that region."

**Pollock urged the convention to call on Pres. Johnson "in the strongest possible terms" to ban the award of government contracts to firms which have repeatedly shown their contempt for federal labor law.**

It adds "outrageous insult to injury," Pollock declared, when the J. P. Stevens Co. is given a $21.5 million defense contract after a proven record of "brazen and deliberate . . . union busting."

**Social Gains Upheld**

He also warned in his keynote address against those who would use the excuse of the nation's "costly resistance to Communist aggression in Viet Nam" to seek to "halt social progress at home."

He termed social progress the "most potent weapon" America can use both at home and abroad and "the key to a lasting peace in Viet Nam."

**Pollock made clear, however, that "the great majority" of U.S. delegates to the convention "recognize the necessity of seeing this crisis through and supporting the Johnson Administration's efforts to secure a just peace in Viet Nam."**

The convention, early in its sessions, approved the doubling of strike benefits. As the AFL-CIO News went to press, it was preparing to consider recommendations for a dues increase from $4 to $5 a month, and an increase in the per capita tax from $2 to $2.50, with 50 cents earmarked for the defense fund.

Also before the delegates was an overhaul of the union's constitution, based on a two-year study.

**WORKER FATHER** of the Year, Ralph DeGirolomo (right center), received congratulations from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler when he visited AFL-CIO headquarters with his wife, Flora, and 17-year-old daughter, Mary. DeGirolomo is a member of Clothing Workers Local 170, Tyrone, Pa., and for 27 years has been a pattern marker for the Reliance Mfg. Co.

# *Landmark Decision Gives Union Right to Make Own Time Study*

New York—A union's right to send its representative into a plant to make its own time study of a job for which the rate is disputed was upheld in a landmark decision by the 2d Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The unanimous verdict was the first to give a union the clear right to make its own time study to check an employer's determination of a disputed production standard. It rejected arguments that such a right was an invasion of the employer's privacy, violated his property rights and would disrupt normal operations.

The decision upheld the action of the National Labor Relations Board in a case brought by Auto Workers Local 133 against the Fafnir Bearing Co. of New Britain, Conn.

**The union had charged the company with refusal to bargain when it was denied the right to make its own time study to determine if the prevailing piecework for four jobs violated the contract proviso that they be set "so the average qualified operator working under normal job conditions and applying normal incentive effort shall be able . . . to earn 5 percent above the standard earning rate of his labor grade."**

The company had furnished the union, upon its request, with its own time studies and had answered questions posed by Kermit Mead, UAW time study and industrial engineering director. Mead testified at the NLRB hearing that he was unable to determine, without making his own study, if he should advise the union to take the grievances to arbitration or to abandon them.

The decision was written by Judge Irving R. Kaufman, with Judges J. Joseph Smith and Wilfred Feinberg concurring.

Judge Kaufman refuted the company's argument that its Otis Elevator Co. ruling, in which it denied the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers the right to make independent time studies, governed the Fafnir case.

**'Skimpy' Record Cited**

He cited the "relatively skimpy record" in the Otis case; the company's refusal to give the union its data and the consequent lack of determination as to whether that data would have been sufficient for an informed judgment, and, "even more significantly," the court's conviction that in Otis the union could have obtained the additional information it wanted by consulting its own members.

**In the Fafnir case, Judge Kaufman continued, "there was ample evidence before the trial examiner and the board to justify the rejection" of the company's contention that the union "had alternative sources for the information it sought and therefore did not really require independent time studies."**

By preventing the union from conducting its studies, he wrote, "the company was, in essence, requiring it to play a game of blind man's bluff."

"Only by guess-work could the union determine," he went on, "which piece rates to protest and which to accept . . .

"The distinction urged by the company between affording employes access to the production areas of the plant while limiting non-employes to the non-production areas . . . has little merit in a case such as this. . . . It is apparent that these studies must be made in the production areas of the plant; they are designed, after all, to measure productivity under normal and usual circumstances. Thus, adopting the company's suggested distinction would foreclose all union-conducted time studies, a step which . . . we believe contrary to the purposes Congress intended the act to serve."

**Dir. Charles Kerrigan of UAW Region 9-A hailed the decision as "tremendously important" and said it "upholds an indispensable right of a union."**

"This decision rules that an employer no longer can rely on a claim of naked property rights to prevent a union from making time studies it must have in representing its members," he said. "The decision upholds human rights as against the sheer assertion of property rights."

# Vermont Marble Strike Goes Into Ninth Week

Proctor, Vt.—Nearly 700 workers began the ninth week of a strike against the Vermont Marble Co., determined to outlast a company notorious for low wages and antagonism to unions.

The firm is the nation's largest producer of marble products. Its workers are members of five locals of the Stone Workers, employed in quarries, machine shops and mills.

Goals of the strike are union security and an upgrading of wages which were described as "the lowest in the area" by Pres. Ralph E. Williams of the Vermont State AFL-CIO, an international representative of the Stone Workers.

**The company's pay scales, he said, range from $1.56 for quarry workers to $2.19 for sculptors, the highest-paid skill. A licensed master plumber employed by the company, Williams declared, earns $1.84 an hour.**

In response to the union's demands for substantial pay hikes, the company offered a three-year contract with a first year increase of 10 cents an hour, 5 cents the second year, and 5 cents in the third year.

Thirty years ago, the company broke the union in a bitter strike. The Stone Workers came back to reorganize the company in 1945.

Management's attitude in the post-war period, Williams said, was "bare tolerance" of the union and discouragement of membership.

**Six months before this year's negotiations, the Stone Worker locals put on an intensive membership drive—boosting their ranks from about 50 percent of the workforce to 90 percent and making union security a major contract goal.**

Only 35 of the 700 workers have crossed the picket lines, the union reports, and the company has been unable to recruit replacements in the area, Vermont Marble is one of the oldest firms in the state and some of the strikers are the third generation of their families to work for the company.

# Michigan Fire Fighter Cited in Hotel Blaze Role

Lansing, Mich.—Simon Chapple, legislative representative of the Michigan State Fire Fighters Association and of the State AFL-CIO, was hailed as a hero in a resolution adopted unanimously by the state legislature.

Chapple is a highly-regarded lobbyist in the corridors of the state capitol, but it was his bravery in the smoke-filled corridors of a Lansing hotel which won the accolade of the legislators.

Sixteen members of the legislature were among the 118 guests at the Hotel Roosevelt who were routed by a fire in the early morning hours of May 27. And Chapple, returning to his room with a couple of hamburgers and a container of coffee, called on his 22 years of experience as a Highland Park fire fighter to lead many of them to safety—including a blind state representative.

**The resolution adopted by the legislature describes how Chapple took the hotel elevator to the fifth floor, where the blaze had started and was concentrated, and continues:**

**"In the midst of smoke so thick that you could not see, he spread the alarm, shouting: 'If there is anyone up here, follow the sound of my voice.' "**

The resolution added that "in heat so intense that the plaster was falling from the ceiling, he led and assisted the occupants."

He put several loads on the elevator, the tribute continued, "but he himself remained in the scorching murk to assure that every door on the fifth floor had been knocked on and all to whom he could render assistance had been assisted."

Lansing fire fighters, who responded to the alarm, were also praised for their "heroic, efficient and extreme competence" in bringing the fire under control.

**Only Casualty Indirect**

The only victim was an indirect casualty—State Sen. William Romano (D), who died of a heart attack after leaving the burning building.

**A Detroit newspaper quoted the blind legislator, Rep. Robert D. Mahoney (D) of Detroit, as saying of Chapple's rescue mission: "It was like an angel of mercy coming out of the smoke . . . He put his arm around me and said I'd be OK."**

In a telephone interview with the editor of the Fire Fighters publication, Chapple said disaster was averted because "no one panicked" and "everyone was helping everyone else."

As for his own role, he said, "I just happened to be there."

# Medicare—At Last

**THE BEGINNING** of the medicare program on July 1 is a major milestone in the growth and development of an effective social insurance program for the nation.

It fills a tragic void of at least 30 years' duration that denied to those most in need of medical care and least able to pay for it the protection that society owes to its elderly.

The new program, while filling this gap in the system of social insurance, holds vast new possibilities for the nature and quality of medical care across the country.

**For the first time hospitals and nursing homes have to face up to basic questions that many of them have long ignored. They include the question of what is a "reasonable" charge or fee for medical and hospital service; whether hospitals operate efficiently enough to meet the new load of treating and caring for the elderly; whether they serve all the ill equally without regard to race.**

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare for the first time has created guidelines for hospitals, physicians and nursing homes to help them achieve the standards set up by the medicare program.

The result, after experimentation and innovation, is certain to improve the quality and cost of medical care for all.

# Housing Gap

**A SERIOUS HOUSING GAP** is developing in the nation with the sharp drop in new starts last month, reflecting a downward trend that has spanned more than two years.

Against a minimum need of 2.5 million new housing units a year, the country produced 1,543,000 in 1965, according to the Census Bureau, a drop of 3 percent from the 1964 total and 6 percent below the 1963 level.

In May new starts dropped 13 percent from the preceding month to the lowest level in 3.5 years.

**The million-unit gap between the nation's housing needs and actual new units put in place has been building up for the past seven years with an average of 1,497,000 annual starts from 1959 through 1965.**

New and improved housing at prices low and middle-income Americans can afford is a pressing necessity. The continuing gap is strong evidence that the nation is not meeting its obligations in this area and that government programs as designed to date are not producing the desired results.

# Council's ILO Statement

**THE AFL-CIO** Executive Council fully supports and endorses the position of the president of the AFL-CIO and the recent action of the United States workers' delegate to the Intl. Labor Conference and his advisers.

Through their demonstration of protest—which was not a withdrawal from the ILO—they used the most effective means available to indicate the reaction of the free workers of America to the election as president of the conference of a representative of a totalitarian regime whose record and practices are a standing denial of everything that the Intl. Labor Organization stands for and was created to achieve.

*Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Washington, June 16, 1966*


AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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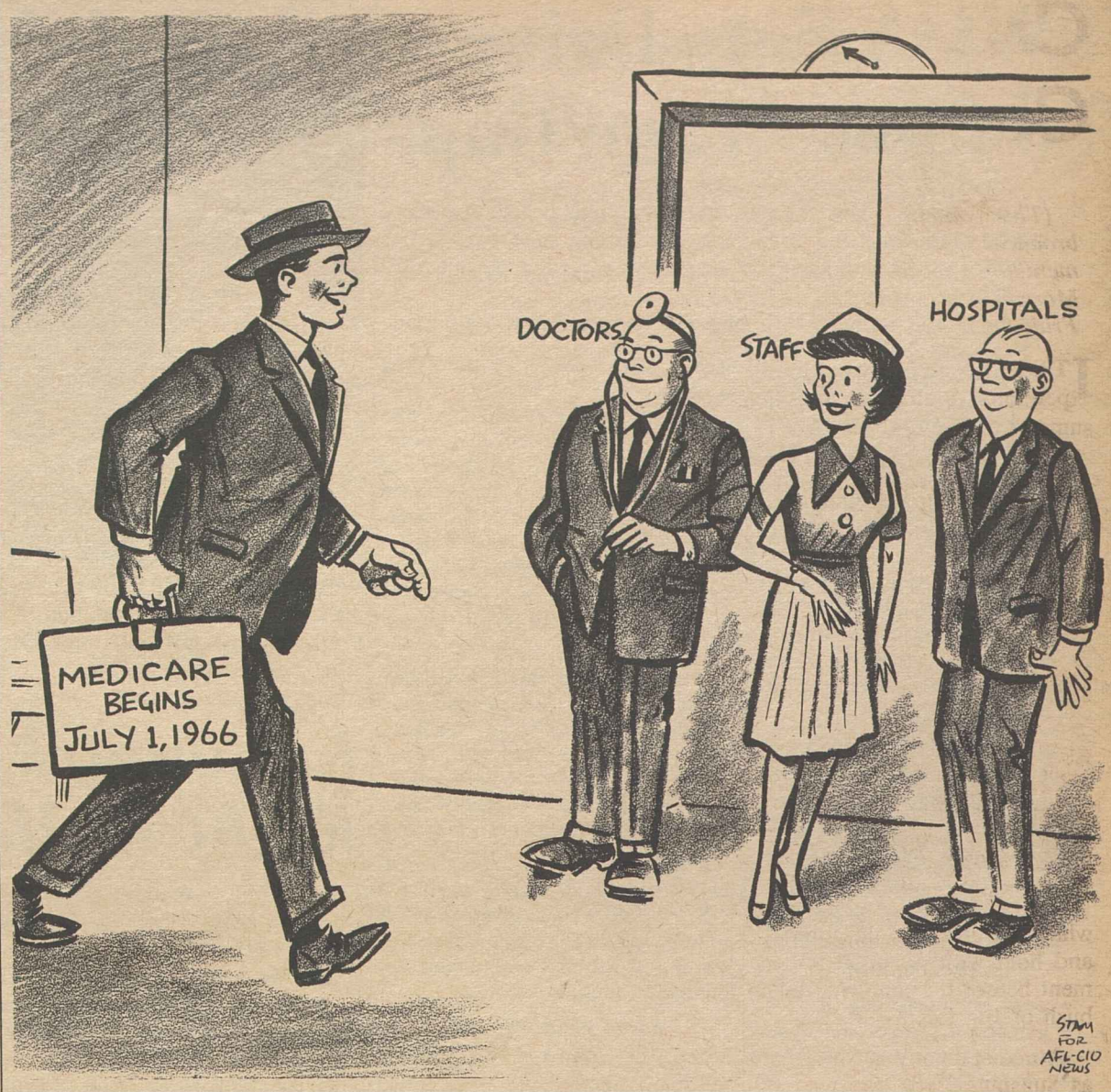
## New Member of the Team




***Michael Harrington Says:***

# 'When the Chips Were Down,' Labor Battled to Aid the Poor

*The following is excerpted from the Eugene V. Debs lecture before the Midwest Labor Press Association at the University of Iowa by Michael Harrington.*

**THE OTHER DAY** in Congress there was a legislative struggle, it's still going on, but there was a struggle, which is going to fundamentally affect the future of the American poor in the degree to which we abolish poverty in the United States. It was the fight over minimum wage.

At issue was: whether or not we shall extend the minimum wage to the poorest of the poor. The working poor. Now as Vera Swesson said, "Now that we've covered everybody who makes $26 a day, we've got to cover the people who make $26 a week."

Are we going to cover agricultural workers? Are we going to cover hospital workers? Because by the way, our charitable institutions have a habit of making charity cases out of people who work for them. Are we going to cover the laundry worker? And the people who do the crummy work in cafeterias and hotels?

**Are we going to cover domestics? Because if you want the Negro to catch up in the society, you better start thinking about maids, for that's where an extraordinary number of Negro women are. We've got them under social security; are we going to extend coverage under minimum wage for domestics?**

These momentous issues were being debated before the House. Lots of institutions have the right position in the resolution form. The civil rights movement has got the right position. It understands the relationship of minimum wage to civil rights. The socially conscious religious people, they too have the right position. Many "cause" organizations, the kind of organizations I get elected to, these organizations, they have the right position.

But when you got down to the actual lobbying in the Congress of the United States there was only one serious political force fighting for minimum wage, and that one single serious force fighting for minimum wage was the American trade union movement.

But in talking about this let me describe a little more the working poor. Because the extraordinary thing is, that when the labor movement went to bat with its political power, when it traded some of its accumulated political capital for the working poor, it was not by far and large defending dues payers; because the working poor are precisely those people who don't have the advantage of belonging to a union; people who belong to unions are by far and large not poor people in the United States of America. That's an interesting act of a kind of idealism in our society.

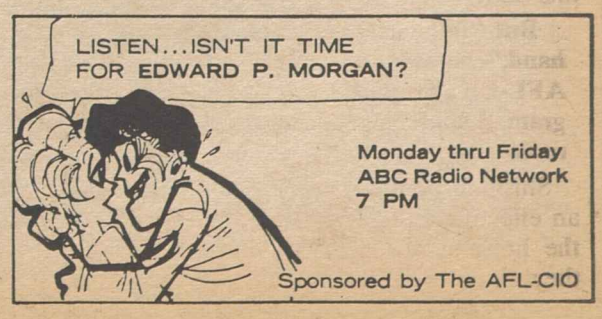
**NOW THESE ARE THE PEOPLE** for whom the labor movement went to bat, and I repeat, not one penny of dues was coming from these people. That's an accomplishment. It's a real accomplishment. But why is it that this society doesn't really understand that accomplishment?

Why is it that in many ways the best, the most militant and active of the college young either don't care about the labor movement or are hostile to the labor movement? You can show that the college students, for all the talk, didn't show up on minimum wage when the chips were down—the labor movement did.

And yet, why are these students hostile? The labor movement says: "Here, we went to bat for these non-dues-paying poor people, on our own, nobody asked us, nobody forced us. We spent our capital."

**What I'm saying is, the fact that these young people don't understand, and don't know about the labor movement, should be cause for alarm. And it cannot be responded to simply by saying: "A-aa-ak! College kids!" They're more than college kids now.**

The trade union movement has to maintain its excellent positions on minimum wage; on medicare; on spending for housing, on planning —all of these things, yes! But it has to learn from the young college students and the civil rights activists the sense of solidarity and movement.

***Morgan Says:***

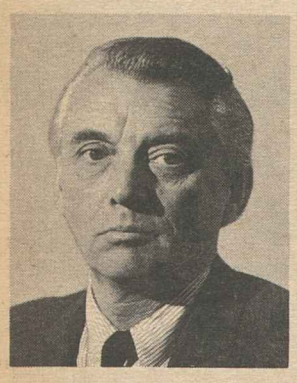
# Crises, Some Big, Some Little, Change Life's Impersonal Tone

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**IT'S BEEN** an odd week in this gentle month, the perennial prelude to the rough restlessness of summer.

"And," James Russell Lowell wrote, "what is so rare as a day in June?/Then, if ever, come perfect days;/Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,/And over it softly her warm ear lays."



Morgan

Perfect days there have not been and if heaven's warm ear was listening it would have been jarred by the dissonance of crises revolving around the unhappy globe like so many too readily identifiable flying objects.

Yet there was a simplicity to some happenings, however sad, which the heart could clutch, like a ladder rung, and hold with poignant understanding for a moment before the mind fell back into the brambles of Big Events.

A nudist colony in Southern New Jersey known as Sunshine Park was put under a cloud by the accusation that after inviting a lady from Brooklyn to share its "rich rewards" it wouldn't let her in when she arrived because she was a Negro. Beauty may be only skin deep but naked prejudice is deeper and not very pretty either.

**A homely tragedy touched the country's first family, demonstrating that nobody is immune to grief and that it can be encountered at home. Pres. Johnson's beagle, Him, was run over and killed while he was chasing a squirrel across a driveway within the White House grounds.**

Such is the stuff of which the lives of most of us are filled—a cut finger, a social disappointment, a pet lost, strayed, stolen or destroyed—and whereas the public cannot begin to weigh or sense the burden of command decisions on a President, when his daughter bursts into a meeting he is having with congressional leaders and sobs that the family dog is dead, this everybody can instantly understand.

It is well that this is so. It is a useful reminder that people share the vital commonplaces of little tragedies and triumphs. Sometimes we forget this in the cold and calloused attitudes of impersonal aloofness into which our lives are pinched. Sometimes it seems as if the very juices of human feeling are squeezed away by the complexities of "modern" living and then something happens to remind us that they have not been dried up after all.

A congressman named Cornelius Gallagher from New Jersey—this seems to be the Garden State's week—uttered the doleful warning a couple of days ago that the federal government was about to reach out and punch holes in everybody's individuality and force us all into a computerized society. He was frightened by reports that the Budget Bureau was studying the possibility of setting up a kind of master dossier bank into which records on citizens from the Internal Revenue Service, the Census Bureau and other agencies, presumably including the FBI, would be pooled.

**This is indeed a ghastly prospect which would dwarf the Big Brother operations of the most arrogant Marxist state. But if the experience of private industry is any guide, it won't come to pass. Some iconoclast will mash the wrong button and wreck the machine.**

For decades the advertising business has been spending billions annually trying to make America not monogamous but monotonous. We are supposed to buy the same brand names in Natchez as in Nome, build the same suburbs in San Diego as Sag Harbor, drive the same cars, flash the same decavitied smiles in the same deodorized mouths and come alive with the same standardized looks, clothed in the same drip-dry wash 'n' wear.

**ADMITTEDLY** it has been hard at times to separate the sheep from the goats but something has got into this generation that is more rebelliously refreshing than the bubbles of a soft drink. Nor is it necessary to burn a draft card to start a protest movement. All you have to do is to break into the wild gyrations of the jerk, the watusi, the monkey or the frug.

My shallow research had led me to conclude prematurely that these frantic dances represented a kind of mass suicide rite, like lemmings tumbling into the sea. They are on the contrary the epitome of defiant self-expression. Washington is at the height of the debutante season and with the aid of a leg-man from Haverford College, Scottie Lanahan writes more history than social notes in her column in the Washington Post as she chronicles the radical change in these rituals.

**Today's deb, though evening-gowned, dances barefoot. The art of cutting in is fading out. As a Princeton man who apparently is not an English major puts it, "How can you cut in when you don't know for sure who a girl is dancing with?"**

Wallflowers are vanishing and the stag line is wearing thin. Girls who find themselves alone and unattached males simply edge into the melee on the dance floor where the independent action is.

As I was saying, it's been an odd week. But if heaven finds the earth out of tune so do the younger earthlings and if they insist on calling their own, it's all right with me. The foxtrot we mature citizens have been doing isn't so hot.

***Effective And Economical:***

# Federal Rent Payments Seen Boon to Low-Income Families

**AN AFL-CIO** spokesman has predicted early implementation of the federal rent assistance program for low-income families approved by Congress last year.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO's Housing Committee, said that although the program became law nearly a year ago, only limited funds have been appropriated for it, largely because of "traditional opposition from those who don't want to move forward on any program of this kind."

**But "full enactment and funding is now at hand," he said, as he was interviewed on the AFL-CIO produced weekly public service program, Labor News Conference, on the Mutual radio network.**

Shishkin pointed out that rent supplements are an effective and economical approach to meeting the housing needs of low-income families since they involve privately-initiated and privately-owned non-profit housing, helping tenants pay rents to private landlords rather than to government agencies.

**SHISHKIN** also renewed the AFL-CIO's call for passage of the Demonstration Cities bill, pending in Congress since January. The measure is a "strategic step" toward attacking mounting urban problems of slums, blighted areas and ghettos, as well as improving and expanding opportunities in education, training and employment.

**"To clear slums—to eliminate them—is important, but that alone doesn't do the job," he said. "Unless you provide opportunities for people living in these areas to help themselves . . . you will have new slums."**

Reporters questioning Shishkin were Robert B. Semple, Jr., of the New York Times' Washington Bureau, and Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**ALL ACROSS THE SOUTHERN** states the winds of political change are blowing as the long-established Democratic organizations lose membership both to resurgent Republicans and to newly-created Conservative Parties.

Virginia is a fine example. It may seem odd to non-Virginians, who probably have considered the 79-year-old Sen. A. Willis Robertson conservative enough for anybody's tastes, but Robertson is entangled in a serious Democratic primary fight and, if he emerges from that successfully, will have to face both Republican and Conservative Party challengers in November.

**He may not even win the July 12 primary. State Sen. William B. Spong, who is endorsed by the State AFL-CIO, has put together convincing evidence that both state banks and some major New York banks are raising funds for Robertson, who as chairman of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee has managed public policies so as to please them.**

It is perfectly legal for any person to make individual campaign contributions to any candidate he pleases, but the Virginia banks, at least, are pushing pretty blatantly at the promotion of contributions from people connected with banking enterprises. Robertson says he would be "disappointed" if bankers did not help him but Spong thinks that the mutual-help operation is exceeding the "tolerable limits."

Young Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., also has primary opposition from former State Sen. Armistead L. Boothe, who tried years ago to save his state from the folly of "massive resistance" to school desegregation. (They are seeking election for the four years remaining of the unexpired term of the elder Sen. Harry F. Byrd.) And even if Byrd makes it through the primary, he will have Conservative Party opposition in the November election.

* * *

**THE POWERFUL CHAIRMAN** of the House Rules Committee, "Judge" Howard W. Smith, who at 83 is even older than Robertson, is facing his first serious primary challenge in years from a young and personable state representative. Smith is campaigning through the district with the vigor of an active colt—but the point is that redistricting took away some of his rural-area voters and added some from the populous suburbs.

**Another point is that Smith is talking about the federal funds funneled into the district for programs and services of the type he has fought all his congressional life.**

In Alabama, to take another state, the announcement has finally been made by John Grenier, a Birmingham lawyer, that he will run on the Republican ticket in November against the veteran Democratic incumbent, Sen. John J. Sparkman.

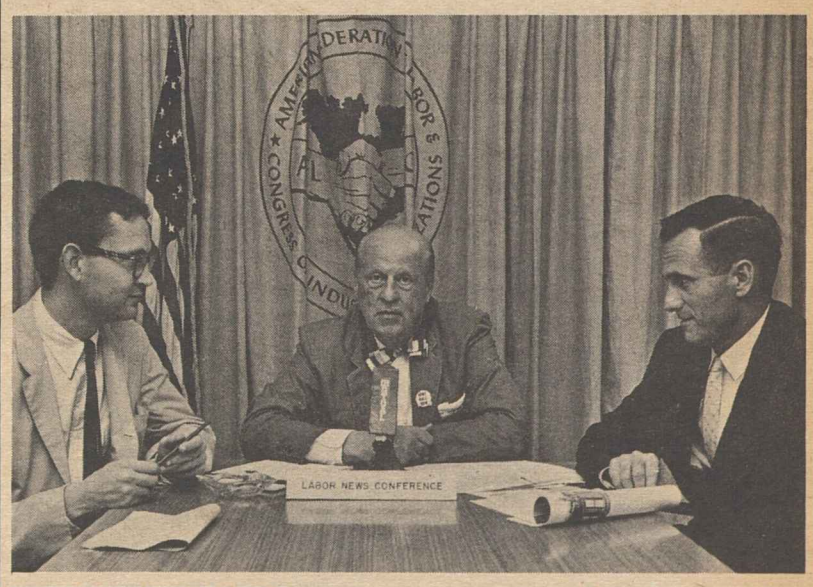
Grenier was the organizing genius who worked through district GOP conventions and state conventions to assure a solid pro-Goldwater delegation from 11 southern states in 1964. Whether he can organize for his own candidacy as effectively as he organized for Goldwater is not yet known. It is clear, however, that Republicans are trying to file full tickets of candidates in many states and that they think the GOP is a new force that has come to stay in southern states.

* * *

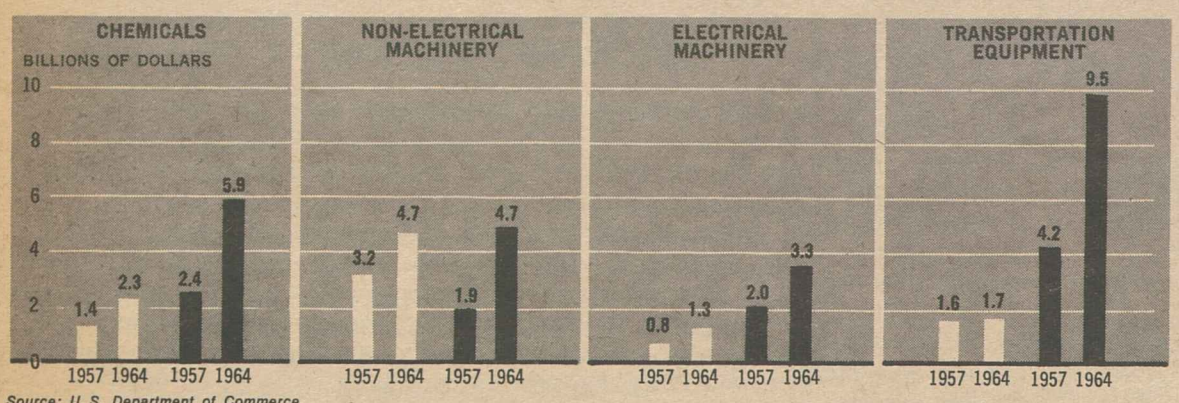
**REP. JAMES D. MARTIN,** one of five Republicans elected in Alabama congressional districts two years ago, is running against Mrs. Lurleen Wallace for governor. In Georgia, Rep. Howard H. Callaway, another Republican victor of 1964, will run for governor against the winner of the Democratic primary.

Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, a sixth-ranking member in Senate seniority, got through his primary contest without trouble, but he, too, faces a Republican opponent in November, Rep. Prentiss Walker. Walker is another of the 1964 brand of Republicans.

Considering the mood of the voters in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi—all of which went for Goldwater against Pres. Johnson—some Republican victories are conceivable. As for Virginia, that's another matter. Virginia is in the process of trying to liberalize.




**PREDICTING EARLY** implementation of the federal rent assistance program for low-income families, Sec. Boris Shishkin (center), of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, told Robert B. Semple, Jr., left, of the New York Times, and Neil Gilbride of Associated Press that "full enactment and funding are now at hand," as he was interviewed on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, broadcast by Mutual Radio Network.



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

# *19 Million Elderly Americans Set for Start of Medicare July 1*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

of 85 one-hundredths of 1 percent in 1987.

**The supplementary plan costs $3 per month, with payments beginning July 1. The federal government pays a similar amount. For social security and railroad retirement beneficiaries and eligible federal employes, the sum will be deducted from monthly checks. For others, quarterly payments are due. Persons who become 65 can enroll during a period starting three months before their birthday and ending seven months later.**

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has contracted with Blue Cross, Blue Shield and private insurance companies to act as intermediaries in making actual payments under both the basic and voluntary programs.

### Rates Set

The amount due hospitals for each service has been worked out on the basis of a complex formula, with amounts varying not only from community to community but also from hospital to hospital.

Doctors will be entitled to "reasonable" fees, with an intermediary for the area determining the customary and prevailing charge for the service in each community.

However, to qualify for federal funds, hospitals must meet standards set by the Social Security Administration and also the nonsegregation requirements laid down in the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The SSA has found more than 6,300 hospitals that meet quality standards, with the total rising daily.

Eighty-one percent of all hospitals, or 6,137 out of the nation's 7,548, have been found to meet Civil Rights Act standards. The status of the others—most of them in the South—is being reviewed. HEW Sec. John W. Gardner predicted that only a handful would fail to qualify by July 1.

Pres. Johnson, in a recent speech to about 300 representatives of medical and hospital groups planning for the start of medicare, warned the hospitals to avoid racial discrimination or take the responsibility for depriving senior citizens of benefits under the new law.

**"To those who still stand outside the gates of compliance," the President said, "I want to say this: 'Please comply. If you discriminate against some older citizens in your community, you make it difficult for the whole program.'**

"The federal government is not going to retreat from its clear responsibility and what the members of Congress have written into the law. I hope you will not retreat, either."

Johnson in addition asked the medical-hospital profession to "stand firm against abuses" when "unreasonable demands arise," and urged it to "take the lead to prevent unreasonable costs for health services."

Social Security Commissioner Robert Ball told the same meeting that the Public Health Service anticipated an overall increase of about 5 percent in hospital utilization as a result of medicare. Some hospital administrators expect a substantially larger increase. The net result, it was agreed, may lead to a shortage of some facilities in some areas, but not on a national basis.

### Basic Benefits

The basic or hospitalization program provides:

- Inpatient hospital services for up to 90 days for each spell of illness, including hospital services usually given patients in a semi-private room. These would include, for example, regular nursing service, but not private nursing; use of operating and recovery rooms; services of resident physicians and interns in training under approved programs; services of technicians and specialists; medicines, and crutches, wheelchairs or prosthetic devices. Not included are the hospital services of private physicians.

For this care the beneficiary will pay the first $40 plus $10 additional for each day beginning with the 61st day. Each spell of illness will be considered to begin when the insured enters the hospital and to end when he has not been an inpatient of a hospital or extended care facility for 60 consecutive days.

- Outpatient diagnostic services comparable to those usually given inpatients. The patient pays $20 for each 20-day period.
- Post-hospital home health services for up to 100 visits, following discharge from a hospital after a stay of at least three days, or from an extended care facility, and before the start of a new illness. Such services would include intermittent care, therapy and the part-time assistance of a home health aide.

**Included in the benefits, but not effective until Jan. 1, 1967, is post-hospital "extended care." This gives the beneficiary, after a three-day hospital stay, up to 100 days of care in a nursing or convalescent home which has an arrangement with a hospital for the transfer of patients and for furnishing medical information about patients.**

After the first 20 days of care, the patient will pay $5 a day for the remaining 80 days in each spell of illness. A patient must be admitted to an extended care facility within 14 days of discharge by the hospital.

The voluntary supplementary medical plan provides payment for:

- Physicians' and surgeons' services in a hospital, home, office, clinic or elsewhere.
- Up to 100 home health service visits each calendar year with no requirement of prior hospitalization.
- Specific dental surgery.
- Diagnostic, X-ray and laboratory tests, and other diagnostic tests.
- X-ray, radium and radioactive isotope therapy.
- Surgical dressings and splints, casts and other aids used in the reduction of fractures and dislocations; rental of certain durable medical equipment for use in the home (iron lungs, hospital beds, oxygen tents and wheel chairs, for example), and non-dental prosthetic devices.
- Ambulance services.

For these benefits the insured pays, in addition to the monthly premium, the first $50 and 20 percent of the rest of the cost each year, with the plan paying the remaining 80 percent.

**The basic hospitalization plan does not cover the doctor's bill, medicines outside the hospital or extended care facility, household operation while a patient is recuperating at home, or the use of an extended care facility primarily for tuberculosis or mental diseases.**

The voluntary supplemental plan does not cover the services of a chiropractor or podiatrist, or of an examination to determine the need for glasses; the glasses themselves, hearing aids or orthopedic shoes; injuries where workmen's compensation is provided; drugs and biologicals; private duty nurses, and payment for services obtained in countries other than the U.S., Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa.

## Rail Board Names Medicare Agent

Chicago—The Railroad Retirement Board designated the Travelers Insurance Co., to process all claims of railroad employes, their families and retirees under the medical services section (Part B) of the federal medicare program.

Travelers will receive all claims for doctor bill benefits by enrolled railroaders, and administer them at designated offices. The firm will be responsible to the board under standards established by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., the board announced.

## Mrs. Ethel Rogin, Labor Librarian

Mrs. Ethel Lurie Rogin, librarian who specialized in trade union materials and wife of AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence M. Rogin, died in George Washington Hospital of cancer. She was 58.

A native of New York and a graduate of Hunter College, she attended the library school at the University of Michigan and worked as a librarian at the Brookwood Labor School, Katonah, N.Y., before her marriage. She also worked in the New York City and Washington public library systems.

In addition to her husband, she is survived by two sons, a daughter, a brother and a sister.

***Federationist Article Says:***

# Investments Abroad Pose New Problems

There's been a big boom in American investments abroad—and in the volume of business done by overseas affiliates of U.S. companies.

By contrast, American exports have shown only a moderate increase in recent years—much less than the gain for other free world nations.

An article in the June issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist explores the maze of U.S. overseas investments and finds it leads to "more questions and problems than answers."

There is the question of the impact of American investment abroad on jobs at home and on the balance of payments.

**Are U.S. investments in other countries substituting for exports of American-built products? Or are they penetrating markets which, for various reasons, would be closed to goods made in the United States? How does one classify the fact that one-fourth of all U.S. exports in 1964 went to foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations—including parts for assembly and capital equipment?**

The Federationist analysis, written by Elizabeth Jager of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, notes evidence that foreign-based manufacturing operations have to some degree displaced U.S. exports. The case of transportation equipment is cited as "a dramatic example."

### Sharp Contrast

Between 1957 and 1964, U.S. exports of transport equipment—ranging from autos and trucks to railroad equipment—inched ahead from $1.6 billion to $1.7 billion.

During the same period, sales in the same field by overseas affiliates of U.S. companies more than doubled, from $4.2 billion to $9.5 billion.

**The article also raises the question: "Are U.S. corporate holdings really 'United States' investments, or do international corporate giants, the new multi-national corporations, hold power which makes them private governments?"**

A corporation may own mines and factories in one country and production facilities in another, making the impact of its operations hard to trace and governmental controls difficult to apply.

So vast are some of these multinational enterprises that two companies, Standard Oil of New Jersey and General Motors, had combined worldwide sales in 1964 that were higher than total U.S. exports.

The Federationist article suggests that the time has come for the U.S. government to regulate and control the outflow of American capital "in the national interest." And it concludes:

"It is certainly time for Congress to investigate the outflow of American capital and the impact of American investment in foreign countries on U.S. employment, prices, exports, imports and the balance of payments, as well as the increasing importance of multi-national corporations, and to place the facts clearly before the American people."

## AFGE Wins Unit of 15,000 At Air Base

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**and expects a big influx as a result of winning exclusive bargaining rights. This gives it authority to negotiate a contract covering all workers on the base, including the adjacent Warner Robins Air Materiel Area.**

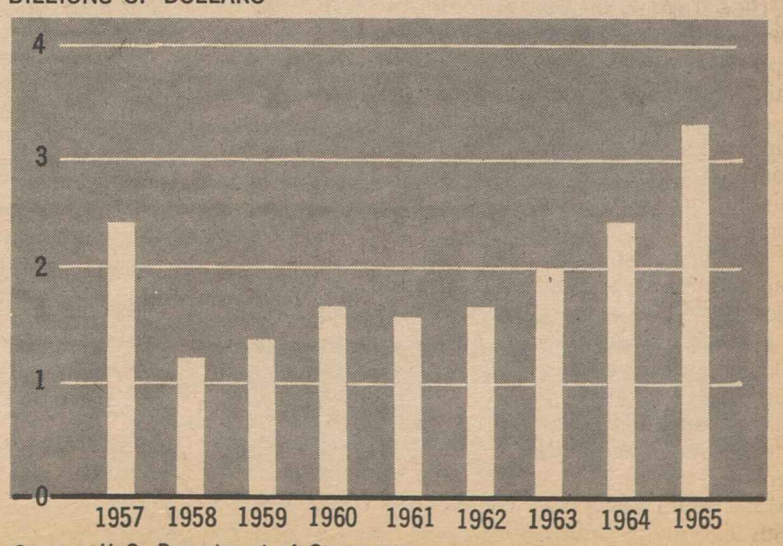
Despite heavy rain on the election day and lines at the ballot boxes, the votes cast exceeded the 60 percent participation required by the government for certification of federal employe unions. An unaffiliated union, the National Federation of Federal Employes, backed away from competing on the ballot and instead called for a boycott of the election in an effort to block an AFGE certification.

## Stanley Receives Honorary Degree

Montgomery, W. Va.—A century of stagnation has ended in all the backwaters of America, Miles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO and assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told the graduating class of the West Virginia Institute of Technology here.

The federal funds and talent attacking poverty in West Virginia and other underdeveloped areas, plus "the private investment and the genius of American industry," mean that the graduate who makes his career at home, he said, "will be getting in on the ground floor of what is sure to be a growing proposition."

Stanley, who received an honorary doctor of humanities degree, called on the graduates to exercise the leadership in which they have been trained in their home state so that the federal money which is being made available to banish poverty can be utilized as "an opportunity for us to help ourselves."



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

# UAW Wins Jobless Pay In 1957 Strike

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Supreme Court reversed a 1965 decision and awarded unemployment compensation to 4,798 Auto Workers at Michigan General Motors plant who had been laid off in 1957 because of a strike at a GM plant in Ohio.

The original decision had been 3-2 against the UAW claim, with three judges having disqualified themselves — two because they owned GM stock.

**Union attorneys, arguing for a rehearing, said the small amount of GM stock owned by the two judges should not be considered a conflict of interest in this case. The court agreed, and the outcome was a 4-3 decision upholding the workers' claim.**

The decision was based on the state's pre-1963 unemployment compensation law and was in line with previous court rulings in similar cases. A Republican-sponsored law in 1963 toughened eligibility for jobless benefits in strike-related situations.

Still pending in the courts and before the Michigan Employment Security Commission are a number of other claims based on unemployment of workers not themselves on strike both before and after the 1963 law.

# Automat Chain Store Rights Won by RCIA

New York—Retail Clerks Local 150 has won representation rights for some 400 clerks in Horn & Hardart retail stores in New York and New Jersey and immediately opened negotiations for a first contract.

The local over the past six months conducted a vigorous organizing drive which reached its climax when agents of the American Arbitration Association, under an agreement with the company, checked signed membership applications and ruled that the union represented a substantial majority of employes in its jurisdiction.

The union had substantial aid in its membership campaign from Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO and from locals of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

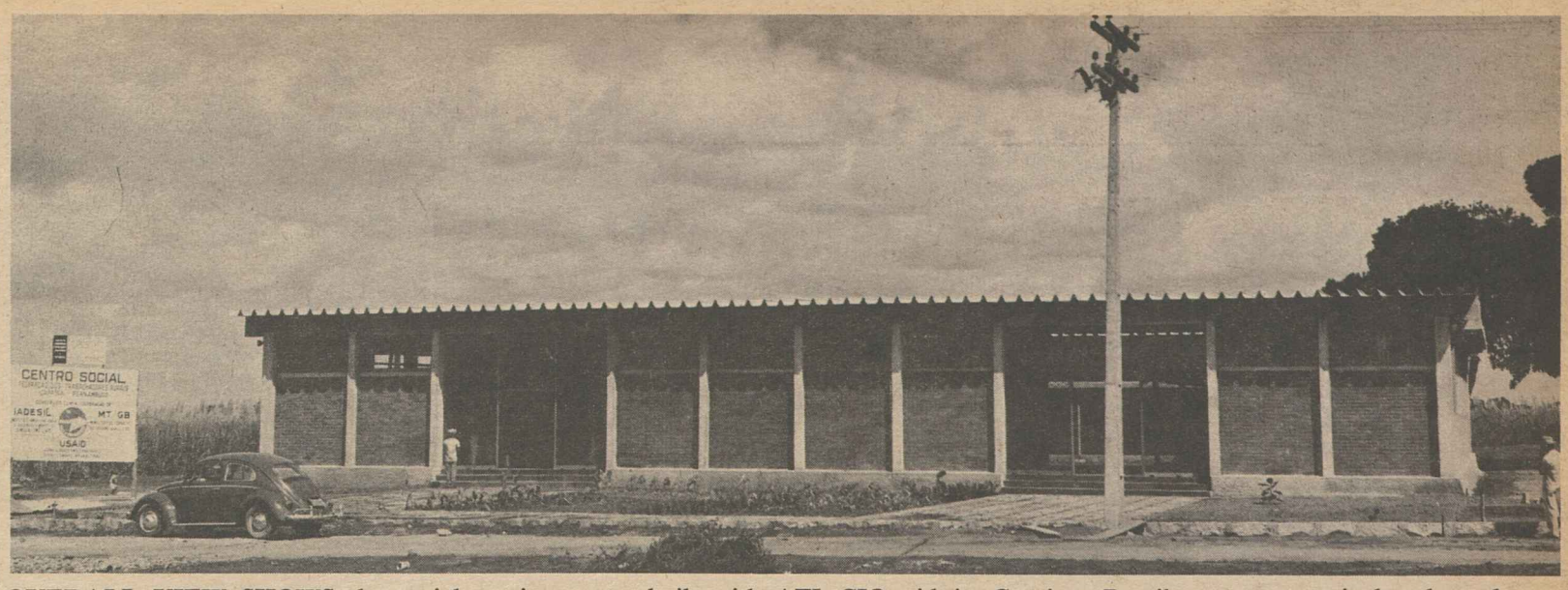
Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 302 in January won recognition for 3,000 automat, cafeteria and restaurant workers in Horn & Hardart operations in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. The firm had long been regarded as a stronghold of anti-unionism.

# Strike Activity Shows April Rise

Estimated working time lost due to labor disputes reached the highest level since 1959 although strike idleness during the first four months of 1966 was less than for the same period of last year, the Labor Dept. reported on the basis of preliminary estimates.

The April time lost was two one-hundredths of 1 percent of total working time, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said, compared with 11 one-hundredths of 1 percent last year and 25 one-hundredths of 1 percent seven years ago.

For the first four months, strike idleness accounted for 13 one-hundredths of 1 percent of estimated total working time, compared with 16 one-hundredths of 1 percent in 1965. Lost time amounted to 5.7 million mandays, compared with 6.8 million during the same period in 1965.




**OVERALL VIEW SHOWS** the social service center built with AFL-CIO aid in Carpina, Brazil, to serve agricultural workers.

**A FEIJOADA,** made of boiled black beans and jerked beef from U.S. surplus foods, is enjoyed by this farm worker at the dedication of a new social service center for rural workers built in Carpina, Brazil, by the American Institute for Free Labor Development in cooperation with the Alliance for Progress and the Brazilian Confederation of Agricultural Workers. Junior, at right, has already gobbled down his feijoada.

**SPEAKING** in behalf of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the dedication of the rural social service center at Carpina, in Brazil's impoverished Northeast, was Marvin C. Myrtue, Brazilian representative of the Postal, Telephone & Telegraph Intl. The AFL-CIO is concerned about the plight of the Brazilian worker, he said, and is ready to help in his quest for social and economic justice. About 7,000 persons attended the ceremony.

# U.S. Labor Aids Brazil's Farm Workers

Carpina, Brazil—A beachhead in Brazilian labor's war on poverty was firmly established here with the dedication of a new social service center for agricultural workers in this economically depressed section of Northeast Brazil.

The center is a cooperative effort by the AFL-CIO through the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the Brazilian Confederation of Agricultural Workers and the Alliance for Progress. It is believed the first of its kind in Latin America, although others are being constructed in the nearby towns of Garanhuns and Ribeirao.

**The center will serve rural workers as headquarters for union activities and will provide educational, legal and medical services, credit union facilities, quarters for land purchase and improvement cooperatives and will serve as a pivotal point for programs seeking to improve the lot of the farm worker and his family.**

The actual operations will be in the hands of the rural workers themselves, with the aid of a small professional staff.

### 7,000 Attend

About 7,000 farm workers feasted on feijoadas—boiled black beans and jerked beef from U.S. surplus foods—and heard speeches by labor leaders and diplomats at the dedication.

Former AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, Sr., onetime president of the Letter Carriers and U.S. ambassador to Jamaica, was scheduled to represent AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the ceremony but was unable to make plane connections. His place was taken by Marvin C. Myrtue of San Rafael, Calif., Brazilian representative of the Postal, Telephone & Telegraph Intl.

Myrtue told the Brazilians that "poverty and neglect" will remain their enemies "until you have a strong, independent and united labor movement."

"When you are organized in free unions," he said, "then progress follows without violence. Violence comes when people are so full of despair and hate and without hope of helping themselves that they succumb to senseless acts.

**"When workers organize and campaign for just and rational goals, they pretty well remove the chance for violence and bloodshed. With this kind of sound progress, we can hope to attain the peaceful revolution our late Pres. Kennedy had in mind when he launched the Alliance for Progress."**

The AFL-CIO is "concerned" about the situation of the Brazilian worker, Myrtue said, and "is ready to help in your struggle for improved welfare, greater equality, fundamental justice and a more decent life."

### Workers United

"Built by the joint efforts of the Confederation of Agricultural Workers and the AFL-CIO under the Alliance," he added, "this building serves notice that the brotherhood of workers in Brazil and the U.S. is united in its opposition to the enemies of labor."

He stressed the educational facilities the center will offer, calling them major weapons in the fight against "rural poverty, illness, inequality, ignorance and injustice."

**"The teaching of functional literacy is to be provided in this center and then brought to nearby communities," Myrtue said. "This is the beginning of modernization for labor in the Northeast. The ability to read, write and figure is the takeoff point for collective bargaining for higher wages, better working conditions and other basic labor rights."**

Speakers in addition to Brazilian labor leaders included Mayor Jose Pereira Cardoza of Carpina; Padre Pauol Crespo of the (State of) Pernambuco Service of Rural Orientation; Herbert W. Baker, labor attache at the U.S. embassy in Rio de Janeiro; Donor M. Lion, USAID director in Northeast Brazil; Minister Counselor Edward J. Rowell of the U.S. consulate at Recife and Arthur Lopez of Albuquerque, N.M., AIFLD area chief.

# Better Jobless Aid Bill To Be Sought in Senate

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**fits with tougher qualifications which keep many jobless workers from receiving them.**

The AFL-CIO convention last December had termed the Administration bill "imperative" in view of the "crazy quilt variations" in the 50 state laws.

The real House battle was in the Ways & Means Committee, where a conservative coalition dumped the Administration bill and even voted down the attempt of Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) to preserve some meaningful federal standards.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's comment at the time was that the committee has passed up "an opportunity to provide realistic legislative safeguards against future recessions," and "instead provided only minimal improvements and no federal benefit standard whatsoever."

Meany urged that the bill be used by the Senate as "a vehicle . . . to improve unemployment insurance" through "realistic, meaningful federal standards." He added:

**"Certainly those persons unemployed through no fault of their own should not be used as pawns by the several states in their campaign to pirate industry from socially enlightened to socially backward areas."**

Seven Republican members of the Ways & Means Committee, in a report accompanying the bill to the House, gloated over the measure as "a great victory."

They said the Administration bill "was designed to federalize and straitjacket state unemployment insurance programs. It would have established federal benefit standards, both with respect to amount and duration."

Not only did the committee reject all these, the GOP members said, but it also added a provision for court review if the Secretary of Labor should rule that a state's program does not meet even the mild federal standards now in effect.

*CPI Barely Moves Up:*

# Rise in Cost of Living Slowed By Sharp Drop in Food Prices

By Robert B. Cooney

This year's strong upsurge in consumer prices slowed down in May as the Consumer Price Index edged upward by only one-tenth of 1 percent, the Labor Dept. has reported.

A sharp cut in food prices, led by a big drop in meat prices, tended to offset gains in other areas. The food price decline was the first in eight months, dropping six-tenths of 1 percent between April and May.

The sudden slowdown in the rising cost of living seemed further to diminish the pressures for counter-inflationary tax increases. The CPI had jumped six-tenths of 1 percent in February, four-tenths of 1 percent in March and one-half of 1 percent in April. Pres. Johnson had warned he might seek a tax increase if prices continued to soar, but the pace of economic activity has slackened somewhat.

**Cost Change**

The April-to-May rise brought the CPI from 112.5 to 112.6. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $11.26.

**While the over-the-month rise was slight, the CPI, at 112.6, stands 2.7 percent higher than a year ago. The rise is about double the increase of recent years.**

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said the average weekly net spendable earnings of factory production workers moved upward in May due to a seasonal rise in the workweek. Hourly earnings were unchanged.

Spendable earnings or take-home pay for the worker with three dependents averaged $99.22; for the single worker, earnings averaged $91.35. The increase was 60 cents for both groups.

**Spendable earnings were up by 2.5 percent or $2.35 compared to May 1965, the report said. The rise over the year was attributed to a longer workweek and a 9-cent an hour hike in earnings. The over-the-year increase was cut by $1.35, however, due to the higher social security tax deduction of last January.**

"Real" spendable earnings—or purchasing power—rose by six-tenths of 1 percent, or 50 cents, over the month. Compared to a year ago, worker purchasing power was reduced by two-tenths of 1 percent because of the price rise.

The Labor Dept. said higher food prices and increased charges for consumer services have been responsible for most of the rise in living costs over the past year. While meat prices went down in May, they still averaged 15 percent higher than a year ago and poultry prices were up by 10 percent. Eggs were up 13 percent and dairy products 5 percent. But fresh fruit and vegetable prices were down by 5.5 percent.

Consumer service price levels have risen about 3.5 percent over the year. The largest jump in this group was nearly 4.5 percent for medical care services.

**On the April-to-May changes, the charges for consumer services rose by three-tenths of 1 percent. The largest increases were for mortgage interest rates as the tighter money policy took effect, and for doctors' and dentists' fees, hospital service charges, domestic service, house repairs and barber and beauty shop services.**

The May CPI will bring cost-of-living wage hikes to some 206,000 workers under escalator clauses in their union contracts. About 95,000 aerospace workers will get a 3-cent increase on the basis of a quarterly review. Another 75,000 meatpackers will get 5 cents an hour more on a semi-annual adjustment. The raises for other workers range from a half-cent to 6 cents an hour.

**COLLECTION** of 285 English and German classics was presented by Pres. Karl Feller (left) of the Brewery Workers to the Public Library of Cincinnati & Hamilton County. Started by Julius Zorn, secretary-treasurer of the union from the turn of the century until 1919, the collection was continued, Feller said, by other union officers "who believed deeply that the best fruits of culture should be shared with the working people." Feller and Librarian Ernest I. Miller (right) are examining an 1890 volume of Schopenhauer.

# Grape Workers Win $1.75 Pay, Union Shop

*(Continued from Page 1)*

"The AFL-CIO is extremely proud to have been able to play a role in bringing this about," Kircher said.

Cesar Chavez, director of NFWA, said it was "a milestone agreement" that would have far-reaching effect on the lives of poverty-stricken farm workers.

And Sidney Korshak, attorney for Schenley who negotiated the agreement for the company, said the firm now "looks forward to a continued productive relationship with the union."

**Korshak also spiked reports that the immediate 35-cent hourly boost in all wage classifications, as called for in the agreement, would hit the housewife in the pocketbook.**

**"I don't think this will mean an increase to the consumer.**

"The company will absorb the higher production costs out of profits," he said.

The historic pact came as a climax to another precedent-shattering move by Schenley last April.

**Recognition Pact**

That's when Schenley agreed to recognize and bargain with NFWA after Kircher and W. J. Bassett, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, brought the union and company officials together around a bargaining table for the first time.

Here's what the farm contract does for the Schenley vineyard workers:

- It provides an across-the board 35-cent hourly hike, effective June 21 for all wage classifications.

When the strike began last September, Delano area workers were getting as little at $1.10 an hour. Since then the pressure of the strike and the ban on foreign imported labor has forced up the wage scale to from $1.40 to $1.60 which Schenley employes are currently receiving.

- All piece work rates will be adjusted to reflect a similar 35-cent increase.
- In cases where inequities exist with respect to insurance, medical and hospitalization and vacations, the union and company will eliminate them.
- It sets up a union hiring hall procedure that makes the NFWA the prime source of labor for the company. Under the contract terms the union has 72 hours to furnish requested labor. If the union can't meet the deadline the company then can seek other labor sources.
- Along with a full union shop and dues checkoff, the pact also provides that credit union charges may be collected by the company specifically when authorized.

At a press conference in the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor headquarters, where the agreement was negotiated, Kircher held out the hope that the Schenley pact would open the eyes of the Di Giorgio Corp. to "its responsibility to its employes."

Di Giorgio is the largest employer in the strike-torn Delano area, where some 32 growers are still holding out against the joint walkout by members of the Agriculture Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, and members of NFWA.

**The giant farm firm, against which the AFL-CIO has launched a nationwide consumer boycott, has agreed to hold a union recognition election, but has never come up with clear ground rules that NFWA could accept, according to Chavez.**

The Teamsters union in recent weeks had moved in on the NFWA strike and began signing up Di Giorgio workers, but backed away under pressure from the Catholic Church, which has strongly supported the grape strikers in Delano.

And only hours after the Schenley agreement was announced, Di Giorgio threw up another roadblock to NFWA.

Chavez announced that "the Di Giorgio Corp. unilaterally informed us that it will conduct its own election among its workers, that it will prohibit all strikers from taking part in the vote, and that all tentative agreements reached between Di Giorgio and NFWA are nullified.

Meanwhile, affiliation talks between the AFL-CIO and the independent farm union are continuing, with "only a few mechanics to be worked out."

# Unions Expand Overseas Aid ThroughCARE

International relief activity of AFL-CIO unions channeled through CARE to free trade unions in all parts of the world has increased sharply and totals $50,000 this year, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, a CARE vice president, has reported to Federation Pres. George Meany.

Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, pointed out that half the total is being used for refugee relief in Viet Nam—$15,000 the Steelworkers have given to provide milk for school lunch programs, and $11,000 available for use by the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers (CVT). Of the latter fund, $7,500 is on hand for food, medicine, textiles or community development.

**The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has allocated $5,000 to buy union-made tools through CARE for two complete carpentry shops in Bogota, Colombia, Minton noted.**

On the opposite side of the world, Israeli orphans have benefitted from a gift of $10,000 from the Jewish Labor Committee, he added.

A number of affiliates have allocated funds through CARE for sound projectors, mimeograph machines, typewriters, education kits, food and other supplies with a value of $9,000, Minton said.

The AFL-CIO was a founding member of CARE.

# *Di Giorgio Vote Plan Denounced as 'Phony'*

San Francisco—An attempt to trap striking farm workers with a "phony" grower-sponsored union representation election was effectively intercepted here by AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William F. Kircher.

He angrily denounced plans of the Di Giorgio Corp. to sponsor such an election on June 24 as "improper, invalid, immoral, flying in the face of every decent democratic procedure."

He accused the firm of bad faith. He charged it violated its pledge to refrain from press statements during negotiations with farm worker union representatives and with continuing attempts to coerce the votes of farm workers.

A meeting had been planned for June 22, he explained, to complete arrangements for a consent election.

**Kircher said it all as the uninvited and unwelcome guest at a press conference summoned by Pres. Robert Di Giorgio of the giant corporation that has been labeled "the symbol and leader of resistance to farm worker organizing." The firm's products are targets of an AFL-CIO supported consumer boycott.**

Di Giorgio had just finished reading a five-page mimeographed statement to more than a score of reporters and a battery of microphones and television cameras. He said, in short, that the corporation had asked a firm of public accountants to conduct a representation election among its "hourly employes" on June 24.

**Ballot List**

Listed on the ballot, he said, would be the National Farm Workers Association, the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, and the Teamsters.

The proposed election, Di Giorgio said, would be held near two of the corporation's ranches—Borrego Farms, in San Diego County, and Sierra Vista Ranch, near Delano. The latter has been the focus of the grape pickers' 10-month strike.

He had barely finished reading the prepared statement when Kircher stepped into camera range.

**"I'd like to correct Mr. Di Giorgio's statement," he said. While Di Giorgio protested from the rostrum, reporters crowded around Kircher. Di Giorgio suggested calling the police. Someone pulled the switch, cutting off the television lights. After a moment, they were restored. As Kircher resumed speaking, Di Giorgio left the room.**

Kircher demanded the company remove NFWA and AWOC from the company-sponsored ballot.

Failing that, Kircher declared, lawyers would go into court within hours to obtain an injunction barring the use of the two union's names without their consent.

He called on the Teamsters, too, to demonstrate solidarity by withdrawing.

Kircher explained that he and NFWA representatives had met with Di Giorgio representatives only two days before and had reached agreement on a consent election at Borrego Farms. He said they were still apart on a vote at the Delano property.

The understanding, Kircher explained, was that the agreement would be referred to the company and the union for ratification. They had agreed earlier that neither would make statements to the press while negotiations continued.

**But he reserved his strongest condemnation for the company's refusal to allow strikers to vote. It was a violation of law, ethics and morality, he said, to deny the right to vote to employes who had gone though hardship and bitterness for 10 months.**

He urged the corporation to join the union in good faith to give the workers "a free, untrammeled choice" in an atmosphere devoid of coercion and pressure.

Instead, he charged, the company displayed an "abiding unwillingness to do what a major part of the corporations of America have done in the past 30 years and recognize and bargain with the unions of their employes."

6-25-66

# 1 Man, 1 Vote Revolution Sweeps States

## Overcomes Rural Grip On Capitals

**By David L. Perlman**

The era of rural domination of state legislatures is over. The fight for one man, one vote representation has been won in nearly every state.

For the first time this November, legislatures will be elected on the basis of the Supreme Court's revolutionary doctrine that "as nearly as practicable, one man's vote . . . is to be worth as much as another's."

The political revolution of the past several years is of more than academic interest to labor. Union members and their families have paid a heavy price for generations of minority control of state legislatures. The penalty has been inadequate unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, poor schools and hospitals, punitive anti-labor laws.

**The new legislatures will not automatically be more liberal, although several reapportioned legislatures have already compiled outstanding records. But they will at least represent people, not cows or empty acres.**

One or both houses of the legislatures of 12 states have been reapportioned by federal or state courts after the legislatures themselves were unable to agree on redistricting formulae which met constitutional standards. These states were Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

### Unions Push Action

In most of the other states, reapportionment has taken place under court order. Several of the court cases were brought by state AFL-CIO councils.

A few court cases are still pending, some temporary redistrictings need further refinements, the Louisiana legislature is still trying to work out a reapportionment of the Senate, and Mississippi failed to meet one man, one vote standards. But overall, the pace of change has been amazingly fast.

The first breakthrough came in 1962, when the Supreme Court agreed to enter what the late Justice Felix Frankfurter had once described as a "political thicket."

**It directed a lower court to hear on its merits the complaint of a group of Tennessee residents that they had been denied equal protection of the law because the Tennessee legislature had not been reapportioned since 1901—**

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# '66 Civil Rights Measure Clears House Committee

## Housing Bias Ban Narrowed

The civil rights bottleneck in Congress was broken as the House Judiciary Committee voted 24-9 approval of legislation aimed at providing new weapons against race discrimination in America.

Compromises were made in the key fair housing section in order to broaden congressional support for the bill, but other sections closely follow proposals made by Pres. Johnson in a message to Congress two months ago.

**The rewritten housing section in effect outlaws race discrimination only in apartment house rentals and in new housing developments. It is narrower in scope than the Administration, civil rights groups and the AFL-CIO had sought.**

Other sections of the bill:

- Provide safeguards in selection of both state and federal juries against discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or low economic status.
- Give the Justice Dept. power to sue to desegregate schools or other public facilities without waiting for a written complaint of discrimination.
- Strengthen laws prohibiting policemen, public officials or private persons from interfering by threats or force with Negroes or civil rights workers trying to exercise their constitutional rights. It would also ban interference with persons—ranging from school officials to restaurant owners—who attempt to comply

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**LABOR-INDUSTRY UNITY** in fight for a sound national merchant marine policy was stressed by Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers (speaking) at Save Our Shipping conference in Washington co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee and the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

*For Strong Merchant Fleet:*

## 'SOS' Parley Stresses U.S. Shipping Crisis

**By Gervase N. Love**

The sad plight of the physically and economically obsolete merchant marine was placed squarely before the country at a labor-sponsored Save Our Shipping conference.

Some 400 representatives of unions in all sectors of the industry gave strong backing to major recommendations of the President's Maritime Advisory Committee to restore the United States as a sea power.

Labor, management and congressional speakers called on Pres. Johnson to implement the proposals his committee made to build and operate a first-class merchant fleet.

The conference named a five-man committee to seek a meeting with Johnson in a direct plea for aid.

Appointed to meet with the President were the four union leaders who compose the American Committee to Save Our Shipping which called the conference—Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers; Pres. Joseph N. Curran, National Maritime Union; Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, Longshoremen, and Pres. Paul Hall, Seafarers—and Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The delegates also visited congressmen and senators to urge legislation revising the merchant marine, including an autonomous Maritime Administration divorced from the proposed cabinet-level Transportation Dept.

**They expressed confidence that the new-found unity of labor and management would succeed in persuading the President and Congress that a strong merchant marine is essential for national defense and a balanced economy.**

The two-day conference was held on the 30th anniversary of enactment of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The act, which set transportation of 50 percent of the country's shipping in U.S.-flag vessels

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## *Conductors Back Move For Merger*

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Delegates to the 48th convention of the unaffiliated Conductors & Brakemen took two steps toward merger of the ORCB with two AFL-CIO unions, the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and the Switchmen.

- They approved a resolution calling for "appropriate action to convene a constitutional convention" in connection with the merger proposal.
- They named a 10-member committee to help draft a constitution for the new joint union.

**ORCB Pres. George H. Harris, who announced the action, later lost a bid for re-election in convention balloting but the result was not interpreted as a merger setback. Senior Vice Pres. Clyde F. Lane defeated Harris and Vice Pres. George Lechner in a three-way race.**

The ORCB was the first union to act on merger since the presidents of three operating unions recommended amalgamation into one organization representing some 92,000 members.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert and Switchmen Pres. Neil P. Speirs spoke at the convention in favor of a single organization. Later, Gilbert said the ORCB action was a "major step forward in achieving the goal" of unity and announced he would "promptly" convene the BLF&E policy committee to prepare for merger.

In his convention speech, Gilbert called for a change to meet industry changes which have whittled down members' jobs.

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *House Unit Approves Broad Aid for Cities*

A major new Administration program to make cities livable won a strong, 18-8 endorsement from the House Banking Committee.

The committee combined a package of labor-supported bills into an omnibus measure which includes:

- Pres. Johnson's demonstration cities program, keyed to rehabilitation of entire neighborhoods of decaying cities. It proposes coordinated programs of housing, public transportation, better schools and recreational facilities. The emphasis would be on rehabilitation of neighborhoods rather than a tear-down and relocation program.
- A program of federal grants for metropolitan area planning, involving cooperation between cities and suburbs.
- **Federal mortgage insurance for developers of "new towns" planned to provide a variety of housing and community facilities.**
- Mortgage insurance for construction of group practice health facilities where other financing is not available.

Davis-Bacon Act provisions were included in the bill to assure payment of prevailing wage rates on construction.

The measure faces a hard fight

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## N.Y. Pay Floor Set at $1.50 In New Law

Albany, N.Y.—A labor-backed compromise bill setting the minimum wage at $1.50 an hour in New York State has been signed by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

**Worked out after Rockefeller had vetoed an earlier measure, it will give the state the second highest pay floor in the country when it becomes effective Jan. 1, 1967. Alaska currently has a minimum of $1.75 an hour.**

It is expected to yield wage increases for 500,000 to 750,000 low-paid workers, and provides for a further rise to $1.60 an hour should Congress approve pending federal legislation.

The focal point of the compro-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**CHARGING** DiGiorgio Corp. with breaking its word, AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William F. Kircher interrupts company-called press conference to set the record straight as newsmen crowd around him. Kircher called company-sponsored "election"—June 24—"improper, invalid, immoral." Striking grape workers got court injunction against using names of two organized groups on DiGiorgio ballot, later filed suit to void election in which minority of workers voted. **(See story this page.)**

# Kingsport Press Talks Break Down, Striking Unions File New Charges

Kingsport, Tenn.—Talks looking toward settlement of the three-year-old Kingsport Press strike here have collapsed.

Refusal by management of the nation's largest hard-cover book plant to reinstate more than 105 of nearly 1,000 strikers was blamed by the Allied Kingsport Press Unions for the latest stalemate.

A union statement said "we regretfully announce that the strike will continue" and that some unfair labor practice charges have been refiled, and new ones filed, with the National Labor Relations Board.

**The charges accuse Kingsport Press management of refusing to bargain with the unions, making contract changes unilaterally, disregarding manning schedules and subcontracting work without notice.**

The five unions involved are the Bookbinders, Printing Pressmen, Machinists, Stereotypers and the Typographers. They declared:

"The company's adamant attitude and hostility toward the collective bargaining process, and the striking unions in particular," demonstrate its "implacable design to destroy any relationship" with the unions and in effect "to punish employes who dared to strike."

The strike started March 11, 1963, as a contract dispute. The unions later filed unfair practice charges but withdrew them without prejudice last May 24 in the belief that there was a prospect for "meaningful bargaining negotiations."

The parties reopened talks in February, 1966, and renewed them in April and June.

At a June 7 meeting, management offered to reinstate 105 strikers—85 within six months, another 20 within a year.

**The unions' counter-proposal called for reinstatement of all strikers in three steps over a nine-month period—a third within two weeks after the signing of a new contract, an additional third within four months, and the final third within nine months.**

On June 22 the firm "completely rejected" the union proposal and, the unions said, "adhered rigidly to its original proposal." They added: "The futility of continuing any type of realistic strike settlement talks became apparent and the meeting was terminated."

Announcing resumption of a nationwide "Don't Buy Kingsport Products" campaign, the allied unions released a statement from Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. declaring, "It is obvious that Kingsport Press has no intention of offering a settlement" until forced to do so.

**This means, Lewis said, that "every branch of the labor movement, particularly the central labor bodies, must renew their appeals to their local school boards to cease buying textbooks printed by this unfair employer."**

"The entire labor movement must give this boycott top priority. We must get these strikers back on their jobs under fair conditions."

# Grape Strikers' Suit Hits DiGiorgio Co. 'Election'

San Francisco—The Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, and the National Farm Workers Association filed suit in California Superior Court here to void the results of a company-sponsored "election" among grape workers at two locations of the DiGiorgio Corp.

Attorneys for grape strikers asked the court to restrain DiGiorgio from recognizing any labor organization on the basis of the poll on the ground that it violates California labor laws.

In other developments:

• Gov. Edmund G. Brown named Ronald W. Haughton, Michigan industrial relations expert, to investigate the poll and make recommendations for settling the 10-month strike of grape workers for contract protections against low wages and intolerable working conditions.

• NFWA Leader Cesar Chavez and two clergymen were charged with trespassing at DiGiorgio's Barrego Springs ranch and held in jail at Ramona, Calif., for a justice court hearing. The three were accompanying eight workers who joined the NFWA strike and had returned to a work camp to get personal effects.

**Delano Picketing**

The NFWA has been picketing DiGiorgio's ranch at Delano and those of other growers.

**Meanwhile the drive to organize all grape workers continued. The strikers are conducting a nationwide "Don't Buy DiGiorgio Products" drive with the full support of the AFL-CIO.**

DiGiorgio heads a growers' coalition which opposes union organization. A legal dispute broke out when the corporation staged its informal poll of non-striking workers at two locations. A majority of the workers boycotted the vote but a minority wrote in the name of the expelled Teamsters.

# *Conductors Back Move For Merger*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

There is no question, he said, that "a united organization would bring more strength" to the bargaining table and help achieve the goal of "providing the best possible representation . . . at the most economic cost."

Plans to unite the three unions had been under study for nearly a year. One officer from each worked on a joint committee to draft a merger proposal.

**Spokesmen for the three declared that a merger would not affect existing contracts and would leave traditional craft lines undisturbed.**

Other operating brotherhoods are the AFL-CIO Railroad Trainmen and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

## Toronto Transit Union Negotiates Pay Hike

Toronto, Ont.—Some 2,700 members of the Amalgamated Transit Union won wage increases of 43 to 54 cents an hour under a new 27-month contract with the Toronto Transit Commission. For some 2,700 subway, bus and trolley operators, rates go immediately from $2.48 to $2.72 an hour and rise to $3 by December 1967.

**Seek 'Fairer Share':**

# *Musicians to Push Talks on Networks*

**By Willard Shelton**

Las Vegas, Nev.—The 69th convention of the Musicians, representing a quarter of a million members, gave a roar of approval to Pres. Herman Kenin's promise to fight for a "fairer share" of the television and radio networks' profits in New York negotiations opening in mid-July.

Reporting that the "state of the union is good," Kenin said it was prepared to meet head-on any effort of the "vast rich and complex" broadcasting industry to deny musicians an equitable part of their "manna from the heavenly airways" in new contracts replacing those that expire July 31.

The union has gained 2,000 members since its last convention, he said, and has built a pension fund that "flourishes" at a value of approximately $17 million.

**The 1,000-plus delegates, representing 597 locals, also heard reports expressing gratification with final repeal of the federal cabaret tax, established in 1914 as a "temporary" wartime measure, which the union had attacked as a job-cutting burden on the entertainment business.**

Delegates also devoted a substantial time to seminars and discussions of opportunities for increased employment of musicians in school systems under the federal school aid program of promoting cultural enrichment. Projects for participation by musicians must be worked out in accordance with legal requirements, they were warned, and approval of specific projects was needed at state, local and national levels.

**Thompson Hailed**

The convention gave a warm welcome to Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) who has been principal House sponsor of many programs, passed by Congress, to promote and encourage the cultural arts. Thompson pointed out that Congress completed action last year creating a National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities which is now part of the arts endowment.

A $25,000 matching grant, he observed, will permit the U.S. to serve as host to the Intl. Society for Music Education at Interlochen Academy, and a further grant was given the American Symphony Orchestra League.

"The awards which pleased me most," he said, were those to "commission new works for as many as 25 orchestras" and help the composers. "This is seed money which promises a rich harvest," he added.

**A. J. Hayes, former president of the Machinists, paid tribute to the pioneering work of the Musicians federation as being the first to form "a lonely beachhead of professionalism in the labor movement." It also was the first union, under Pres. Emeritus James C. Petrillo, "to meet the problems of automation and consequent displacement of workers," Hayes declared.**

Thus was first established, he said, "the principle that employes as well as employers are entitled to share in the benefits of technological progress."

Kenin pointed out that Petrillo had returned to active service with the union with primary responsibility for effecting merger of racially segregated locals. In 38 cities where such locals existed last year, mergers have been achieved in 12 and agreement on merger in six others, he said.

**Thompson was given a gold membership card as an honorary member of the union in recognition of his promotion of the arts. Also awarded a gold card was the veteran musician Phil Harris of Hollywood. A special award, a bronze plaque, was made to Vice Pres. Fred R. Haviland of the Schlitz Brewing Co. for the company's promotion of live performances by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in both New York City and Milwaukee.**

A series of bylaw changes was designed to regularize the dues structure for traveling musicians and meet the legal problems created by Taft-Hartley Act violation charges filed by orchestra leaders in the National Association of Orchestra Leaders. Kenin in his report pointed out that such charges are simple and inexpensive to make but may be "costly in time and effort" to the union. In more than 40 cases since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, he observed, the Musicians' federation has not been found guilty "of a single unfair labor practice."

Kenin and Sec.-Treas. Stanley I. Ballard were nominated without opposition for re-election to their posts. For other executive board posts contests developed that were to be decided by secret ballot of the delegates.

# Machinists Set Deadline In Dispute with Airlines

Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists has warned that 35,300 IAM members will stop work on five major airlines July 8 unless an acceptable agreement can be reached in negotiations still under way at the Labor Dept.

"We want a decent settlement, not a strike," Siemiller said. "If a strike comes, the responsibility will rest with the short-sighted men" in charge of the airlines—United, Trans World, Eastern, Northwest and National.

**Noting that the five corporations reported 1965 profits of more than $200 million, Siemiller said "they are enjoying the greatest prosperity in their history. There is no question of ability to pay. The issue is whether the employees deserve to share in the prosperity of their industry—and how much."**

The IAM represents mechanics and other ground crewmen at nearly every commercial airport in the nation. It has been trying for many months, it said, to get a fair settlement.

A presidential emergency board tried to resolve the dispute but the IAM's Airline Wage Policy Committee said its recommendations provided "no sound basis for settlement."

Siemiller said IAM members on the airlines are not satisfied with the offers made so far and, under federal law, have a right to strike.

"We regret the delays and inconveniences that will result," he said, "but we respectfully sugggest that complaints be referred to the managements of these five corporations." If the strike occurs, he said, 40 percent of U. S. air transport service will still be operating.

*At 28th Convention:*

# U.S. Viet Nam Stand Endorsed by CWA

St. Louis—The Communications Workers gave a strong vote of confidence to U.S. policies in Viet Nam as some 1,500 delegates wound up four days of sessions at the union's 28th annual convention here.

The convention called the Viet Nam war "the most tragic immediate crisis" in the nation's foreign affairs, but declared the U.S. military commitment is necessary "to help defeat the Viet Cong subversion and the armed attacks of the North Vietnamese troops."

**This commitment must continue, the CWA said, until the Communists agree to "a reasonable solution" through a negotiated peace that would guarantee to the South Vietnamese people the right "to peacefully choose their own government, enjoy civil liberties, vote in continuing free elections, and freedom to maintain a position of neutrality between the world power blocs if they so choose."**

These positions were part of a broad-ranging statement on foreign policy with heavy emphasis on Latin America, where CWA locals since 1959 have taken part in a special program of union-to-union aid.

**Reforms Stressed**

The statement hailed recent gains in growth and reform legislation achieved through the Alliance for Progress between the U.S. and her Latin American neighbors. It voiced disappointment, however, "at the slow, even though significant, progress on more equitable distribution of tax burdens, action toward agrarian reforms, resettlement of landless peasants, construction of low-cost housing projects and improvements in educational facilities."

The real impetus for such reforms, the CWA said, must come "from those who will benefit from them the most: the lower income groups. This will require mass organizations built around populist political parties, cooperatives and credit unions and free trade unions."

The statement found one of the most powerful forces for this kind of social change in the American Institute for Free Labor Development. It commended the AIFLD for its work in training Latin American trade unionists and spurring direct labor participation in Alliance for Progress projects benefiting workers.

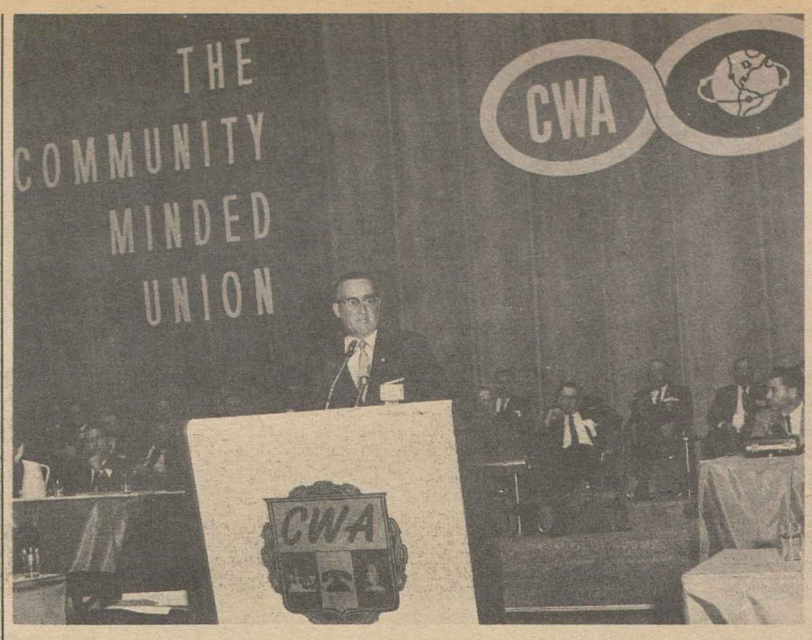
In a major internal decision, the convention voted to broaden the CWA's membership base by expanding the jurisdiction clause of the union's constitution to cover, besides communications workers, "those workers who wish to become part of the union regardless of their field of endeavor."

**Through another constitutional amendment, the delegates gave the title "executive vice president" to the three current vice presidents and redesignated nine district directors and three national directors as vice presidents.**

The convention approved salary increases for all officers, the first in four years, setting the rates at $29,400 for Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, an increase of $4,900; $24,000 for Sec.-Treas. W. A. Smallwood, an increase of $4,000; $22,400 for the executive vice presidents, an increase of $3,900, and $18,000 for vice presidents, an increase of $3,000.

Among other key actions of the delegates were resolutions that:

- Urged new efforts to win repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and amendment of Senate rules to prevent the filibuster from obstructing a vote.
- Called for further Taft-Hartley amendments to streamline procedures of the National Labor Relations Board, strengthen remedies for unfair labor practices and remove restrictions against common-site picketing.
- Opposed the spreading use of wiretapping and eavesdropping equipment by government and industry and supported strong legislation to regulate its use.
- Called for specific legislation carrying out recommendations of the National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress to provide total economic security for all citizens.
- Spurred all CWA members to an active role in the 1966 COPE drives for voluntary dollar contributions and voter registration.




**COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS** were hailed by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne for their commitment to the union's growth that helped boost membership by about 10 percent during the past year. Beirne is shown as he delivered the keynote address to the CWA's 28th annual convention.

# *Merger Terms Won By Newspaper Guild*

New York—The Newspaper Guild strike against the merged World Journal Tribune Inc. neared an end after nearly ten weeks as the Guild reached tentative agreement on all major issues that provoked the walkout preventing the planned publication of the papers on April 24.

Two other unions—the Mailers and the Pressmen — must reach agreement with the firm before the papers can prepare for publication. They intensified the pace of their negotiations following the Guild settlement.

**Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the New York Guild outlined major points of the settlement at a meeting of the local's representative assembly, but full details were withheld until they have been submitted to a joint membership meeting of the three units involved, July 5.**

It was clear, however, that Guild members would not return to work until all of the differences of the craft unions with the publishers have been ironed out.

Pres. Thomas M. Laura of the Mailers, a Typographical Union affiliate, reported some progress in negotiations for the first time in weeks. He indicated that the publishers had agreed to maintain 158 job situations of 189 that existed on the defunct papers.

William J. Kennedy, newly installed president of the Pressmen's local, presented new proposals to the publishers dealing with severance pay, a guarantee of five days' work a week, and contributions to welfare and pension funds.

The agreement reached by the Guild will run only until Mar. 30, 1967. Murphy listed the Guild's principal achievements as follows:

- **More than 1,000 guildsmen are going back to work, instead of the 896 that the management originally said it planned to retain, and they are going back on the basis of seniority, with but few exceptions. A rehiring list has been established for 256 persons, also based on seniority.**
- A $12 general wage package increase has been won with full retroactivity to Mar. 31, 1965, when the Guild contract expired.
- Automation and jurisdiction clauses equivalent to those prevailing in the contract with the New York Daily News have been won. No new equipment can be introduced without agreement of the Guild and none of the jobs traditionally in the Guild's jurisdiction can be transferred.
- A 90 percent union shop has been achieved by all departments.
- Improvements have been won in night differential, sick leave and work schedule clauses.
- There will be no ceiling on severance pay, and service credits will be carried over to the new papers.

**The new papers—the morning Herald Tribune, the afternoon World Journal and the Sunday World Journal Tribune, will operate with one staff in advertising, circulation, publication and other commercial departments, but will maintain basically separate news staffs. However, reporters on a common beat, such as City Hall, will write stories that may be used by any of the three papers. Photographers and artists, Murphy said, would also operate as one staff for all three papers.**

# N.Y. Pay Floor Set at $1.50 In New Law

*(Continued from Page 1)*

mise was a proviso authorizing the State Industrial Commissioner upon proof of hardship to exempt seasonal canning and freezing workers being paid more than the national minimum of $1.25 an hour. An estimated 1,100 of 23,000 workers in the industry would be affected.

All categories of workers exempt from the old minimum wage of $1.25 an hour were also excluded in the new legislation. They include domestic workers, farm laborers, taxi drivers, executives, clergymen and the employes of local, state and federal governments.

A bill to transfer domestics from the exempt to the non-exempt classification has been passed by the Assembly and is now being considered by a Senate committee.

**Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO said the bill the governor signed "shows what can be done when good will prevails and efforts are combined to aid those least favored in the economic scale."**

He expressed regret that those earning less than $1.25 an hour will not be helped, but called enactment of the new law "gratifying."

The bill was one of two organized labor had strongly backed which Rockefeller signed at the same sitting.

The second granted the right of collective bargaining to hotel and restaurant workers who are employed by charitable, religious or educational organizations.

The bill grew out of a strike by restaurant workers in the Sloane House YMCA in New York where management refused to bargain with the Hotel & Restaurant Employes on the ground that the establishment was not required to do so under the law. It was enacted after a rally of affected workers at the State Capitol.

# Pension, Wages Raised In 6-Week Bus Strike

Wage increases, dental care for office employes, and improved pensions for all were among major gains won in a six-week strike of 5,500 Western Greyhound Lines employes in an 11-state area, the Transit Union announced.

Bus drivers, maintenance workers and office personnel struck May 15. On June 23 they voted, 3,014 to 1,215, to accept a two-year pact based on a formula proposed by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

**For office employes in San Francisco, ATU Div. 1471 won an agreement to establish a dental care program—first in the industry, the union said. Substantial pension improvements also were won for the western division, and will be sought for three other divisions when negotiations open Oct. 31.**

The western settlement raises wage rates for drivers by 4 mills a mile, and for other workers by 10 cents an hour as of Mar. 1, 1966, plus an additional 5 cents next Mar. 1. The former mileage rate was 13.146 cents.

Management agreed that, in the second year of the contract, it will assume pension plan payments totaling 4 percent of wages, now paid by employes. After 30 years of service, workers at age 50 can retire at 40 percent of their average salary over the five highest years, on a scale rising to its high point at age 60.

Additional pension and vacation improvements, an eighth paid holiday, and wages adjusted to cost-of-living increases were won, along with a provision that drivers may wear short-sleeved shirts and no necktie in specified summer months.

## Steel Union Certified At Otis Elevator Plant

Hamilton, Ont.—The Steelworkers have won bargaining rights in behalf of 650 employes of the Otis Elevator Co. here. The union was granted certification without a vote after demonstrating its majority.

# TWUA Votes Dues Hike For Expanded Program

Montreal—Convention delegates re-elected the top officers of the Textile Workers Union of America and voted to finance an expansion program with higher dues and per capita.

Pres. William Pollock won re-election to a sixth two-year term. He defeated William R. Ewing of Meadville, Pa., by a 652-262 vote.

John Chupka, the TWUA's secretary-treasurer since 1953, was returned unopposed and the 20 incumbent vice presidents were re-elected in a field of 27.

**Delegates approved an increase in monthly dues from $4 to $5 and a boost in per capita from $2 to $2.50. Earlier the convention had voted to double the union's strike benefits.**

Major convention speakers included Interior Sec. Stewart L. Udall; Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.); Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.); Thomas C. Douglas, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party; Leon H. Keyserling, a former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and Nicholas Zonarich, organizing director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Delegates approved resolutions including:

- A call for a congressional investigation of the J. P. Stevens Co. and "the anti-union conspiracy in the South."
- An attack on wage guidelines in the absence of price and profit limitations.
- Strong support for pending civil rights legislation.
- Support of the President on Viet Nam, coupled with a call for greater emphasis on economic assistance.

Salaries of the union's principal officers were raised by $1,500, bringing Pollock to $20,000 a year and Chupka to $17,500.

The 947 delegates expressed strong support during the convention for the triple goal the TWUA has set for itself—closing the gap between U.S. and Canadian wages, narrowing the lag in textile industry pay as compared with other manufacturing industries, and stepping up the pace of organizing.

## Craig, Schreier To Head Regions

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the assignment of George Craig as director of AFL-CIO Region III comprising Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and John Schreier as director of Region XI, Michigan, effective July 1.

Craig and Schreier have been serving as assistant directors of organization at AFL-CIO headquarters.

Meany announced also these changes in the regional structure of the AFL-CIO:

Region II, now comprising New York and New Jersey will cover only New York.

Region IV, now comprising Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, will include Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Region III, now comprising Pennsylvania, will be made up of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

# A Quiet Revolution

A **QUIET, PEACEFUL,** but nevertheless major revolution has swept the country in the past two years providing a basis for the fulfillment of the promise of American democracy.

Simply stated, the revolution has established that one man's vote shall be equal in weight to any other man's vote; that a representative democracy shall be based on people, not on geography.

**The revolution's rallying cry, derived from the U.S. Supreme Court's historic decision, has been "one man, one vote." Today the overwhelming majority of the states have reapportioned their legislatures to achieve this goal.**

In effect the country has caught up with the long-term trend toward urbanization. The people in the urban areas, who constitute about three-quarters of the national population, will at long last have an effective and fairly measured voice in the law-making.

The outcry that greeted the court decision has subsided as the equity of the case became clear. The opposition of old-line conservatives, such as Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, has collapsed in the face of a determined effort, led in large part by organized labor, that the decision would not be subverted.

**But the reapportioned legislatures and the redistricting of congressional seats in many states will fall short of the expectations of the one man, one vote campaign if those in the urban areas do not respond actively on the selection of candidates, the debate on the issues and the mechanics of registration and voting.**

Urban America has a unique chance, especially this year, to give new leadership, new vigor, new ideas and faces to the state legislatures. There is the opportunity now to enact the vital legislation that has been killed and pigeonholed by "rotten borough" legislatures in the past.

This revolution in American political life must not be frittered away by an apathetic electorate.

# 13-Year Rebound

IT'S TAKEN 13 long years, but in the spring of 1966 the number of factory production and maintenance workers finally climbed back to where it was in 1953.

For the 13-year period, the number of production and maintenance workers dropped off sharply from the 1953 level—a record high in the postwar years. In the past 2.5 years, as production jumped 26 percent, the number of factory jobs increased by 1.5 million.

**The 13-year lag reflects more than the limping pace of production. It discloses also the inroads of automation and new technology. In the years between 1953 and 1966 more than 10 million persons were added to the labor force. Prior to the pickup that started in 1961 many were unemployed or under-employed. But millions more found jobs in the service, white collar and government areas. Job opportunities were more limited in the factories and plants.**

The catch-up in factory jobs demonstrates clearly that a vigorous economy, growing annually in meaningful terms, can provide jobs in the factories as well as in the newer growth areas.

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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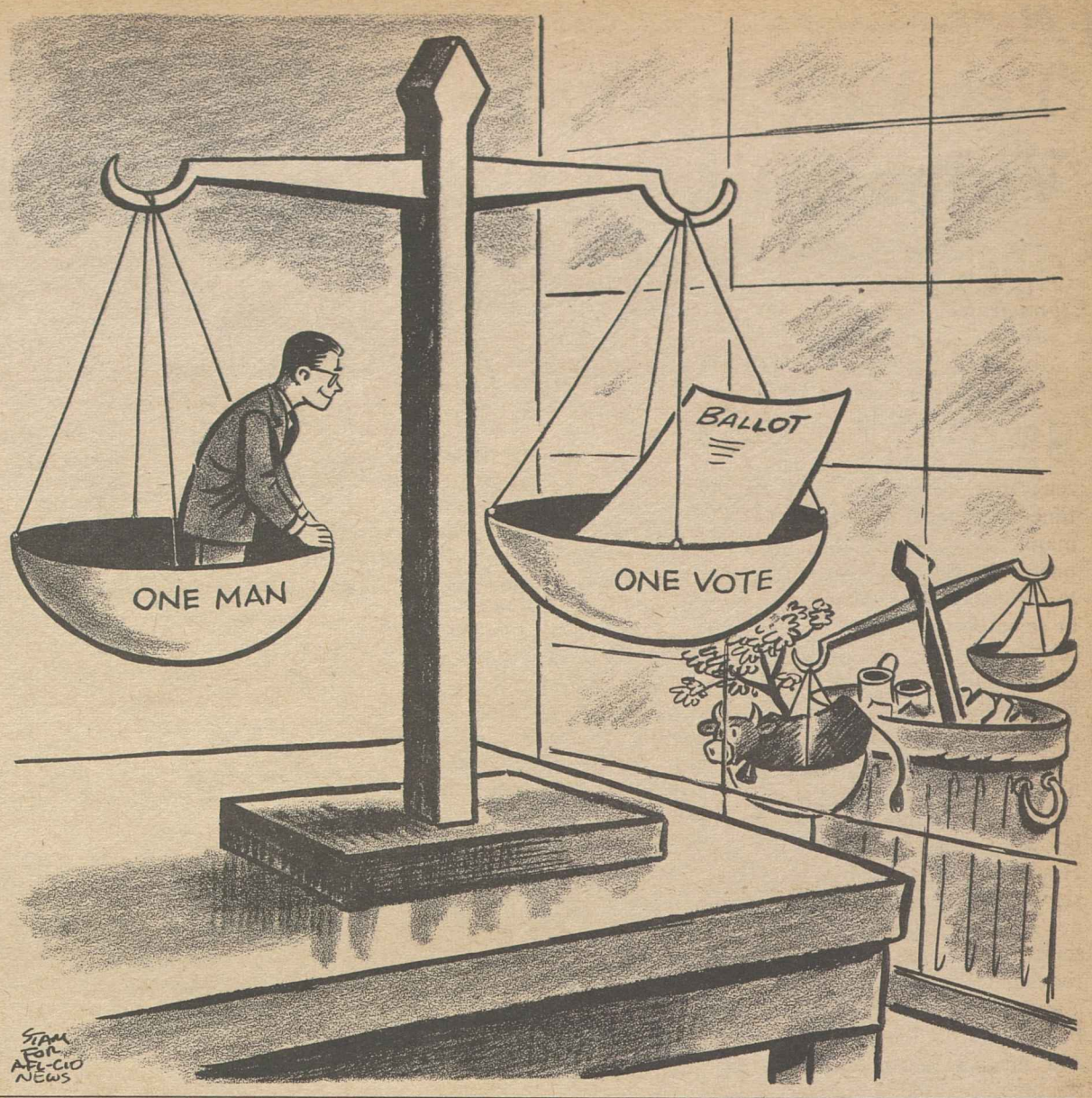



***Ordman Cites 'Creative Capacities':***

# Holdout Firms Urged to Heed Economic Value of Bargaining

*The following is excerpted from an address by Arnold Ordman, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, to the Labor Law Section of the Tennessee Bar Association.*

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, I venture to state, is here to stay. It has been national policy now for over 30 years. And the reason for this is that collective bargaining, free collective bargaining, bargaining in good faith, works. I need not remind you that other societies, other countries, with as great or greater potential in manpower and resources, have not matched our progress.

There are, of course, soft spots even in our thriving economy. There are ethnic groups who have not yet been afforded an equal opportunity for advancement in their political or their economic position. And there are, in various geographical areas and communities scattered throughout the United States, individuals or groups who do not wholly accept the national policy to encourage freedom of organization and collective bargaining, despite the fact that it is national policy.

**We would serve our clients well—and incidentally all your respective clients are also ours—if we educated them to the law's requirements, not alone because transgressions are illegal and because they might even prove costly, but because adherence to the law will be a factor in their economic betterment. This is a lesson which most of management and most of labor have learned and the remainder must learn. We must be their teachers.**

Collective bargaining has demonstrated that it has creative capacities which can fashion effective approaches in specific situations to solve the problems of an ever-changing industrial society. Illustrations abound. One is found in the General Motors-UAW wage formula under which employes are guaranteed wages which are protected against price erosion and are also guaranteed—in return for not resisting the introduction of labor-saving machinery—that they will share in the benefits of the increased productivity of the economy as a whole through the payment of additional wages based on an "annual improvement factor."

Another illustration is the progress sharing plan developed by Kaiser and the United Steelworkers of America. Still another is found in the 1960 West Coast Longshore Automation Agreement which granted broad freedom to management to introduce labor-saving machinery and work out new crew arrangements. In return, the employers agreed to pay into a jointly-managed automation fund some $5.5 million a year for 5.5 years which would be used to compensate the employes for their agreement to modify old manning practices and work rules. The fund was used to insure the regularly registered longshoremen a minimum weekly wage guarantee as a protection against losses resulting from new cargo handling methods and was also used to provide for early retirement benefits and more generous mandatory retirement benefits to soften the job impact of automation.

**THESE ILLUSTRATIONS** may or may not be the ideal or ultimate solutions even for the particular situations involved and different approaches may be as appropriate or more appropriate for different situations. But it remains true that, in the cited situations, potentially disruptive situations, which could have taken on major dimensions, were averted. Surely, the (National Labor Relations) Act's provisions requiring bargaining about these matters were a factor in promoting the rational and peaceful handling of the problems the parties resolved through collective bargaining.

**We need time and only you can give it to us. The bulk of our caseload still arises from elementary violations committed by that small segment of our industrial sector which has not yet accepted the national policy enunciated in the statute.**

It is at the same time an anachronism and our frustration that such violations persist long after such conduct has been outlawed. If, with your help, and with greater knowledge of and faith in the salutary objectives of the act, such cases could be eliminated, the board could substantially reduce its caseload and sharply reduce the time period required for processing the more difficult, the more subtle, the more novel and the more important cases from the standpoint of the nature of the principles involved. The litigants, the bar, and the public interest in establishing and maintaining the national labor policy would be better served.

Collective bargaining means more than industrial stability and job security. It makes possible industrial self-government in which employers and employes stop talking about "rights" and consider and resolve their industrial problems. Our system of private enterprise will be furthered and strengthened by the industrial democracy the National Labor Relations Act seeks to promote, maintain, and improve.

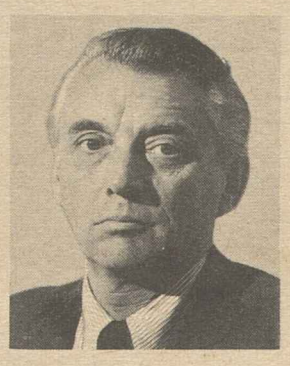
***Morgan Says:***

# 'Petnapping' Legislation Proves Value of Letters to Congress

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**SOMETHING HAPPENED** on Capitol Hill recently which should reassure skeptical citizens that there really can be meaning to that time-worn piece of advice, "write your congressman." The Senate, without a dissenting vote, passed a bill to prevent "petnapping" and improve the care of animals used in scientific and medical research. The House had already approved a similar measure but certain conflicts of the two versions must now be worked out in conference before the legislation can be sent to the White House for the President's signature. There might not have been any bill if senators and representatives had not been besieged by letters from their constituents. This flood was quickened by belated but vivid attention given by newspaper editorials and magazine articles to the scandals of cruel treatment and thefts involved in the supply of pets and domestic animals for laboratory experiments.



Morgan

Some weeks ago, Rep. George W. Grider (D-Tenn.) told Congressional Quarterly, "On no other piece of legislation which I have sponsored have I received so much mail." He said the writers were not just "misty-eyed little old ladies who love animals," but were "some of the leading physicians of Memphis, businessmen, lawyers, accountants, housewives, Girl Scouts, nurses, engineers and school children."

**Ironically, the American Medical Association mounted a campaign against the measure on grounds it would impair the freedom of research and its regulatory aspects would dangerously invite harassment. Bureaucrats, it is true, are strangely susceptible to the disease of heavy-handedness, but a cure for this does not take precedence over stopping the bootleg traffic in animals for research and the ghastly cruelties and negligent handling inflicted on them in the process.**

The Humane Society of the United States reports such extreme cases as follows: "Some (research animals) are burned with blow torches or submerged in scalding water, some are beaten with mallets until they die of shock or internal injuries, some are inoculated with cancer cells and die a lingering and agonized death, hundreds of thousands undergo major surgery and are cruelly neglected while they recover or die. Cosmetic companies test their products by dropping them into the eyes of rabbits immobilized in stocks."

Let's not kid ourselves. Animals are needed for research and it is impossible to eliminate pain and suffering in experiments with them. But the excesses of torture and neglect have left Congress no alternative but to set legal standards for treatment just as the demand for specimens raised by vastly increased research has necessitated a law against the black market in pets, which has become big business. Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) discovered one such dealer netted $700,000 in one year.

**The bill passed by the Senate, sponsored by Clark and Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) is tougher than the measure which Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) steered through the House. The Senate bill would give the secretary of agriculture authority not only to set standards for humane treatment but to inspect premises for compliance. Animal dealers would have to be licensed and a research facility could only buy from a licensed dealer. This, obviously, is to protect pet owners and prevent the use of stolen animals for research purposes.**

Neither measure attempts to regulate the handling of animals in actual experiments. The House bill's provision for humane treatment before research begins was limited to dogs and cats. The Senate version extended that to include, generally, monkeys, guinea pigs, hamsters and rabbits.

Stiff resistance can be expected to the stronger Senate proviso that research facilities must be regulated by inspection, not merely licensed in terms of their adequacy in care and handling of animals. However, as the legislation goes into conference, Clark's office is optimistic that both that provision and the extension of protection beyond dogs and cats may be preserved.

**SENSIBLY ADMINISTERED,** this legislation, far from being an impediment to science, as some seem to fear, will instead raise the standards of decency. Such an atmosphere should not be discouraging to research. American animal lovers may then turn their attention to another project already seriously being considered in France: medicare for pets. A kennel operator in Paris named Robert Brasseur has come up with an insurance subscription scheme, voluntary, which would cover as much as 80 percent of veterinary and medicine costs not only for pets but farm animals too. For some families I know such costs are more than children's doctor bills.

Of course the U.S. medicare program for humans, elderly at that, is just going into effect, but even if we can cope with our cruelties only one at a time we may be getting somewhere.

***Momentum Gaining:***

# Kingsport Press Boycott Wins Broad Support in Communities

A **NATIONWIDE BOYCOTT** of books and materials printed by Kingsport Press is gaining momentum and winning wide community support, the coordinator of a five-union strike against the Tennessee firm said.

**Putting an estimate of "$2 to $3 million" on the annual business loss to Kingsport Press as a result of the boycott, Pres. A. J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen predicted that the "primary boycott . . . will eventually bring this company to the point where they will have to sit down with us and negotiate an equal, fair and competitive contract."**

DeAndrade, an AFL-CIO vice president, appeared on the weekly public service interview, Labor News Conference, produced by the AFL-CIO and heard on the Mutual radio network.

DeAndrade pointed out that most of Kingsport Press' business is in textbooks and that boards of education in many cities have, after examining the facts, formally resolved to discontinue purchases pending settlement of the dispute. Such action has already been taken in New York, Cleveland and Newark, and the "matter is pending in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and many other major cities," he said.

**"THE PUBLIC'S MONEY,** or the taxpayers' money, should not be spent for books printed under scab or strike conditions," he said. "We feel that there are other publishers who are paying equal and fair wages and fringes from whom the boards of education can get books of a similar nature—books just as good for the teaching of children."

**DeAndrade said that the strike, involving more than 1,200 workers and now well into its third year, followed the company's rejection of the unions' joint offer to submit the issues to arbitration.**

Questioning DeAndrade were Frank Porter, labor reporter for the Washington Post, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**LAS VEGAS, NEV.**—The political gossip from population-heavy California is filled with the incantations of columnists, all of them speculating on the prospects of the Republican gubernatorial TV star, Ronald Reagan, against incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown.

The population of the desert state of Nevada is growing, too, although Nevada is entitled to only one member in the House of Representatives as compared to nearly 40 for California.

**There is, almost unreported, the same kind of political battle brewing here as in California—a contest between a Democratic governor of eight years, Grant Sawyer, and a rising GOP charmer, Paul Laxalt, who is now lieutenant governor.**

Take it from this correspondent—the issues are precisely those that would be familiar in any political contest in the country.

Laxalt and a Republican running mate announced joint candidacy for statehouse office in a press conference declaring that Nevada could finance its needs without "new or added taxes."

"We have to determine if we are paying too much for welfare," said Laxalt, thus assuring everyone that the lush resort cities have not totally abolished poverty in the state. "Also if we are getting our complete dollar return on education money," he added.

* * *

**THE SUBURBAN** community of North Las Vegas even has a group of taxpayers seeking to prohibit renewal projects, largely federally subsidized, in residential areas.

Urban renewal projects are apparently a species of hostile status symbols for members of any taxpayers association, here as in outlying areas of midwestern and Atlantic seaboard central cities. The group once threatened members of the city council with recall elections if they voted for acceptance of federal funds for urban renewal.

**Democratic Gov. Sawyer, with eight years of office behind him, knows very well that one of the principle problems of all states is how to raise the revenues for needed services despite heavy infusions of federal funds.**

Every governor hates to take the initiative in raising state income taxes; whether Republican or Democratic, he will usually prefer higher sales taxes or some species of special levy such as the state "cabaret" tax voted in Nevada last year, immediately after the 50-year-old federal "cabaret" tax was repealed as destructive of jobs.

* * *

**SO TAX POLICY** is now an issue in the prospective upcoming election between Sawyer and Laxalt. Sawyer acknowledges that "alternative" sources of revenue may be needed as substitutes for the cabaret tax—a warm issue to members of the entertainment unions in the state's resort cities.

**Laxalt announced for the Republican nomination for governor with a declaration that industrial development was urgently needed in the state but that he had not given a specific program "any intensive thought until the last several months."**

He sounds very much like Reagan in California, although he lacks the slick platform performance of the practiced movie actor and TV star. The Sawyer-Laxalt contest is almost unknown nationally, but it is about the same as Brown and Reagan and will determine party control of the state and maybe the election of U.S. senators in the future, among other things.

**THE NATIONWIDE BOYCOTT** against products of Kingsport Press is gaining momentum and wide community support, Pressmen's Pres. A. J. DeAndrade (center), coordinator of the five-union strike against the firm, told Harry Conn (left), editor of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Porter of the Washington Post on the weekly AFL-CIO program, Labor News Conference. Much of the company's business is in textbooks, he said, adding that appeals to school boards to change to the products of other publishers have been successful in a number of cities.

**FIVE UNIONS** were represented at the first Quaker Oats AFL-CIO School at Ottawa, Ill., to help develop bargaining liaison and techniques. Education & Research Dir. James Wolfe of the Brewery Workers (center, at far end of table) coordinated the program. Other unions participating were the Auto Workers, Chemical Workers, Machinists and Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. Instructors, besides Wolfe, were Industrial Union Dept. Rep. Don Doherty (at Wolfe's left), Larry Ahern, Chemical Workers research and education director, and Assistant AFL-CIO Education Dir. Otto Pragan.

# 'Save Our Shipping' Parley Pushes Fight to Strengthen Merchant Fleet

*(Continued from Page 1)*

as a goal, was described during the sessions as a sound law that has not been enforced.

The conference was assured of the continuing support of the AFL-CIO by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, representing Pres. George Meany. Biemiller cited recent news stories about the giant shipbuilding program which is expected to give Soviet Russia a merchant fleet twice that of this country by 1971. He also recalled fears that have been expressed about the "possibilities of economic blackmail" in such a situation.

**"The primary interest of the AFL-CIO is in the security of the U.S. and of the free world, which relies upon the U.S. for protection," he said. "We are convinced that the security of the U.S., and of the free world, requires an adequate American merchant marine, including the continued maintenance of shipyards and of a supply of skilled maritime workers. . . .**

"We support the proposition set forth in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. We believe it should at least be implemented. Once that decision is firmly made, men of good will and of common purpose can readily come to agreement on tactics."

Hall said that what the industry does in the next six months "will determine if we are to succeed in keeping alive what I regard as the highest profession of all, going to sea under the American flag."

It must be assumed, he declared, that the industry has to survive because it is needed for defense purposes, to round out the national economy and to keep the balance of payments problem within bounds.

Berg reminded the delegates of their responsibility for the jobs of members of their unions, warned that protection of the safety and economy of the U.S. and the free world are at stake, and urged pressure on Congress to enact the kind of ship construction and operation program that will keep this country alive as a maritime power.

Rep. Edward Garmatz (D-Md.), chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, declared it is imperative that his committee be given authority over maritime fiscal affairs.

Rep. Robert D. Sweeney (D-O.) and Pres. Robert Mayer of the West Coast Shipbuilding Association both attacked Defense Dept. shipping policymakers. The latter called for a congressional investigation to bring into the open advocates of policies which make the transportation of arms and equipment for the free world dependent on the ships and crews of other nations.

Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.) said the industry is in "a sort of budgetary purgatory from which it must be released if it is ever to grow and prosper."

**Johnson Out**

He and several other speakers blamed the Administration for government failure to act to strengthen the merchant fleet. Gleason urged direct approaches to the White House now that Nicholas Johnson, recently named to the Federal Communications Commission, is out as maritime administrator. Johnson's shift to the FCC was welcomed at the maritime conference.

Archibald King, president of Isthmian Lines, Inc., deplored the "terrible fallacy of the prolonged apathy and misguided philosophy" that has brought the merchant marine to "a very dangerous level." Immediate "remedial action is essential to avoid disaster," he declared.

Capt. J. W. Clark, chairman of the Committee of American Steamship Lines, called it "inconceivable" that U.S. shipping can be permitted to decline at a time when the Russians are building up their merchant fleet with the "announced intention to dominate the world's sealanes."

Pres. Ralph E. Casey of the American Merchant Marine Institute called on the President to make public his determination as to the future shape of maritime policy and appealed for constructive, cooperative effort to "restore this country to her former maritime greatness."

# Senate Weakens Bill On Employment Service

The Senate weakened an already watered-down bill to update the Federal-State Employment Service before sending it to the House.

An alliance of Republicans and Southern Democrats knocked out of the bill a ban on referral of farm workers to employers involved in a labor dispute. The deletion, proposed by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), was approved on a 46-39 rollcall.

Before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had urged senators to vote against the Prouty amendment.

**"The AFL-CIO is unqualifiedly opposed to having the public employment service aid employers to break strikes or reinforce their lockouts," he said.**

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) strongly protested the Prouty amendment during the Senate debate, warning that it could lead to "government strikebreaking at the taxpayers' expense."

The legislation fell far short of the goals labor had urged in testimony calling for a federalized public employment service rather than a token effort to "paper over the weak spots" of the present network of 50 state-operated agencies.

As passed by the Senate by voice vote, the bill would amend the 33-year-old Wagner-Peyser Act by separating the service's unemployment benefits functions from its manpower service role—a separation endorsed by labor. It also gives the secretary of labor authority—subject to judicial review—to withhold federal funds from states which fail to meet standards for operations of job centers. It also authorizes loans to enable jobless workers to relocate in areas where there are work opportunities.

**Many of the bill's provisions are designed to write into law practices already followed by the U.S. Employment Service.**

On the negative side, from labor's viewpoint, the Senate bill limits recruiting of workers for jobs to those who are unemployed or underemployed, except where manpower is needed for national security needs. It also permits states to contract out part of their functions to private employment agencies.

## Losey Retires as Carmen's Officer

Kansas City, Mo.—The Railway Carmen have announced the retirement of a veteran vice president, Thornton E. Losey, and the appointment of a successor.

Losey, a union member for nearly 49 years and vice president since 1945, will be succeeded by Lewis F. Wood, secretary of the Carmen's executive board.

*Statute 60 Years Old:*

# Rail Unions Urge End of 16-Hour Law

Changes in the 60-year-old law that permits American railroads to work their operating employes 16 hours a day were urged on Congress by rail union leaders and the AFL-CIO.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen told House and Senate subcommittees that the present law is "grossly inadequate" in the light of today's longer trains, faster speeds and heavier loads handled by a reduced workforce.

**Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller voiced support for a change in the Hours of Service Act passed in 1907. Forcing men to work long hours without adequate rest, he wrote in letters to all members of the subcommittees, imposes "intolerable physical and mental strain on workers" in high-speed, long-train operations.**

Chief executives of the Railroad Signalmen, the Transportation-Communication Employes and the Conductors & Brakemen also sent statements backing the amendments.

Gilbert testified in support of bills by Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D-Mass.) and Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.).

The BLFE president urged that changes would:

- Reduce from 16 to 12 the number of hours that operating employes can be worked without eight hours' rest.
- Limit engineers working alone to nine hours' continuous time on duty.
- Limit service by telegraphers, dispatchers and similar workers to nine or 13 hours, depending on the number of shifts involved.
- Require that time spent by enginemen in "deadheading" back to their starting place not be counted as a rest period.
- Set a minimum penalty of $500 for every violation of the law.

Gilbert cited a 30 percent increase in train speeds, 50 percent in train tonnage, and 40 percent train length over the last 20 years alone. In the same period, he noted, the work force has been reduced 40 percent.

"The obvious result," Gilbert said, "has been the shouldering of an increased transportation burden and its hazards by relatively fewer rail workers." The practice of overworking an understaffed force creates serious safety problems and causes men to be worked to the limit of their physical endurance at times, he declared.

**Minor Cost Changes**

He said the changes would have little financial impact on the industry, but would lead to more efficient service because employes will be better rested.

Listing abuses under the present law, Gilbert cited the case of a Louisville & Nashville locomotive engineer who worked 30 hours in a 38-hour stretch, but spent only two hours of his eight hours rest at home. Most of the engineer's "rest" period was spent "deadheading home in an engine cab," Gilbert testified.

The law of 1907 was adequate, he concluded, when one steam locomotive hauled 30 cars and moved at average speeds of 10 miles an hour or less. It was not intended, he said, as a "device to permit excessive overtime" or to give railroads a license to schedule work on a 16-hour basis.

# *Auto Safety Measure Approved by Senate*

A strong auto safety bill passed the Senate unanimously and Pres. Johnson urged the House to "speed passage of this vital legislation that will benefit every man, woman and child."

The bill, stronger than the legislation the Administration originally sought, directs the secretary of commerce to set up safety standards to cover all motor vehicles, including cars, buses, trucks and motorcycles. Foreign cars brought into the United States would also be covered.

**Interim standards, based largely on safety requirements already demanded by the government for vehicles it buys for its own use, would be published by next Jan. 31 and put into effect from six months to a year thereafter. The following year, permanent standards would be issued, based on government research and testing. They would be revised periodically thereafter.**

The Senate bill also requires manufacturers to notify the government of all defects uncovered in car models.

The Senate rejected proposals for criminal penalties and set a fine of $1,000 for each violation, up to a maximum of $400,000.

The legislation had strong backing from consumer groups—and was endorsed by the Auto Workers, whose members build the cars. Auto industry employers fought the bill, but an industry spokesman said after the Senate vote that "we can live with it."

A big boost for the legislation came through the public attention focused on Ralph Nader, whose book "Unsafe at Any Speed" moved into the best seller lists after it was disclosed that General Motors hired private detectives to investigate Nader.

Despite the unanimous Senate passage, the bill faced problems in a divided House Commerce Committee. The committee initially voted down a proposal to adopt the Senate bill and set about trying to write its own version.

### *Mine Safety Bill Cleared by Senate*

**The Senate voted 57-18 to bring virtually all types of mines under federal inspection similar to that now provided for coal mines. The House last September had passed a mine safety measure and a conference committee will try to resolve differences between the bills.**

**Two amendments were narrowly defeated. One would have permitted a state to take over responsibility for inspection if it had a program meeting federal standards. The other would have exempted sand and gravel operations. The labor-supported bill also requires the secretary of the interior to develop health and safety standards.**

New Political Era:

# *1 Man, 1 Vote 'Revolution' Ends Rural Control of States*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**in violation of the state constitution.**

This touched off a rash of suits in other states, but it was not until 1964 that the Supreme Court spelled out the full implications of its ruling in decisions declaring:

- Both houses of a legislature must be based on population. The "federal analogy" of a House representing people and a Senate representing geographical areas is not applicable to state legislatures.
- The right to equal representation can't be taken away by a majority vote. A plan departing from one man, one vote standards is unconstitutional even if it has been approved in a referendum.

With the ground rules set, the pace of reapportionment speeded up. The biggest rush came during the past 19 months, when one or both chambers in 39 states were reapportioned.

The ripples from the original court decisions are still spreading—to a subsequent one man, one vote ruling on congressional districts and, more recently, to lower court decisions on the makeup of city and county legislative bodies.

**For a time there was the threat of a constitutional amendment to turn back the clock, sponsored by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen. But support for the Dirksen amendment dwindled rapidly as legislatures were reapportioned and the threat appeared to have been finally put to rest when the amendment failed for the second straight year to approach the needed two-thirds majority in the Senate.**

The state by state roundup on reapportionment which follows is based largely on a report prepared by Congressional Quarterly, an authoritative, non-partisan publication.

**ALABAMA**—At the time of the Supreme Court decision, Alabama's legislature had not been reapportioned for more than 60 years and districts with 25 percent of the population elected a majority of the House and Senate. Reapportionment was completed last fall, when a three-judge federal court upheld the redistricting of the Senate, but substituted its own formula for the House. The court said the House redistricting plan adopted by the legislature was gerrymandered to prevent the election of Negroes.

**ALASKA—The Alaska Supreme Court recently upheld a reapportionment plan for the Senate proclaimed last year by Gov. William A. Egan (D). The governor has authority under Alaska's constitution to reapportion the House. The court held that he also has "implied" authority to do the same for the Senate.**

**ARIZONA**—A three-judge federal court this year imposed a temporary reapportionment of both the House and the Senate after a special session of the legislature failed to come up with an acceptable plan. It will apply to the elections in November.

**ARKANSAS**—Under court order, the legislature was redistricted last November by the State Board of Apportionment. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the plan.

**CALIFORNIA**—Until the legislature acted last fall—after repeated court prodding—10 percent of the population elected a majority of the Senate. The new one man, one vote apportionment shifts control to populous Southern California.

**COLORADO**—Both chambers of the legislature are now apportioned on a one man, one vote basis, although some revisions may be made. Both state and federal courts have been involved in the reapportionment process, and it was a Colorado case which led the Supreme Court to rule that the constitutionally protected right to equal representation can't be denied even if an alternative plan is approved in a statewide referendum.

**CONNECTICUT—A bipartisan reapportionment plan has been adopted and voters approved a state constitutional amendment requiring reapportionment every 10 years in line with "federal constitutional standards." The State AFL-CIO was a party to the suit which brought about reapportionment of the legislature, where 12 percent of the population had been able to elect a majority of the House, 32 percent a majority of the Senate.**

**DELAWARE** — Industrial areas of Delaware came close to doubling their representation in the House and Senate as the legislature was reapportioned for the first time since 1897. A Republican challenge to the House redistricting has not yet been decided in federal court.

**FLORIDA**—Before reapportionment, one rural vote equalled 100 Miami votes and less than 15 percent of the state's population elected a majority of the legislature. After several tries, the legislature this year adopted a plan which met the approval of a federal court.

**GEORGIA**—A reapportionment plan which fell short of full one man, one vote standards is in effect on a temporary basis. But a federal court has directed that reapportionment be completed by May 1, 1967, for use in the 1968 elections.

**HAWAII—The House was reapportioned in 1964, but Senate reapportionment proved a thorny problem for the courts. The U.S. Supreme Court earlier this year reversed a lower court decision and allowed a plan adopted by the legislature to stand for the 1966 elections. The Senate reapportionment uses registered voters as a population basis, and sets up several multi-member districts. The legislature is expected to tackle the reapportionment problem anew next year.**

**IDAHO**—Starting with 17 percent control of the Senate and 33 percent control of the House, Idaho made several attempts to come up with a constitutionally-acceptable reapportionment plan. This year it apparently succeeded. A plan adopted by the legislature in March has been approved by a federal court.

**ILLINOIS**—The Illinois Senate has been reapportioned by the courts, the House by a bipartisan reapportionment commission. Failure of the legislature to agree on reapportionment had led to a unique at-large election of the House in 1964—with the Democrats capturing control.

**INDIANA—A federal court panel last November chose reapportionment plans for both the House and Senate from among an assortment of bills passed by the legislature. After having 1963 and 1965 reapportionments upset by the courts, a special session of the legislature passed four alternative plans for each House, inviting the court to take its pick.**

**IOWA** — The Iowa Supreme Court in April approved a temporary reapportionment of the legislature, but said changes would have to be made for the 1968 elections. The court objected to at-large elections in multi-member districts. Iowa made its initial start towards one man, one vote representation through a court suit initiated by the State AFL-CIO. At that time, 27 percent of the voters elected a majority of the House and 34 percent controlled the Senate.

**KANSAS**—After a 1964 reapportionment was invalidated by the courts, the legislature this year passed a House redistricting plan which was approved by the Kansas Supreme Court. A federal court has put back the deadline for reapportioning the Senate until Apr. 1, 1968, thus giving senators elected for four years an opportunity to serve out their full terms.

**KENTUCKY**—No court challenge has been raised to the 1963 reapportionment of both the House and Senate on a population basis.

**LOUISIANA**—The legislature is struggling to come up with an acceptable Senate reapportionment plan under warning that a federal court panel will act if it fails.

**MAINE**—The House was reapportioned in 1964 and a bipartisan constitutional amendment to apportion the Senate on a population basis, with a maximum variance of 10 percent, will be on a referendum ballot in November.

**MARYLAND — State courts approved reapportionment plans for both the House and Senate this year. The Maryland legislature had passed two plans, leaving the decision to the courts. Previously, 14 percent of the voters elected a majority of the Senate, 35 percent a majority of the House.**

**MASSACHUSETTS** — Both House and Senate appear to meet one man, one vote standards and no court challenge is pending. The state constitution requires reapportionment again next year.

**MICHIGAN**—The State AFL-CIO had pioneered in court challenges to a malapportioned legislature even before the Supreme Court decisions. A temporary court-imposed reapportionment adopted for the 1964 elections will be continued at least until 1970 census figures are available for a new try, the Michigan Supreme Court ruled this spring. The ruling came after both an eight-member bipartisan commission and the court itself had deadlocked in an effort to work out a permanent plan. The 1964 reapportionment, ending control of the Senate by districts with 29 percent of the population, brought Democratic control of the legislature last year for the first time in 30 years.

**MINNESOTA** — Two reapportionment plans passed by the conservative-dominated legislature were vetoed by Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag. A third try received the governor's approval in May of this year.

**MISSISSIPPI—A 1963 reapportionment—the first since 1890—is still short of one man, one vote standards. A federal court may act if the legislature can't do better.**

**MISSOURI** — Bipartisan commissions have reapportioned both the House and Senate and a constitutional amendment confirming the procedure was ratified by the voters early this year.

**MONTANA**—A federal court panel drew up a reapportionment plan for the 1966 elections, when a constitutional amendment will be submitted to the voters. Previously 16 percent of the population controlled the Senate, 37 percent the House.

**NEBRASKA** — A three-judge federal court this year upheld a 1965 reapportionment of the nation's only one-house legislature. Previously representation had been based about 75 percent on population, 25 percent on geography.

**NEVADA—Under court order, the legislature ended long-standing rural domination at a special session last fall. A federal court panel approved the plan this spring, although warning that it "approached dangerously close to the edge of unconstitutional waters" because of deviations from population standards. Previously 8 percent of the voters elected a majority of the Senate, 29 percent a majority in the House.**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—State was reapportioned last year following constitutional changes which shifted basis of Senate representation from taxable property to population and ended provision for small town representation.

**NEW JERSEY**—A constitutional convention recently approved a population-based apportionment procedure, subject to ratification by the voters in November. A temporary reapportionment is now in effect.

**NEW MEXICO**—The House has been reapportioned, but a three-judge federal court this spring rejected the reapportionment of the Senate and ordered its own plan put into effect, at least for 1966.

**NEW YORK—After an intricate series of court battles and the passage of four alternative reapportionment plans by a lame duck Republican legislature, this is the situation: The state court of appeals in March ordered into effect for the November elections, "and thereafter until validly superseded," a reapportionment plan drafted by a five-member bipartisan commission established by the court. A 1967 state constitutional convention will have the option of drawing up a new plan or officially adopting the court-imposed formula.**

**NORTH CAROLINA** — The legislature met a court-imposed deadline for reapportionment and the result met the approval of a three-judge federal panel.

**NORTH DAKOTA**—A federal court panel rejected the reapportionment plan voted by the legislature and imposed its own redistricting formula, at least for 1966.

**OHIO** — A redistricting plan drafted by an all-Republican state apportionment board has been approved by federal courts and will apply for the 1966 elections. Earlier, voters had turned down a labor-opposed apportionment plan which would have gerrymandered the state to ensure GOP control.

**OKLAHOMA**—A temporary reapportionment plan drawn up by a federal court for the 1964 elections was made permanent when the legislature enacted it into law last year. Previously 25 percent of the voters elected a majority of the House, 29 percent controlled the Senate.

**OREGON**—The state continues close to one man, one vote standards without court action.

**PENNSYLVANIA — The Pennsylvania Supreme Court imposed its own plan for the 1966 elections after the politically split legislature failed to meet a court-imposed deadline. The plan has been challenged in federal court.**

**RHODE ISLAND**—The Democratic legislature overrode the Republican governor's veto and approved a reapportionment plan for the 1966 elections. A constitutional convention is working on a permanent apportionment formula for submission to the voters.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** — A federal court panel has upheld one of two bills reapportioning the Senate for the 1966 election and upheld existing apportionment of the House. The Senate must be reapportioned again in 1967.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** — Both houses reapportioned without court action.

**TENNESSEE**—This is the state where it all started with the Baker vs. Carr decision, but the smoke hasn't cleared yet. Several reapportionment plans were rejected by the courts until a 1965 redistricting law was allowed to stand by a federal court panel. However the state Supreme Court modified the Senate redistricting by disapproving subdistricting of large counties. Voters in November will also vote on several alternative constitutional changes on apportionment.

**TEXAS**—A federal court panel this year approved reapportionment of the House and Senate, but directed that changes be made in 1967.

**UTAH** — Legislature's reapportionment plan upheld by courts, except for a provision preserving the four-year terms of senators elected in 1964. The entire legislature must stand for election this year.

**VERMONT — Since 1792, each town had one representative in the House and 12 percent of the population elected a majority. Under court order, the legislature reapportioned both the House and Senate and set up procedures for future reapportioning. Senate districts are based on total population, House districts on "legal voters."**

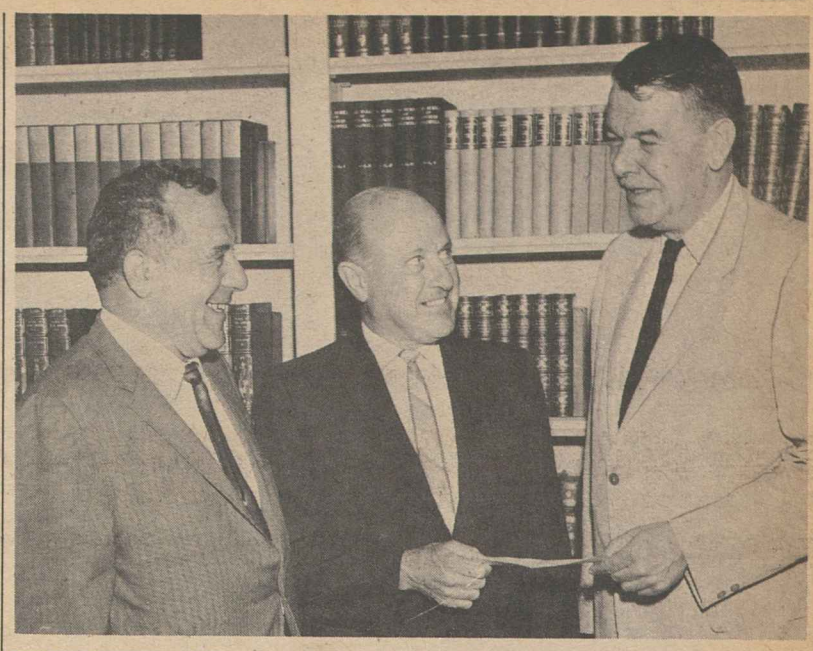
**VIRGINIA**—On its second try, the Virginia legislature came up with a plan that met court approval.

**WASHINGTON** — Democrats and Republicans finally agreed on a reapportionment plan which passed court tests after two bills passed by a Democratic legislature had been vetoed by a Republican governor.

**WEST VIRGINIA** — State reapportioned under court pressure in 1964.

**WISCONSIN — A temporary plan imposed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1964 is still in effect since the legislature has been unable to agree on any alternate formula.**

**WYOMING** — Legislature successfully redistricted the House, but a federal panel rejected the Senate formula and imposed its own plan, ending 24 percent control.



**PROCEEDS** of Rutgers Labor Alumni dinner in form of a check for $8,249 are presented to Dr. Mason W. Gross, Rutgers University president, by Carpenters Rep. Robert Ohlweiler, center, and John Proto of the Steelworkers, left. Ohlweiler was dinner chairman. Proto is alumni president. Check was part payment on a loan by the university for completion of the Rutgers Labor Education Center.

*Narrows Housing Section:*

# House Panel Adopts Civil Rights Measure

*(Continued from Page 1)*

with the law and offer everyone equal treatment. The committee narrowly adopted an amendment, criticized by civil rights leaders, limiting protection to persons engaged in "lawful" activities.

**As the House committee reached agreement on the measure, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on behalf of the Administration bill with strengthening amendments.**

Biemiller said he gave no credence to reports that Congress is "tired" of the civil rights issue. He added:

"We believe this Congress will recognize—as did the President in the message in which he submitted this bill—that the unresolved problems are many and great but that they can be solved, and indeed that they must be solved.

**Mood of People**

"We in the AFL-CIO are dedicated to the belief that true and absolute equality of opportunity is possible in America and we intend to help achieve it. That, we are confident, is the mood of the American people."

The Senate is expected to be the ultimate battleground for the civil rights bill, with the strong likelihood that a two-thirds majority will have to be mustered to beat a southern-led filibuster. That, at any rate, has been the pattern in the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 and in the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

**Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, who supported the two previous bills, this year sharply attacked the fair housing provisions sought by the Administration. A number of House members were reluctant to support a strong fair housing provision if it would be weakened in the Senate.**

The final compromise, offered by Rep. Charles M. Mathias, Jr. (R-Md.), considerably lessened the impact of the housing section.

It permits a home owner to sell his house either himself or through a real estate agent without regard to fair housing requirements. However, the real estate agent is prohibited from discriminating on his own. Exempt from coverage of the law are rentals of apartments in buildings with less than five dwelling units.

The committee did, however, approve one strengthening change sought by civil rights groups. It put in a provision for enforcement by a federal commission, similar to the mechanism of the National Labor Relations Board. The original bill would have required a complainant to sue for his rights.

Despite the compromise, Dirksen reiterated his opposition to fair housing legislation.

The current timetable is expected to bring the bill to the House floor sometime in August, under the "21-day rule" by which legislation can bypass the Rules Committee.

**One aspect of the bill not widely noted was pointed up by Biemiller in his Senate testimony. He praised the ban on so-called "blue ribbon" juries, drawn from the upper economic brackets of the population. "Discrimination in selection for jury service against people having low incomes is decidedly not a peculiarly southern vice," Biemiller noted. Yet it "is just as violative of the equal protection of the law as discrimination on grounds of race."**

Stressing the importance of open housing, Biemiller said that "equal opportunity in housing is intimately linked to equal opportunity in schooling and to other civil rights."

Urging the need for stronger laws dealing with crimes against civil rights workers and Negroes seeking to exercise their rights, Biemiller pointed out: "There have been numerous such crimes in recent years, but very few convictions in either the state or the federal courts."

# Worker Group Re-elects Faupl To ILO Posts

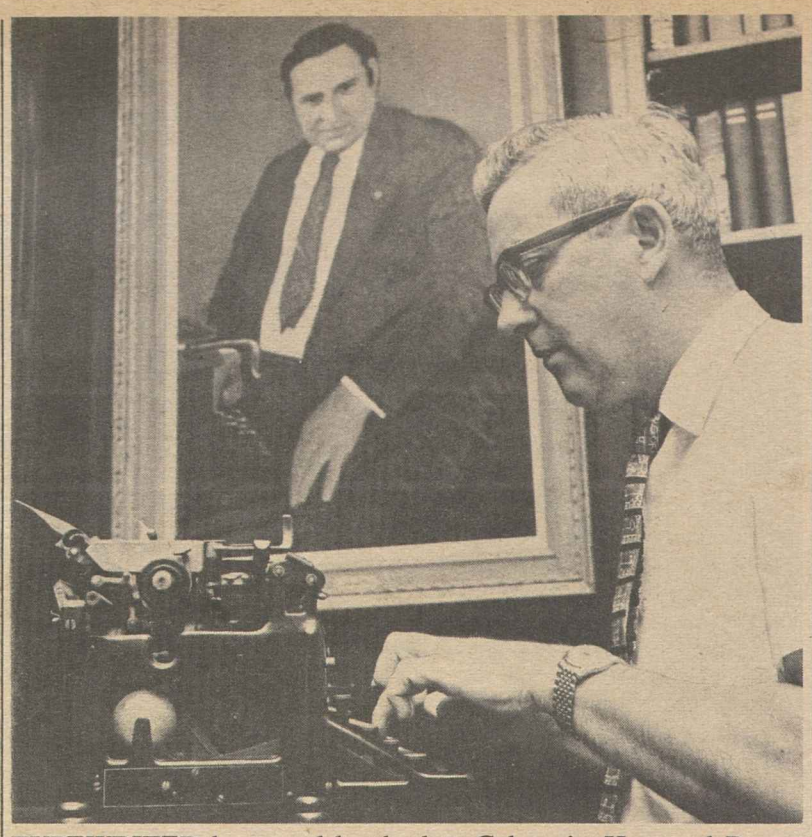
Geneva—Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, was re-elected to key committees of the ILO Governing Body at a one-day meeting here. These include the committees on finance and international organizations, as well as the special unit engaged in revamping the ILO's program and structure.

**The Governing Body, which meets between annual conferences of the ILO, functions as an executive board for the United Nations specialized agency. It is made up of 12 worker representatives, 12 employer and 23 government delegates.**

Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss trade unionist who has long headed the Governing Body's worker group, again was its unanimous choice as worker vice chairman.

Morio Aoki was elected to a one-year term as chairman, becoming the first Japanese delegate to head the Governing Body. He has represented his government in the ILO and other international agencies here for a number of years.

Faupl returned to Geneva for the Governing Body meeting after reporting to the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Washington on the U.S. worker delegation's walkout from the recent ILO conference over the election of a Communist government delegate as president. The Executive Council, supporting the action, noted that it was "a demonstration of protest . . . not a withdrawal from the ILO."



**TYPEWRITER** long used by the late Columnist Heywood Broun, the Newspaper Guild's first president, is given a test run by ANG Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in front of Broun portrait. The venerable Underwood model was presented to the Guild as a keepsake by Broun's widow, Connie. Perlik's report: "It still works but needs a new ribbon."

# *Broader Labor Role Sought in Foreign Aid*

A bigger share of American aid to developing nations should be channeled through the trade union movement, the House Foreign Affairs Committee declared.

The committee accompanied its approval of the Administration's $3.4 billion foreign aid authorization bill with a strong directive to the administrators of the aid program to make greater use of democratic, nongovernmental organizations in the countries being helped.

**The goal of attaining popular participation in development programs, the committee said, "can best be achieved through the fostering of cooperatives, labor unions . . . and other organizations which provide the training ground for leadership and democratic process."**

In a section dealing with the Alliance for Progress in Latin America, the House committee said:

"It seems clear . . . that the portion of technical assistance aid going to labor is small in proportion to the role it is generally agreed labor must play in democratic development.

"Trade unions are often the only major channel by which low income groups can defend their interests, can assure that they are not forced to bear an unfairly heavy share of the costs of growth . . . and can obtain an equitable distribution of the new production which growth creates. Strong free unions are thus essential to development which promotes justice and pluralism rather than exploitation and statism."

**Participation Stressed**

Written into the bill by the committee was an amendment proposed by Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn.) which directs "maximum participation in the task of economic development on the part of the people of developing countries."

The House bill also raises the interest ceiling on guaranteed loans for Latin American housing to make the investment competitive with the U.S. mortgage market.

**A committee compromise provided a two-year authorization for most foreign aid programs, as compared with past practice of one year and an Administration request for a five-year program.**

Across the Capitol, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a somewhat different version of foreign aid legislation—limiting the authorization to one year, dividing economic and military aid into separate bills, and cutting a total of $117.2 million in economic aid and $25 million in military assistance.

## 'On Behalf of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union . . .'

## BLFE to Appeal Contempt Fines

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen announced an appeal from a federal judge's order levying a $25,000 fine on the union and a $2,500 fine on BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert.

The fines were assessed by U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff, who found the union in contempt of court for a 12-hour delay in complying with an order to halt a strike against eight railroads last April.

Holtzoff stayed the collection of the fines pending appeal.

# Food Industry Report Urges Consumer Aid

Establishment of a centralized consumer agency in the executive branch of the government was urged by the National Commission on Food Marketing in a final report to the President based on an 18-month study of the food industry.

The move was one of a series designed to give consumers the information they need for skillful buying and which they do not get from the industry's "current practices."

**Other recommendations called for consumer grading for all foods for which grades are feasible; establishment by the Food & Drug Administration of standards of identity for foods recognized "as belonging to a definite product category and for which standards are practicable," and a requirement of "non-deceptive packaging and informative labeling."**

The report was critical of some types of advertising and of trading stamps as a form of promotion, claiming both were "significant" factors in the food bill. It also urged curbs on mergers as a means of maintaining competition, and analyzed prices to show that the cost at the farm of a market basket of foods was unchanged between 1950 and 1965, but retail prices increased 20 percent and the farm-retail spread by 37 percent.

The 113-page report was signed by nine of the commission's 15 members, six conservative congressmen and business men dissenting in every major aspect and calling the majority report unfair to the food and advertising industries.

7-2-66

# House Group Backs Wider Aid to Cities

*(Continued from Page 1)*

on the House floor, but its supporters were encouraged by the big vote it received in committee. The margin of support was greater than had appeared likely several weeks earlier.

Johnson's original proposal called for a $2.3 billion authorization for the demonstration cities program, spread over six years.

The committee voted $12 million in first year funds for planning, with an "open-end" authorization for the balance of the program, leaving it up to future Congresses to determine the amount which should be spent each year.

**In its testimony on the bill, the AFL-CIO praised the cities concept as "an important and auspicious step" but urged that the program be expanded. Boris Shiskin, secretary of the federation's Housing Committee, warned that "central cities have increasingly become slum ghettos and decaying areas."**

To be eligible for grants under the bill, cities will have to present comprehensive plans designed to change the "total environment" of the neighborhood involved.

# Congress Tackles Legislative Backlog

## Key Bills Still Face Final Action

By David L. Perlman

The 89th Congress, which in its first year responded magnificently to the nation's pressing need for medicare, aid to education and voting rights, could wind up its second session with another solid record of achievement. But at the six-month mark, that record is still far from being written.

Most of labor's legislative priorities are still unmet, including minimum wage improvements, federal standards of unemployment compensation, new civil rights guarantees and meaningful protection for consumers.

Congressional action has been started in all these areas. Some bills have passed the House, some the Senate, others have been cleared for floor action. But none has yet become law.

**Three high-priority labor-backed bills have been derailed, although none has been defeated on an actual vote. The Senate has been prevented from voting on repeal of the "right-to-work" Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The House has been blocked from voting on the on-site picketing bill. And self-government for the District of Columbia appears to have been stymied.**

There have been a few notable successes. Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen was again rebuffed when he tried to overturn the Supreme Court's one man, one vote rulings through a constitutional amendment. And a GI Bill of Rights for present-day veterans, long supported by the AFL-CIO, has become law.

### Budget Battles

Although Republicans were beaten on their across-the-board budget-slashing efforts, the "inflation" argument has been used with some effectiveness to hold down expansion of existing programs and to oppose new social legislation. Some of the major budget battles are still ahead, including preservation of the anti-poverty program and stepped-up school aid and housing.

**Congressional leaders have already withdrawn their initial predictions of an early adjournment of Congress, despite the pressures of fall election campaigning. The agenda facing Congress when it**

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## *Union Strikes Victory Vein In Gold Mine*

Lead S.D.—Non-union attitudes in the fabled Black Hills of South Dakota were jolted to their foundations when the Steelworkers won a National Labor Relations Board election here at the nation's largest gold mine, 841 to 512.

**The vote signaled the end of 60 years of "open shop" rule at the Homestake gold mine in Lead and the company's sawmill in nearby Spearfish, S.D. Six previous attempts by the USWA and two other unions had failed.**

Jubilant union backers staged a victory celebration when the result was announced. It was the first setback for company domination since 1904, when management locked out the Western Federation of Miners and kept it out until union Local 2 expired after six years of struggling for existence.

Next step for the newly organ-

*(Continued on Page 8)*


# AFL-CIO News

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# Sweeping Reforms Urged In Public Welfare System

## *Task Force Asks Basic Standards*

By Robert B. Cooney

A top-level task force created by Congress has proposed sweeping reforms in the nation's archaic public welfare system, urging a federally-set guaranteed income for all and social services based on need alone.

The most "revolutionary" change would reverse the traditional federal-state roles, placing on the federal government the responsibility of setting minimum welfare standards and paying the costs to the extent poorer states cannot.

**The present maze of 54 separate public assistance systems, under which the states set standards and secure matching federal aid, has resulted in generally low payments which perpetuate poverty, the task force observed, adding: "It is paradoxical that, while government spends millions of dollars to eliminate poverty for some, it also spends millions to sustain it for others."**

The task force also would abolish such special public assistance programs as Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled and Aid to Families with Dependent Children. In their place would be created a comprehensive single program in which need is the only test of eligibility.

### Two-Year Study

The 12-member Advisory Council on Public Welfare, appointed two years ago under a congressional directive to review the administration of federally-aided public welfare programs, filed its report with Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner.

The blue ribbon group was headed by Fedele F. Fauri, dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Michigan. Leonard Lesser, general counsel and social insurance expert of the AFL-CIO

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**FAMED JAZZMAN** and Orchestra Leader Lionel Hampton (left) receives an award of recognition from Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin for his role in helping to bring back live music through the resurgence of big bands. The presentation was made at the union's 69th convention in Las Vegas, Nev., where Hampton's orchestra played for the delegates. **(Story Page 3.)**

*Abel Warns Governors:*

## New 'War' Brewing On Plant Pirating

By Willard Shelton

Los Angeles—A warning against the "newly-generated war between the states" through the "pirating" of plants and industry from one state to another was voiced at the National Governors' Conference here by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. I. W. Abel.

The first union official to speak to the Governors' Conference in the memory of long-time staff members of the Council of State Governments, Abel, the president of the Steelworkers, lashed specifically at the "indecency" of plant piracy through the issuance of tax-free bonds "to lure employers by subsidizing the building of cut-rate plants for sale or lease to private persons."

The misuse of tax-free bonds has spread from three states in 1956 to 30 states today, he said, and the money value of bonds issued in this year had more than doubled the $213.5 million total in 1965.

All states naturally seek economic growth, Abel conceded, but what "bothers the labor movement is the depths to which competition for industry among the states has sunk."

**Some of the states, he said, "try to entice new plants or factories on the basis that theirs is a low-wage state. Others do it with substandard welfare legislation. Still more boast that they have the most regressive tax systems. In 19 states there is an open invitation to union-busting" through so-called "right-to-work" laws.**

Labor turned to the federal government for help, he said, when the state governments increasingly abandoned their historic position in the forefront of experimental social legislation.

"I do not contend that all present divisions of power and responsibility between governments—federal,

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## IAM Strike Looms on 5 Airlines

Talks aimed at heading off a strike of more than 34,000 mechanics and ground personnel on five major airlines ended in disagreement and were broken off a few hours before a scheduled walkout of the Machinists.

Eight issues of national importance and many local issues were unresolved when the parties returned to the bargaining table for a last-minute try. When the talks ended, agreement had not been reached on any of the national issues, the union said.

**The IAM previously had set a strike deadline of 6 a.m. local time July 8. As the AFL-CIO News went to press, a union spokesman said prospects were "99 to 1" that a strike would take place as scheduled on United, Trans World, Eastern, Northwest and National airlines.**

Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds said there would be no further efforts to bring the parties together until Reynolds can confer with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, due to return from Tokyo the night of July 8. The negotiators agreed

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Meany Message to NAACP Spurs Drive to Make Rights Laws Work

Los Angeles—Civil rights now guaranteed by law must be "translated into day-to-day life," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a message to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here.

"The Number One objective of all who are dedicated to the principles of full and equal opportunity must be the realistic implementation of the laws that are now on the books," Meany said.

Meany's message to the NAACP convention also stressed the importance of providing additional legislative safeguards through the pending civil rights bill.

**"Equal access to housing is crucial" to achievement of other goals, he said.**

The AFL-CIO president urged "stronger, more vigorous, better-financed enforcement procedures" to carry out the equal opportunity principles already written into law.

Unemployment has declined, he noted, but it has not been wiped out and its chief victims are Negroes and other minority groups.

There has been "great progress in the war on poverty" but much more needs to be done, he said, as American society approaches "the point when differences of race, creed and national origin are irrelevant." Meany added:

**"The NAACP and the AFL-CIO will fight side by side in many more campaigns. . . . Our greatest task in the years ahead will be to turn laws into life. That was our common purpose in seeking the laws, and it is a purpose we will pursue to its ultimate fulfillment."**

# Talks Halted As IAM Nears Airlines Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to be available for further parleys, Reynolds said.

A strike will not affect flights essential to the national defense, the assistant secretary said he was assured by the union.

A walkout would affect about 60 percent of commercial flights, with other lines remaining in service to accommodate travelers.

Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey, chief union negotiator, told newsmen shortly before the talks were suspended: "We're still as far apart as the distance from the North to the South poles."

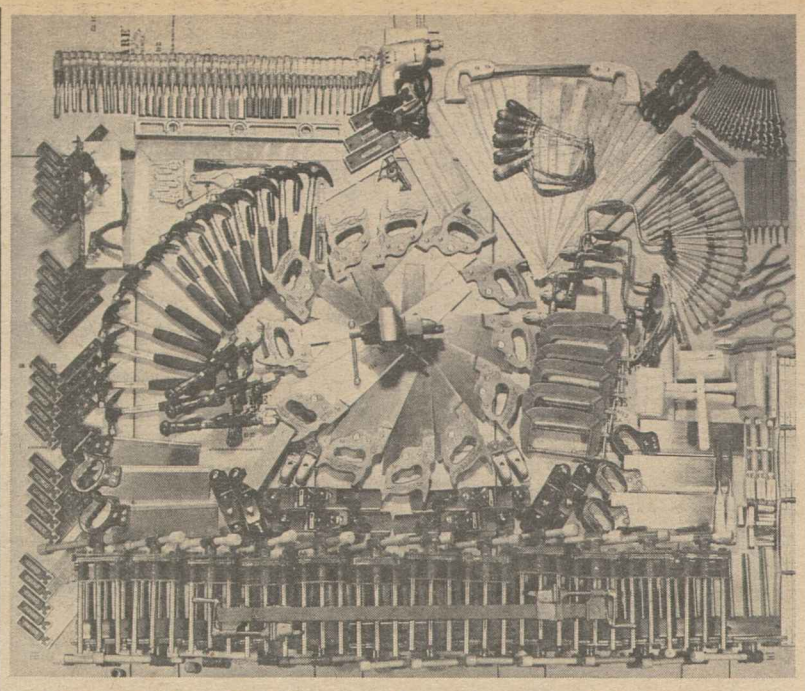
IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller previously had given the nation warning of an impasse. If a strike comes, he said, "the responsibility will rest with the short-sighted men who direct the affairs of these carriers."

The five lines made more than $200 million in profits last year, he said, and are "enjoying the greatest prosperity in their history."

**The question is not one of ability to pay but whether the employes "deserve to share in the prosperity of their industry—and how much," the IAM chief said.**

The union began joint negotiations with the five lines last year, for the first time in their bargaining relations. The talks bogged down and, after two unsuccessful attempts by the National Mediation Board, the IAM was preparing to authorize a walkout when Pres. Johnson intervened.

The President named a three-man emergency panel which made recommendations the union called "disappointing." When negotiations were resumed, the parties disagreed on major issues including a wage hike tied to the cost-of-living index —a point the presidential panel failed to meet satisfactorily, according to the union.



**CARPENTRY TOOLS** for one of two shops the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. is supplying to Colombia through CARE are shown above before being packed for shipment. Also included, but not shown, are power tools and lathes. The equipment cost $5,000.

# IBEW Program Sends Journeymen to College

Eight journeyman members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have been named the first winners of scholarships in a new union program that gives them the opportunity to become electrical engineers.

The program was started last April with the cooperation of the National Electrical Contractors Association and gives each winner a four-year scholarship worth up to $2,500 a year and good in any recognized college.

Not only is the industry giving the winners the chance to advance themselves, but the union has promised to help them get summer or Christmas vacation jobs, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said.

The winners and their locals are:

Richard D. Eckhoff, Coon Rapids, Minn., a member of Minneapolis Local 292; Daniel H. George, Balboa, Canal Zone, Local 397; Rollin E. Hines, Jefferson, Ore., a member of Salem, Ore., Local 280; Phillip E. Johnston, Lakewood, Colo., of Denver Local 68; Gerald W. Jones, Cleveland, Local 28; Albert H. Knoop, Jr., and Gerald McGaha, both of Louisville, Ky., and both members of Local 369; and Bruce T. Siren, Bozeman, Mont., a member of Great Falls Local 122.

**The winners were selected from among 114 qualified applicants all under 30 years of age, graduates of recognized apprenticeship programs and employed for at least one year as journeymen.**

In congratulating the winners, Freeman and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan thanked other applicants for their interest and participation in the program and urged those who did not win to "keep working toward your goal and, if you still qualify, try again next year."

The winners were selected by a committee composed of G. Watson Algire, director of admissions and registration at the University of Maryland; Chairman Stanley Adams of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the Electrical Industry, and Prof. Joseph C. Michalowicz, head of the Dept. of Electrical Engineering at the Catholic University of America.

# ACWA Vice Presidents Kroll, Bellanca to Retire

New York—Two veteran vice presidents of the Clothing Workers, both pioneers in labor political action, have withdrawn as candidates for re-election.

They are Jack Kroll, former co-director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, whose record includes more than 50 years of service to the union and 38 years as a member of the general executive board, and August Bellanca, who has given the ACWA 55 years of service, including 34 as a vice president.

**Kroll and Bellanca were renominated at the union's recent convention in Atlantic City. In letters of notification to Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum they expressed "deep regret" at the necessity of declining to seek new terms. Kroll's letter was dated on the eve of his 81st birthday. Bellanca wrote that at the age of 83 "I have begun to feel the burden of my years."**

In addition to his service as an ACWA vice president Kroll is manager of the union's Cincinnati Joint Board. He also spent 12 years as president of the former Ohio CIO; nine years as national director of the CIO Political Action Committee and nearly two years as co-director of COPE.

He became active in clothing industry unionization as early as 1910, was on the picket lines in historic strikes in 1915 and 1919, was named Cincinnati joint board manager in 1926 and two years later became a vice president. In the 1940s he also served as manager of the union's Laundry Workers Joint Board.

Bellanca, whose services to the union also began in its founding days, has been one of the country's outstanding Italian-American leaders and was the ACWA's unofficial liaison with the anti-Fascist postwar Italian government, which presented him with the Order of Merit in 1955.

**Elected in 1916**

A union worker in many parts of the United States and Canada, Bellanca was first elected an ACWA vice president in 1916, serving until 1934. He again served from 1946 until 1948, and was named once more in 1952, remaining in office until the present.

He and his late wife, the former Dorothy Jacobs, who was an ACWA vice president at the time of her death in 1946 at the age of 53, were early associates of the late Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York in liberal political activities. Their association began in 1912, when Bellanca was manager of the Italian local of the Brotherhood of Tailors and LaGuardia was a lawyer defending the rights of union members.

## Travelers Aid Elects CWA Leader to Board

San Juan, P.R. — Vice Pres. Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers was elected to the board of directors of the National Travelers Aid Association during the biennial convention here.

He succeeds Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, who completed a four-year term as a board member.

## Hilda Siff Dies; Led AFSCME Unit

Hilda Siff, former executive director of the Community & Social Agency Employes Union of New York—State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1707—died after a heart attack at her home in Washington. Since 1963 she had been a social analyst in the Welfare Administration of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

A graduate of Hunter College in her native New York City, Miss Siff did graduate work at Columbia University in economics and at the New York School of Social Work. She served as an international representative of the former CIO Government & Civic Workers Organizing Committee; during World War II, on the former CIO War Relief Committee; as an economist with the New York City Dept. of Labor and as assistant director of the American Jewish Committee.

**To Preserve Democracy:**

# *Labor Spurs Fight On Right-wingers*

Cincinnati—Trade unionists here were urged to fight the spreading influence of right wing extremism for the good of their community and their unions.

A weekend seminar on "Extremism vs. Democracy" gave more than 150 local union leaders an in-depth look at the John Birch Society and allied right wing groups. The seminar was sponsored by the Cincinnati AFL-CIO, with James Wolfe, research and education director for the Brewery Workers, presiding.

Speakers were Wesley McCune of Washington, director of Group Research, Inc., which distributes research material on the extremists; Charles Taft of Cincinnati, chairman of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee; and William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization.

**Delegates saw a film on how the Birchers infiltrate community government. They discussed the problem of extremism faced in Cincinnati, and peppered the panel with questions on how best to fight for democratic principles in areas where the Birchers gain a foothold.**

The seminar, the first of its kind in the area, was hailed by Kircher as "setting the example for scores of such seminars throughout America."

"The John Birch Society is a direct threat to trade unions," Kircher warned. "Many of its members are on the National Right to Work Committee," he said. "And we find these right wingers taking an active role against unions in organizing drives."

He said the radical right is infiltrating school groups including Parent-Teacher Associations, scrambling for positions on school boards and in general attempting to set an extremist tone in the communities where workers live.

"Right down the line they fight against just about everything labor is for, and we would be blind if we ignored the fact that all too often they are successful," he added. "Just as we exposed and fought the radical left in the 1940's, today labor must take the lead in exposing and fighting the radical right."

**McCune told the group that the radical right will spend more than $30 million dollars this year, "with the John Birch Society alone projecting a budget of $12 million."**

"I think it is a shocking thing that here in Cincinnati, William Flax, a John Birch coordinator, should poll 20 percent of the vote in the Republican primary in his race against Robert Taft, Jr.," he said. "This is certainly indicative of the increased political know-how of the Birch Society."

**No 'Old Ladies'**

"These are not a bunch of old ladies in tennis shoes," McCune warned. "They are dedicated, if misguided, individuals, and their programs are sophisticated and professional. They are making trouble all over America."

Taft, an uncle of the successful GOP candidate, called for a resurgence of faith in American democracy.

"Confronted with all sides of a problem, the American people make the right choice," he said. "This is a part of our most cherished traditions. The battle against extremism of either the left or right is a battle to preserve our heritage."

# Idaho Convention Votes Per Capita Dues Hike

Burley, Ida.—Delegates to the convention of the Idaho State AFL-CIO voted to raise per capita payments from 20 to 25 cents per member per month and endorsed a broadened program of political education.

After hearing five candidates for the Democratic and Republican nominations for governor, COPE Area Dir. Walter Gray and Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western director of COPE's Women's Activities Division, the convention acted to delay political endorsements until after the coming primary elections. They will be made at a special COPE conference slated for Aug. 20 in Boise.

**The 150 delegates unanimously approved a resolution calling for expansion of Bonneville Dam power to Southern Idaho. They took a neutral position on repeal of the 3 percent state sales tax, which became effective July 1, 1965, and which goes to a referendum vote in the November election.**

Acting Dir. Raymond Munts of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security declared that medicare for the first time in history makes medical benefits available to rich and poor alike.

"Never before has medical care through a public program been available on a basis of right rather than on a basis of need," he observed.

"We celebrate the application of democratic values in the field of health, values that are consistent with the principles of a self-respecting society. Labor has a right to be proud of its contribution to this victory for the American people."

Other speakers included Pres. A. F. Hartung of the Woodworkers and Clem Powell, Seattle, Wash., authority on pensions.

Neither Pres. Darrell Dorman nor Sec.-Treas. Albert B. Beattie was up for re-election this year, but at the conclusion of the convention the latter notified the executive board of his intention of retiring. The board will name his successor at a later meeting.

Beattie, a member of the Communications Workers, has been secretary-treasurer of the state body since the AFL-CIO merger and previously had held a similar post with the former state CIO.

## AFGE Adds 2,500 At Oakland Base

Oakland, Calif. — Government Employes Lodge 1533 has won exclusive bargaining rights for a third unit at the Oakland Naval Supply Center and is campaigning successfully in a fourth.

The local's latest victory was a 1,423-127 triumph in an election among the 2,500 employes in a so-called "all others" unit.

It followed earlier victories in the Military Sea Transport Service unit, for which a contract has been negotiated, and the Public Works unit, for which negotiations are under way. An election is being sought in the Security unit.

*Back Grape Strikers:*

# Musicians' Delegates Push Political Action

Las Vegas, Nev.—The American Federation of Musicians, reflecting continued pleasure at a surge of new support for the performing arts, closed out its 69th convention here with strong emphasis on political action and a declaration of support for organization of California farm workers.

Thirty-three of the union's locals were cited for meeting fully their suggested quotas for contributions to TEMPO, the Musicians' name for their voluntary political activity fund, and a special bronze plaque was awarded to San Francisco Local 6 as leader with more than $7,000 in contributions.

**Hampton Honored**

Lionel Hampton, veteran member cited as aiding in the resurgence of the "big band" sound to new popularity, made a TEMPO contribution from the platform, and convention delegates added more than $2,500 during the meeting, according to an announcement by Pres. Herman Kenin in the closing minutes.

**Hampton's band played for more than half an hour as the convention adjourned, and delegates crowded around in enjoyment before departing—the kind of feature familiar to the Musicians' own members that is matched in few union conventions.**

The convention voted its support of efforts of striking farm workers to organize the giant DiGiorgio enterprises in California's Delano Valley after hearing an eloquent plea from AFL-CIO Rep. Larry Itliong for help for the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

The migrant farm workers, including the grape workers in the Delano Valley, are the "most abused, underpaid group in the nation," Itliong told the convention, and the delegates promptly responded with a declaration of "wholehearted" unity and support.

In business sessions the convention:

● Approved a proposal to strengthen the union's fiscal base by raising initiation fees paid the international union on a sliding scale estimated to provide about $150,000 in additional annual revenue. A report said the union had been running in the red on current operations, although total net worth and pension fund reserves had risen.

● Approved a series of constitution and by-law proposals designed to soften vexatious difficulties arising from differing dues schedules and pay scales among locals in closely-related geographical areas. Resolutions proposed to freeze pay scales and restrict traveling performances by Musicians into a single pattern were rejected or referred to the executive board for study.

● Re-elected all incumbent officers, including Kenin and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard without opposition, and five board members from the United States and Vice Pres. William J. Harris in a secret ballot election against opposing nominees.

A constitutional amendment setting up formal procedures for challenges to local union elections was adopted.

In miscellaneous actions the convention urged early Senate ratification of a pending international convention for protection of performers, record producers and broadcasters on a worldwide basis.

**It also approved telegrams to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and the New York City Council urging their support of a current campaign to "save" the old Metropolitan Opera House, now scheduled for dismantlement to make way for a new office building.**

The delegates voted to defer until next year's convention action on a recommendation that salaries of the executive officers be raised. The proposal approved by the finance committee would have increased Kenin's salary from $35,000 to $40,000, Ballard's from $25,000 to $30,000, and the salaries of general board members from $5,200 to $7,500.

**Annual Convention Backed**

Delegates made clear their desire that the union continue to schedule annual conventions, and were assured that the initiation fee increase approved at the convention would make this possible. A resolution to shift to biennial conventions was withdrawn by its sponsors.

The convention voted to meet next year in Miami Beach, Fla., and approved a committee suggestion that Sacramento be favored in 1968 and Denver in 1969.

**PRESIDING** at the 69th convention of the Musicians in Las Vegas, Nev., was Pres. Herman D. Kenin, who was re-elected without opposition.

# *Growing Number of Contracts Guarantee Job Transfer Rights*

The tender, loving care that management once reserved for executives when it moved or closed a plant or department has trickled down to the worker through an increasing number of union contracts, an AFL-CIO study has found.

These protections include advance notice, transfer rights, application of the principle of seniority, training and retraining, and moving and relocation allowances, the survey shows.

Some of the techniques spelled out in union-negotiated contracts to give the displaced worker the right to follow his job—even if its content changes—are examined in depth by Rudolph Oswald, economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, in the July issue of the American Federationist.

"Transfer rights are just one of the many techniques developed to meet the problems of plant and department closings," Oswald notes.

**"They are no substitute for such other programs as early retirement and adequate severance provisions. Advance notice clauses assure the workers of adequate forewarning and attrition clauses protect the worker's job. Retraining provisions often go hand-in-glove with transfer clauses."**

The "primary type" of protection found in union contracts, Oswald says, is to give the employe the right to follow his work because it is the work he knows and to which he has devoted his life. If the only jobs available pay less, unions want him to be guaranteed his old wage at least temporarily.

"When the available new jobs require somewhat different or additional skills or duties, which the worker could ordinarily master after a reasonable retraining period," he continues, "the objective is to have the company provide the necessary retraining to equip the workers.

**Moving Costs Paid**

"To avoid an undue economic burden on workers and to make the transfer opportunities most meaningful, the company should pay all or at least part of the expenses involved in the moving of the worker and his family and possessions and in the family's resettlement in the new community."

Oswald points out that transfer rights may be narrow or broad—restricted to one plant of one company, extended to all plants of one company, or to a number of plants of different firms within one industry or area. They may be limited to employes laid off because of a plant or departmental shutdown, or may be given to workers laid off for any reason at all, he continues; a worker may have the right to move only to a plant in a new location, or he may be able to move to any plant the company operates.

**The article, a Collective Bargaining Report feature in the Federationist, examines in detail the application of seniority rights in transfers, noting that a clause which allows transfer only within an occupation or a department "may not protect long-service workers when a particular occupation becomes obsolete or is phased out."**

"The question becomes particularly important," Oswald writes, "when an entire operation or department is seriously affected by technological change. Such problems have often led to revised seniority rules so as to provide workers greater protection in exercising job retention rights."

He discusses the transfer clauses in a number of union contracts and court decisions dealing with the rights of workers to follow their jobs to new locations.

He also points out that the federal government has recognized the need for relocation expenses and that Pres. Johnson has asked Congress for authority to make grants beyond the actual cost of moving.

**"Experience indicates that workers prefer to stay in their communities or to transfer to other plants within commuting distance of their homes," he concludes. "However, economic conditions in their home communities and the prospect of alternative job opportunities weigh heavily in the choice between moving with a job or staying home.**

"The guarantee of transfer, with full seniority for purposes of job rights, is an important determinant as to whether workers will transfer or not. . . .

**Obstacles Cited**

"Obstacles to transferring include home ownership, family and social ties and children in school. Some transferred workers find it necessary or expedient to maintain two homes and to commute . . . at least in the first year after transfer.

"The question of who bears the cost of relocation is an important determinant of whether a displaced worker will transfer or not. Too often the worker does not have sufficient resources of his own to bear the financial burden of relocation. Without help in meeting the relocation costs, the right to transfer may be illusory."

# Maine AFL-CIO Calls For College Tuition Cut

Bangor, Me.—A cut in tuition at state-controlled universities and colleges so students can get all the education they can absorb without worry about finances was urged by the Maine AFL-CIO at its annual convention here.

In addition, about 160 delegates unanimously passed a resolution approving Pres. Johnson's policy in Viet Nam and sent him a copy by wire.

The convention endorsed the AFL-CIO national legislative program, repeating a call for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The speakers included Marian Martin, state commissioner of labor and industry, whose opposition to legislation seeking to outlaw the union shop in Maine was one of the major factors in its defeat.

Action on political endorsements was left to the State COPE convention, scheduled for August, although speakers included Gov. John H. Reed (R) and Rep. William D. Hathaway (D), who are seeking re-election, as well as Sen. Edmund Muskie (D) and Assistant Dir. Joseph Rourke of National COPE.

**A convention highlight was a visit by a delegation from the Poland Springs Job Corps Training Center, members of which described the training and outlined the program's objectives, then answered questions from the floor.**

Other speakers included State Employment & Security Commissioner Joseph E. Cote; Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists; Pres. John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers; Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks; Vice Pres. Clifton Caldwell of the Meat Cutters; Assistant AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Franklin Murphy, and Thomas Cosgrove of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Pres. Benjamin J. Dorsky was re-elected to his sixth term. Also named to new terms were Sec. Louis J. Rancourt, Vice Pres. Kenneth Snowden and Treas. Vernon Harris.

# Carpenters Establish Unit for Political Action

The Carpenters have announced the formation of a new Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC) to solicit contributions of at least $1 from individual members to finance legislative and political activities.

The funds raised will be used to strengthen the union's representations to members of Congress in behalf of legislation affecting workers, and also to help elect candidates sympathetic to the cause of labor.

Announcement of the new committee was made in the union's official publication, the Carpenter.

**"It is extremely important that labor be represented on a day-to-day basis in Washington," the publication said. "While the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) does an outstanding job of registering voters, educating them, letting them know the voting records of the candidates, and getting them to the polls, this work only deals with part of the political action problem.**

"After a candidate is elected to Congress, he is subjected to countless pressures from special interests. It takes constant work to counteract the efforts of our enemies.

"As everyone knows, federal law prevents the use of union funds for political purposes. Every cent of money used by organized labor for political purposes must come from individual members on a voluntary basis."

Treas. Peter Terzick of the Carpenters said CLIC expects to work closely with COPE and to complement its efforts.

## Hotel Unionist Named To N.Y. Hospital Body

New York—Pres. Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council has been named by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to a three-year term on the State Hospital Review & Planning Council.

# Medicare

**UNION MEMBERS** have a right to be proud this week over the start of the new medicare program for those over 65.

This expansion of social security is the fruit of 30 years of planning, promoting, pleading and politicking by union officers, health officials, social workers, senior citizens and countless others.

**For many of our senior citizens, medicare will mean the difference between suffering alone to the end and being able to seek the help of a doctor or a nurse.**

Medicare is a brave, new step toward meeting the health needs of our nation. But because it is a new step for the United States, many are worried that it won't work.

Much more elaborate health insurance programs already are operating successfully in other industrialized nations. There is no sound reason it shouldn't work well here.

Some doctors, who tried so hard to block medicare, have predicted a stampede by the elderly to doctors' offices and hospitals. They fear a medical crisis.

Should this occur, it will be concrete evidence of the unmet need of our elderly for medical care.

**Our biggest regret is that the medicare program falls so far short of real needs. There are no provisions, for example, for glasses or hearing aids or dental plates that the elderly so often cannot afford no matter how desperate their need.**

And, there is no national health insurance for anyone under 65. But now that may be possible.

* * *

**NATIONAL** health insurance for everyone as part of the social security program was first recommended to Congress in 1935 by Pres. Franklin Roosevelt.

**In 1943 the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill was introduced in Congress calling for expansion of the Social Security Act to include national health insurance for all.**

In 1945, Pres. Truman sent Congress a message on health insurance proposing, in essence, a comprehensive prepaid medical insurance plan for persons of all ages.

In 1957, Rep. Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island proposed increasing social security taxes to pay for hospital and nursing home care and necessary surgery for the aged. The Forand bill became an issue in the 1960 Presidential election.

In 1963, Pres. Kennedy delivered a special medicare message to Congress on Aiding our Senior Citizens.

In 1964, the Senate and House passed conflicting measures and the bill was defeated in a Senate-House conference.

**But public demand for the legislation continued to mount. Under the leadership of Pres. Johnson, the bill became law in 1965—after 30 years of effort.**

Let's hope the extension of medicare to the rest of the country will come more quickly.

*—The Machinist*


**AFL-CIO News**

*Official Weekly Publication of the*

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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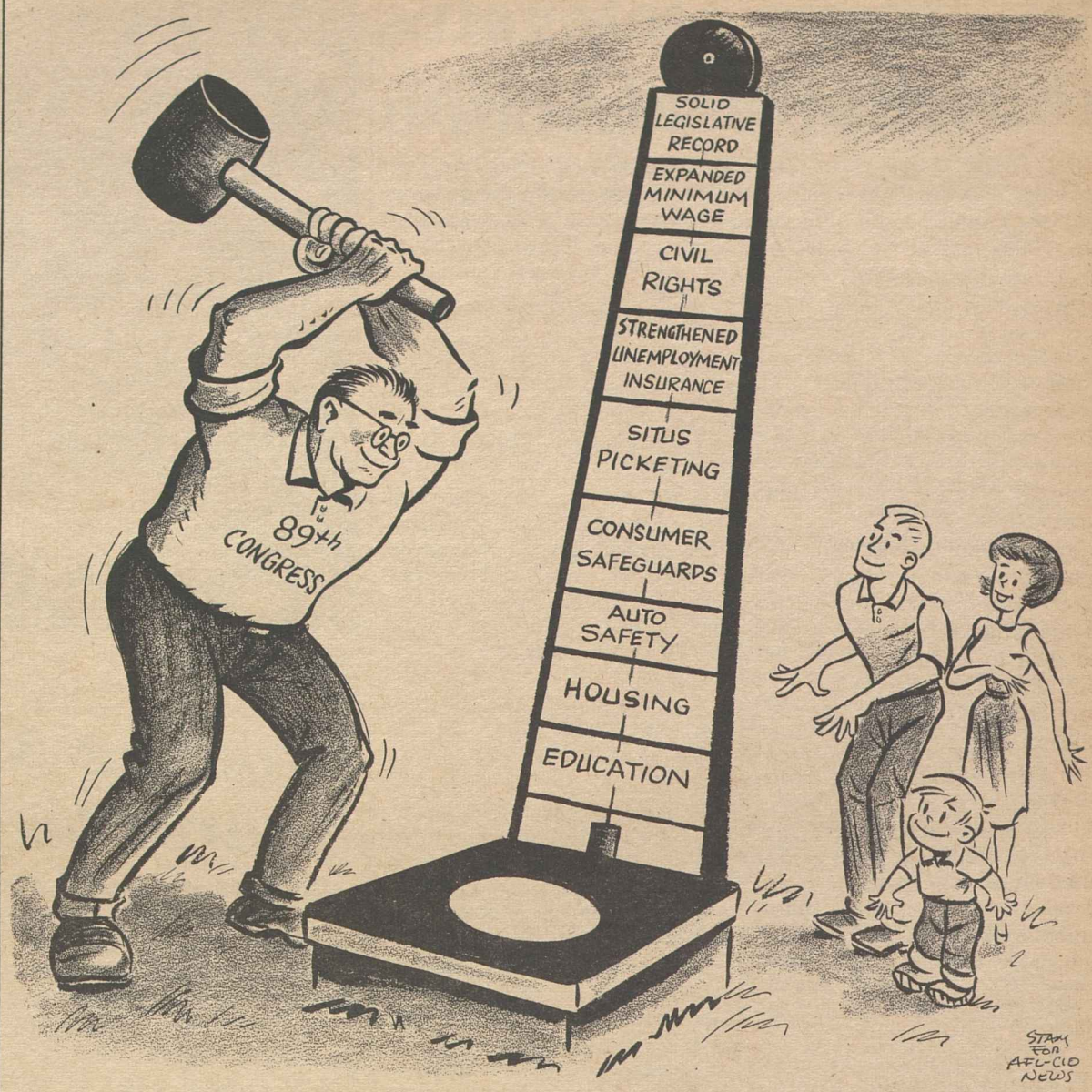
## Ring the Bell!




***'Dubious Privilege' to be Exploited:***

# 'Right-to-Work' Laws a Fraud, West Virginia Paper Declares

*The following editorial, "Right to Work Laws a Fraud," is reprinted from the Dominion News of Morgantown, W. Va., June 25, 1966.*

**THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK** Committee has expressed great indignation at Pres. Johnson's recent promise to continue working for the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Labor Management Act. The controversial section authorizes states to enact laws which prohibit union shops.

**Some 19 states have such "right to work" laws on their books, and they included all the states of the deep South. The title of these laws is misleading. They do not give anyone the right to work but rather give him the dubious privilege to be unorganized and at the mercy of any employer who wishes to exploit him. These laws have not improved the status of the workers but have resulted in continuing depressed wages, inferior working conditions and greater profits for industry and business.**

Many industries have moved into "right to work" states solely to avoid the pressures of unions seeking better conditions for workers. And it should be noted that firms in these states which pay over the federal minimums are normally those with head offices in the East or Far West; or else they are firms working on government contracts. Few home-based industries in these states have seriously bothered to share the fruits of productivity with their employes. "Right to work" laws have protected them in their exploitation and have perpetuated unsavory working conditions.

The union shop is not "compulsory unionism." Simply put, it is a voluntary agreement between a company and a union that all employes represented by the union should become union members. It is a voluntary act which has as its basic principle that a worker benefiting from collective bargaining should pay his share and not become a freeloader. Workers who are independent are not involved. Only those enagaged in a joint productive effort, such as in plants and factories, are affected.

An individual in a plant has every right to freedom of choice, but this right is restrained by the rights of the employer whose facilities he uses, and the rights of his fellow workers whose needs may be paramount to his own. What is involved here is a social obligation to the common good. It is a moral, as well as a sociological principle, that individual rights and property rights are not absolute. Even the great interpreters of the Constitution would agree.

Opponents of the union shop put great stress on its alleged compulsory nature, and they feel the government has no right to impose it on any individual. Yet such federal compulsion is accepted by all of us in many areas of our lives. Taxes are compulsory and we don't like to pay them; education is compulsory, yet some people would much prefer to send their children out to work to earn money; passports for foreign travel, drivers' licenses, auto registration tags, auto inspections and the like; all these things are imposed on us for the good of the community, and we should accept them as in the best interest of society.

**THOSE ARGUING** about the union shop might clarify their ideas if they examined the parallel situation prevailing in many of the professions. How many doctors can be successful without membership in a national, state or local medical association? How many lawyers would attempt to practice without joining one of the bar associations? Of course, there are some in these professions (and in others) who refuse to join recognized organizations. It is their free choice, but they suffer for it economically and otherwise.

**To single out the union shop as some terrible imposition on the right of workers seems farcical when the question is examined objectively. No one can deny that the union shop has brought about better wages, improved working conditions, pensions, more vacation time and increased productivity. Few industries or businesses have gone under through paying living wages to their workers. But we do know of firms which have moved their plants from highly unionized areas simply to avoid paying living wages.**

There is one more point. The National Right to Work Committee makes a great play of the fact that the rate of increase of economic growth in "right-to-work" states is greater than that of the highly unionized states. There's nothing surprising in this considering that it is only in the past decade that industry has expanded into the "right-to-work" areas. Cheap labor is the prime reason.

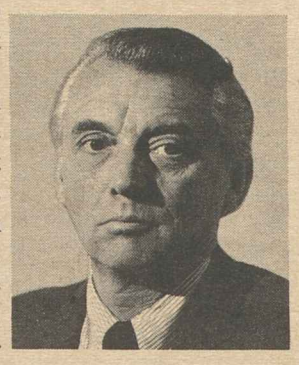
***Morgan Says:***

# Family Health Center in Watts Answer to AMA's Indifference

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**ONE OF THE PROBLEMS** facing 50 governors at their conference in Los Angeles is how to plug their states in on programs—involving civil rights and poverty among many other things—which are being shaped and controlled increasingly by a kind of axis binding the federal government at one end to the city government at the other.



Morgan

The conferees could do worse with their spare time than to spend part of it in a Los Angeles laboratory of human problems called Watts. Some aspects of these problems are, of course, unique to Watts, but communities everywhere share their common roots and officials on every level of government must be mobilized if they are going to be coped with intelligently.

There would be little or no surface impact detectable in Watts today from the announcement that Sargent Shriver, director of OEO, the Office of Economic Opportunity, has approved a grant of $2.4 million in anti-poverty funds to the University of Southern California Medical School to establish and run a Neighborhood Health Center in this Negro slum. If it succeeds, the long-term impact on the health and habits of Watts could be great.

The neighborhood has no hospital now and one month ago Los Angeles County residents voted down a bond issue to build one. County authorities are committed to have one anyway—probably built by private capital and turned over to the county on a "lease-back" basis. But this will take a year or two, possibly longer.

**The USC Medical School hopes to have the health center in business by January, It won't be a hospital. It won't even have any beds. But it will provide in one place family health services which Watts residents must now travel across Los Angeles to get—if they have the time and this sometimes doesn't involve merely hours but days.**

Take, for theoretical but realistic instance, a pregnant mother. She carries her year-old child to the local well-baby clinic where it is found to have an ear infection so it can't be treated there. It must be taken to a private physician or the County Hospital, two hours away by bus. The mother may get prenatal care at the clinic but on a different day. If her pregnancy develops complications she has to be treated at the County Hospital.

Or, say, a man with a history of tuberculosis develops high blood pressure and diabetes. Unless he can afford private care—and few residents of Watts can—he must go to three different clinics at the County Hospital, almost inevitably on three different days (the case-load is fierce) and see three different doctors; he probably will never see those same ones again.

Dr. Robert Tranquada, who will help direct the Watts Health Center, hastens to point out that this kind of patient run-around is not a Los Angeles "first." It happens all the time in many other cities. Frequently half a dozen agencies in as many locations minister to a poor family's health needs. One family in Watts had eight public agencies helping it but not one administering preventive care.

**WHO WINS THE OSCAR** for such miserable performance in public health? Petty politics, patronage, inter-agency jealousies all play supporting roles. But for the chaotic and wasteful inadequacy of American public health services today we have largely to thank the heavy in this tragic drama, organized medicine. Doctors, or more accurately their professional front, the American Medical Association, wanted it that way. The AMA has fought public health programs almost every inch of the way.

"The AMA's classic approach," as one physician puts it, " has been to keep diseases of the poor among the poor."

**But this confinement is beginning to crack under the triple pressure of governmental efforts, such as the war on poverty, citizens being slowly aroused to outrage and on the awakened demands of poverty's victims for better health services. USC Medical School authorities hope the Watts center can help fill the medical needs of 75,000 people. They are aiming at something more. They hope the center can become part of a post-graduate medical education program in which budding doctors are directly involved in patient care.**

The astonishing thing is that this kind of orientation—at least in such planned patterns—exists in few if any other medical schools in the country—again thanks, in large part, to the narrow self-serving orientation of organized medicine, with its eyes focused on the higher-income patient.

When Watts was being surveyed for the need of a health center one woman said she would settle for just a slab—a slab to put the sick or injured on before the ambulance arrived. That sometimes takes four hours.

"The undertaker is always faster," she said.

***Federalization Urged:***

# Revamped Employment Service Held Vital to Manpower Policy

**AN AFL-CIO** spokesman has urged a federalized public employment service as a key step in developing a sound national manpower policy.

Marvin Friedman, economist in the federation's Dept. of Research, said the present system should be revamped to make job information available nationally to workers who are seeking jobs.

**Friedman said that because of the increased mobility of industries and people, "jobs are shifting and moving and it is no longer accurate to try to describe our economic activity according to state boundary lines."**

"Yet this is the way the public employment service operates," he noted, and "wherever labor markets cut across state boundaries, we are hampered in trying to conduct an efficient labor placement service." Friedman was interviewed on the AFL-CIO produced public service program, Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network.

He listed larger manpower training programs and relocation assistance to unemployed workers as other essentials in developing a national manpower policy.

**"WE REGARD** a full employment economy as the No. 1 requirement of a national manpower policy," he said. "Anything that one tries to do in connection with manpower activities which does not include full employment is bound to lead to frustrations and failures."

**He rejected the contention that there is now a general labor shortage. "There are some shortages in a limited number of occupations and in some geographic areas," he said, "but we have nothing approaching a national shortage of labor."**

Unemployment, now standing at 4 percent of the work force, "could go considerably below 3 percent and we could still operate rather efficiently," he said.

Reporters questioning Friedman were Duane Emme of Labor Newspaper and Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for Business Week magazine.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**LOS ANGELES**—The catalyst for the most recent effort of Republican governors to assert their influence against a repetition of the 1964 debacle of the Goldwater nomination was Gov. John H. Chafee of Rhode Island.

**In an open letter to his fellow state executives of the GOP (there are 17 of them, although Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York skipped the annual Governors' Conference here), Chafee expressed outrage at the fact that not a single governor was a member of the 1964 Platform Committee and that "at least" 12 out of the 16 Republican incumbents of that year profoundly disagreed with the platform.**

The platform was, of course, a product of a Goldwater committee majority, dutifully established as the Goldwater delegate majority for the nomination was built up, and Rep. Melvin Laird (R-Wis.), the chairman, carefully executed his function of keeping out anything that the Arizona senator disagreed with.

Chafee's further point was the still slightly incredible proportions of the Goldwater disaster in Rhode Island: the governor himself was re-elected, but Pres. Johnson got 81 percent of the vote against 19 percent for the Arizona senator.

The Republican Governors Association accepted one Chafee proposal—that it establish regular meetings in December and April of each year to review election results and plan methods of increasing its influence in party councils. It postponed action on a Chafee demand for guaranteed Platform Committee membership. But this was merely to avoid premature argumentation on an issue for 1968 at a time when the GOP wants desperately to score gains in the state and congressional elections of this year.

* * *

**THESE GAINS,** most party spokesmen claim, may be sufficient to look like something of a bounceback.

**They speak in terms of winning perhaps six more governorships and holding most of those they have, which would mean a respectable 20 to 23 of the 50 states. Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), The GOP floor leader, says he thinks Republican increases in the House may run to 40 or 50.**

On the Senate races the claims are more modest—perhaps two or three, net, for the GOP, and it might not be that.

Oddly enough, however, the results might not be wholly gratifying to the progressive and modern-minded Republicans, for whom Chafee and Republican Governors Association Chairman Robert Smylie of Idaho have attempted to speak.

The GOP governors here generally showed a respectful civility to Ronald Reagan, a right-winger from the Goldwater camp whose public stance is being carefully refurbished—but whose advisers are cautiously preventing from outright repudiation of John Birch Society votes. Reagan and the governors had breakfast together.

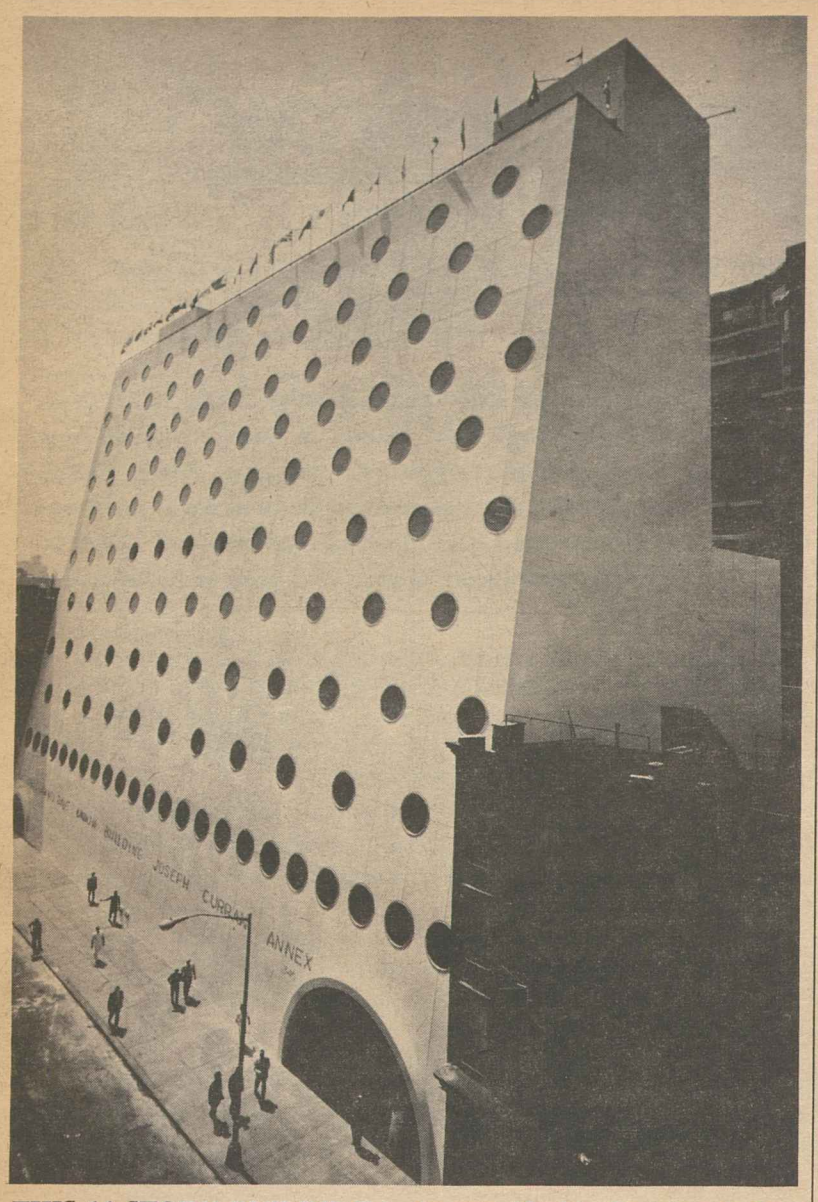
**Flickering around the edges of the conference, also, has been an experienced Goldwater campaign tactician, F. Clifton White, who might well be looking for another candidate for the future.**

White was an originator of the group that gathered in Chicago in 1962 with the deliberate intention of nominating Goldwater. He was the organizer of the Arizona senator's California primary victory over Rockefeller that guaranteed the nomination. He seemed to have a natural claim to the party chairmanship for the campaign—but Goldwater picked Dean Burch instead and White was demoted to operating the Citizens Committee fund-raising functions.

* * *

**THE ISSUE** of who owns the Republican Party—the old-line traditional middle-of-the-road groups, with financial backing from bankers and lawyers with much sophistication and a tradition of public service, or the newer pro-Goldwater millionaires and southern Republicans reaching for power as stubborn segregationists—remains wide open.

**A FEDERALIZED** public employment system would be a key step in developing a sound national manpower policy, AFL-CIO Economist Marvin Friedman (center) told Duane Emme (left) of Labor Newspaper and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine during the Mutual radio network interview, Labor News Conference, produced weekly as a public service of the AFL-CIO.




**THIS 11-STORY BUILDING** is the new Health, Training & Recreation Center of the National Maritime Union in New York, just dedicated at a ceremony attended by 3,500 union members and their guests. Two stories are devoted to health facilities; two stories to facilities for training the crews of automated ships; six floors for living quarters for trainees, and one floor to an auditorium and other recreational facilities.

# Elevator Constructors Elect New Top Officers

Los Angeles—The Elevator Constructors elected two new top officers and set new contract and organizing goals at the 21st convention here, the best-attended in the union's history.

Elected for five-year terms by unanimous vote when other candidates withdrew were Pres. Richard W. Williams, Sec.-Treas. Thomas E. Fitzgerald and Edward R. Smith, assistant to the president.

Williams had been secretary-treasurer since Edwin C. Magee resigned from that post about 18 months ago. He succeeds John Proctor, who retired as president because of illness but sent a message to the convention through Williams.

Fitzgerald, from San Francisco, had been serving as fifth vice president. Smith kept his former post. Two new vice presidents were elected to fill vacancies—George W. Koch, Jr., New York, and J. D. Peoples, Houston, Tex.

**Delegates from 106 local unions in the United States and Canada named a committee to meet with management spokesmen in negotiations for a nationwide contract later this year. In a series of resolutions they spelled out contract improvements that both management and union members could "live with."**

Williams and other officers reported that the union is growing but needs to strengthen its defenses against job losses caused by automation and pre-fabrication of building materials.

The convention received messages of greeting from Pres. Johnson, Vice Pres. Humphrey, and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, among others.

The delegates approved a plan to make the Elevator Constructor more readable and educational and authorized changes in the format of the monthly magazine.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler congratulated the union on its steady growth and urged "total participation" by members and officers in affairs of their own communities.

Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said the pre-fabrication of building materials represents one of the biggest problems facing construction unions. He stressed the need for continuous cooperation between the building trades and state and local central bodies, and pledged the cooperation of the department.

# Teachers' AFL-CIO Ties Reaffirmed by Cogen

Chicago—American Federation of Teachers Pres. Charles Cogen said he has an "open mind" on working with the National Education Association for a united teaching profession but is opposed to any severance of teachers' ties with organized labor.

Cogen's comments were made here at a news conference in answer to reports from the NEA convention in Miami Beach. The incoming NEA president—Miss Irvamae Applegate—had told newsmen that AFL-CIO affiliation would not be a bar to joint action, but the outgoing president—Richard Batchelder—"lashed out with NEA's standard anti-labor smear," Cogen observed.

**Organized labor has been "the only consistent and effective supporter of the public schools" and "teachers have benefited from AFL-CIO's support," he said.**

Furthermore, he continued "participation in labor affairs has helped teachers to become involved in many of the greatest socio-economic issues of our time—civil rights, housing, medical care for the elderly, reapportionment."

Cogen recalled that last year he proposed that the NEA and AFT engage in a dialogue to establish a national "code of observance" for the conduct of representation elections among teachers. Since then the union has defeated the NEA in most elections, he noted.

At its 1957 convention AFL-CIO labeled the NEA and its affiliates "company unions." The 1965 convention cited the benefits that collective bargaining has brought to teachers and schools and said the effectiveness of the AFT in major cities "has proved what the AFL-CIO has long contended, that unionism is good both for teachers and the schools."

Cogen added here: "The AFT knows that our affiliation with the AFL-CIO is a great asset. . . . No organization dominated by out-of-classroom administrators, standing aloof from organized society, can possibly achieve" teacher goals.

**At Governors' Conference:**

# *Abel Hits Tax-free Bond Use In Plant Piracy by States*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

state and local—should forever remain unchanged," Abel said.

"New cooperative solutions must be found for the unresolved problems of metropolitan areas" such as rapid transit, air and water pollution, the growth of crime and the need of regional approaches in economically depressed multi-state territories, he continued.

But there are still 12 states with no minimum wage laws, 15 without anti-discrimination laws, many with "retrogressed" unemployment compensation systems.

**There has been a sharp shift in the burden of state taxation, he pointed out, citing a "typical" state in which a short time ago "corporations supplied 35 percent and consumers 44 percent" of the revenues, but "corporate taxes were down to 27 percent and consumer taxes up to 57 percent" in 1965.**

"Plant piracy" or shutdowns have in three years caused the loss of jobs to 60,000 steelworkers alone and hundreds of thousands of workers in other unions, Abel declared.

"Industrial piracy should be abolished under jointly agreed-upon ground rules adopted by the states," he told the governors, "and I implore you to take such action . . . promptly." If the states do not act, "then once again the answer will have to come from Washington."

"The states can return to the golden age they once enjoyed as leaders," he said, particularly since their legislatures have now been reapportioned, but not if they do not "halt the exploitation of workers and encroachment on human dignity in the pursuit of industry."

Abel's speech, coming the first afternoon of business sessions of the 58th annual Governors' Conference, was set against the backdrop of heavy politicking familiar at such meetings.

**The war in Viet Nam was a constant theme of preliminary sessions and Gov. Grant Sawyer (D-Nev.) served notice that he would file a resolution comparable to that of the 1965 conference endorsing Pres. Johnson's leadership.**

Gov. George Romney (R-Mich.) and Gov. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) as they did last year, indicated they would not join in such a proposal. Gov. William W. Scranton (R-Pa.) and Gov. John A. Love (R-Colo.) said the President should have ordered bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong industrial complexes several months ago.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, in a low-key speech, told the governors that the Vietnamese war must be considered in the context of 20 years of "confrontation" by which threats involving Greece, Western Europe, Berlin, and Cuba have been met.

Like the assault on Greece in 1947, "it is a split-level attack from a sanctuary," he said, in an area "which could not have been more unfavorable from the viewpoint of the defense." We do not have the "option of moving the war to a preferable spot, say an island in the Indian Ocean," he commented ironically.

Citing a growth of stability in Asia generally as well as U.S. successes in Viet Nam, Humphrey said "we must stay and work and fight until we have achieved our objectives—the halt of aggression from the North, the independence of South Viet Nam and peace in Southeast Asia."

**The governors also received in executive session a briefing on the current situation from Walt W. Rostow of the White House staff and Ambassador Averell Harriman, dispatched for that purpose by the President.**

The Republican Governors Association, spurred by a letter issued by Gov. John H. Chafee (R-R.I.), decided to hold two meetings annually in addition to its meetings at the conference, hoping to exert greater influence in the choice of GOP presidential candidates and platforms.

Chafee's letter said he was shocked to discover that not a single Republican governor was on the platform committee at the 1964 convention that nominated then Sen. Barry Goldwater and that "at least 12 of the 16" GOP state executives were out of sympathy with the platform adopted.

The Governors' Conference proper tied its business sessions generally to familiar subjects such as federal, state and local relations and the devising of methods of increasing state revenues, with an added forum on the "responsibilities of news media."

Romney headed a special committee on revenue sources, stressing heavily what many governors consider an extremely attractive idea—a transfer back to the states of a small percentage of federal revenues collected in those states (the so-called Heller plan).

**Abel pointed out that the country's wealth "is highly concentrated in certain areas" and that federal "tax leverage" is used "to dispense some of it to the hard-pressed states and localities."**

"It astonishes me," he commented, "to hear some leaders in poorer states berate the federal government when their citizens so largely benefit from federal grants-in-aid."

# Wage, Security Gains Won by Marble Strikers

Proctor, Vt.—Wage increases of 27 cents an hour over three years plus maintenance of membership and substantial fringe benefits were accepted by members of five locals of the Stone Workers to end a 56-day strike at 10 plants of the Vermont Marble Co.

The company boosted its wage proposal after the union had put the previous offer of 20 cents before a membership meeting only to have it rejected by a 9-1 vote.

The settlement was called a "tremendous victory for labor in Vermont" by Ralph E. Williams, international representative of the union and president of the Vermont AFL-CIO, who added he was "very pleased, very happy" with it.

**The 700 union members will receive wage increases of 10 cents an hour during the first year, 8 cents the second year and 9 cents the third, with about 100 employes receiving additional adjustments ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour.**

The maintenance of membership clause, the first union security provision in the union's history of relations with the firm, includes a 10-day escape period at the end of the second year.

Other gains, effective the second year of the contract, give employes with 15 years seniority three weeks paid vacations and provide for time and a half for all Saturday work in weeks during which there has been a holiday. Insurance protection also was improved, and premiums were increased to 7 cents an hour on the second shift, a gain of 2 cents an hour, to 10 cents on the third shift, an increase of 3 cents.

The company agreed that time lost because of the strike would not be excluded in determining seniority, guaranteed vacations this year, and pledged that foremen will not do work ordinarily performed by members of the bargaining unit.

In addition it agreed to give the union the names and home addresses of all employes, and to send them a letter saying it does not discourage membership in the union.

The Stone Workers have represented the union at Vermont Marble since 1945 and had increased membership to 90 percent of the work force when negotiations opened. The company had broken the union in an earlier strike 30 years ago.

# Strike Vote Spurs Pact at John Hancock

A contract settlement spurred by a strike vote was reached by the Insurance Workers and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. for 6,000 agents all over the nation.

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen, who was a John Hancock agent himself in 1948, said agreement was reached a few hours before a July 5 strike deadline after a month of negotiations.

**If John Hancock agents approve, the new pact will give them $12 more a week over a three-year period, increased expense allowances and other improvements.**

When the old contract expired June 30 management had a $4 increase offer on the table. The union then polled its members, who authorized strike action, 4,173 to 188, while negotiations continued.

The IWIU executive board also voted strike approval and management upped its offer.

Gillen headed an 18-member negotiating committee.

# Congress Tackles Legislative Backlog

## *Major Bills Crowd 2nd Session Agenda*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**returns July 11 from a week's recess is a crowded one.**

Here is the scorecard to date on major legislation of special interest to union families:

### MINIMUM WAGE

The outlook is promising for a major expansion of coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, coupled with a gradual increase in the minimum wage to $1.60 an hour. The bill passed by the House on May 26 adds 8 million workers to the 30 million already covered by the law. Most newly-covered workers, including retail, hospital, hotel, restaurant, laundry and construction employes, would be brought in at a $1 minimum next Feb. 1, rising by 15-cent annual steps to $1.60. Farm workers, covered for the first time, would have their wage floor cut off at the $1.30 level. Workers already covered would go from the present $1.25 minimum to $1.40 in February.

The House, by a close vote, adopted a "stretchout" amendment suggested by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) which would delay the $1.60 step until Feb. 1, 1969—a year later than the date set in the bill sent to the floor by Powell's own Labor Committee. However a Senate Labor subcommittee, under Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), has patched up that defect, moving the $1.60 date back to Feb. 1, 1968. The subcommittee is expected to complete action on the bill this month.

### JOBLESS BENEFITS

A harder battle faces the unemployment compensation standards bill, another major AFL-CIO goal for this session of Congress.

**Its weakness is evident in the 374-10 vote it received in the House on June 22. Even hard-core conservatives were willing to vote for a watered-down measure containing a modest expansion of coverage and a provision for 13 weeks of extended federal benefits when unemployment reaches recession levels.**

Stripped from the bill by a close vote in the House Ways & Means Committee were the key federal standards sought by the AFL-CIO and the Administration. These included a benefit minimum of 50 percent of lost wages up to a ceiling of two-thirds of the average state wage, an additional 26 weeks of federal benefits for persons with a steady work record, and limits on disqualification penalties a state could impose. The AFL-CIO has urged the Senate to improve the House-passed bill by adding "realistic, meaningful federal standards."

A bill intended to modernize the Federal-State Employment Service passed the Senate but generated little enthusiasm from supporters of a strong, nationally-oriented manpower agency. The modest bill was weakened by an amendment knocking out a ban on referral of farm workers to employers involved in a labor dispute.

### SECTION 14(b)

**The record of Congress on the two big labor bills has been sharply disappointing. The Senate was prevented from voting on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, and the House thus far has been denied the right to vote on situs picketing.**

The long fight for repeal of 14(b)—which allows states to pass laws prohibiting the union shop—appeared to have been won last year when the repeal bill passed the House. A majority of the Senate was prepared to vote for repeal. But a minority organized by Dirksen successfully used the Senate rules of unlimited debate to prevent a vote. The majority for the bill wasn't big enough to muster the two-thirds needed to break a filibuster and the repeal effort was lost.

### ON-SITE PICKETING

In the case of the on-site picketing bill, it is House Labor Committee Chairman Powell who has blocked action. The bill would allow construction workers to picket a multi-employer site in a dispute with a single contractor. The bill has considerable bipartisan support, Administration endorsement, approval by Powell's own committee, and clearance from the Rules Committee. A day before it was scheduled for House action, Powell abruptly notified Speaker John W. McCormack that he had changed his mind and would not call the bill up for consideration.

### RAILROAD LABOR

On the plus side, Congress unanimously approved labor-sought legislation to speed grievance procedures on railroads and end a double standard of court review. It amended the Railway Labor Act to make adjustment board decisions final and binding on grievances involving wages, hours and work rules. Previously employers—but not workers—could appeal adverse decisions involving money. The legislation also requires special adjustment boards to be named at the request of either party when there is a backlog of grievances. Some workers previously had to wait more than 10 years for a decision.

**In an area of interest to labor because of the union-busting efforts of the Florida East Coast Railway, Congress plugged a loophole in the Bank Holding Co. Act. The Alfred I. du Pont Trust, which controls the struck railroad, a vast industrial empire in Florida and a chain of banks, will have to get rid of either its banking or non-banking properties.**

### MINE SAFETY

Both the House and Senate have passed an extension of federal mine inspection to all types of mining. Previously only coal mines had to meet federal safety rules.

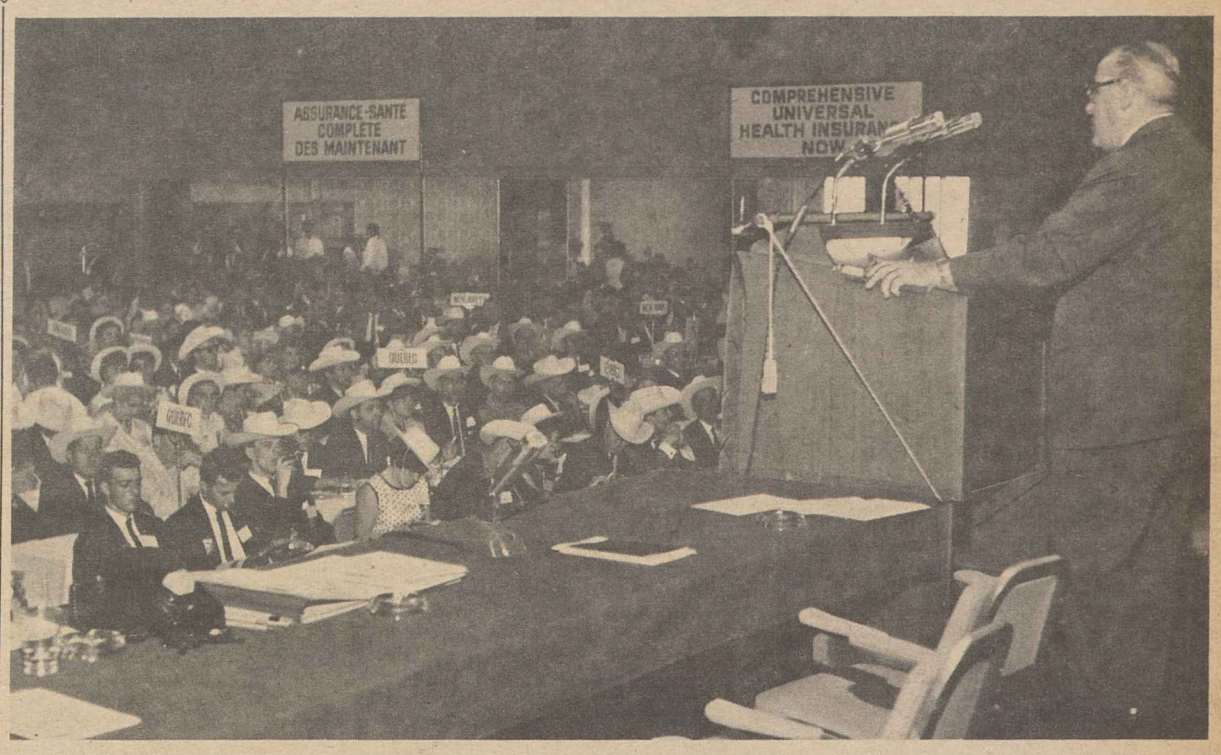
### CIVIL RIGHTS

As in past years, the hard battle for legislation to assure equal rights for Negroes will be fought in the Senate, where a two-thirds majority is needed to end a filibuster.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed to a major compromise in the key fair housing section of the Administration's new civil rights bill—in effect excluding sales of individual homes and limiting coverage to larger apartment houses and new home developments. This was strengthened, however, by provision for administrative enforcement.

**Other sections provide safeguards against discrimination in jury selection, give the Justice Dept. greater power to sue for desegregation of schools and public facilities, and strengthen laws prohibiting threats of violence against persons seeking to exercise their rights. The AFL-CIO's position: "Equality of opportunity is possible in America, and we intend to help achieve it."**

The House has already passed—by a 299-94 vote on Apr. 27—a labor-supported bill to strengthen equal employment opportunities. It would give the existing Equal Employment Opportunities Commission power comparable to that of the National Labor Relations Board to issue orders to remedy illegal discrimination, subject to enforcement and review in federal appellate courts. The commission's role now is limited to fact-finding and the authority to seek court action if conciliation fails. The bill would also extend fair employment obligations to small employers.




**ORGANIZING AND BARGAINING** progress was reported to delegates to the Textile Workers Union of America convention in Montreal by Pres. William Pollock. Wage parity between U.S. and Canadian textile plants was made a major TWUA bargaining goal.

### D. C. HOME RULE

The long—and thus far unsuccessful—effort to achieve self-government for the District of Columbia has civil rights overtones. The reason: the nation's capital has a Negro majority. The Senate last year passed a meaningful home rule bill. A companion measure was brought to the House floor through a discharge petition, but on the showdown the House adopted a token charter study plan. The House District Committee has refused even to name conferees to try to reconcile the two measures.

### CONSUMER AID

The Senate passed several major consumer bills and if the House does likewise this session of Congress will have written an important chapter in legislative history.

A labor-supported truth-in-packaging bill was passed by the Senate, 71-9, on June 9. By closer but still decisive votes, the Senate rejected a series of amendments which would have weakened the bill or transformed it into a price-fixing measure which would have boomeranged against consumers. It is now awaiting hearings in the House Commerce Committee.

**An auto safety bill directing the government to set safety standards for all motor vehicles passed the Senate unanimously June 24. The Senate also approved a highway safety bill and a bill to establish federal safety and grading standards for tires.**

The truth-in-lending measure, long sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), remains bogged down in an unfriendly committee.

### DIRKSEN AMENDMENT

A big plus on the record of Congress was the defeat of the constitutional amendment sought by Sen. Dirksen to evade the Supreme Court's one man, one vote rulings.

For the third year, Dirksen tried to permit one house of a state legislature to be based on factors other than population. Many observers believe that labor's determined opposition to his amendment impelled Dirksen to retaliate with his filibuster against 14(b) repeal.

Dirksen's supporters had mounted a lavishly-financed campaign to drum up backing for the amendment. But when the roll was called on Apr. 20, the Dirksen amendment fell seven votes short of the two-thirds margin needed for a constitutional amendment. With nearly all states now on a one man, one vote basis, the issue appeared dead.

### G.I. BILL

Just a few years ago, the AFL-CIO was almost alone among major organizations in its support of the "Cold War GI Bill of Rights" proposed by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) to give present-day veterans educational and housing benefits comparable to those accorded veterans of World War II and Korea.

**With the step-up in the Viet Nam war, opposition dwindled and Congress early this year enacted a permanent GI bill, with eligibility retroactive to 1955. All who serve in the armed forces, in peacetime as in war, will be entitled to living allowances of $100 a month for full-time students, with up to $50 additional for dependents.**

### COLLEGE AID

Other education bills are having slower going, although favorable action is anticipated. The House in May approved a stepped-up three-year extension of federal aid to colleges, with the spending authority going up each year. The $3 billion authorization bill was passed without opposition, with not an echo of the fierce controversy which had surrounded the issue until the breakthrough legislation was passed in 1963. The bill is awaiting Senate action.

### SCHOOL AID

Still in committee is the elementary and secondary school aid bill, which the AFL-CIO has urged Congress to expand beyond the Administration's budget request.

Ahead also is a showdown on whether the new Teacher Corps, authorized by Congress last year, is ever to get into action. After a hard fight, Congress early in the year approved a $9.5 million supplemental appropriation to begin the program. But the House deleted funds for it from the regular fiscal 1967 appropriations bill for the Labor and Health, Education & Welfare Depts. It is now up to the Senate to decide whether to restore the money, needed to send teams of specially-trained teachers to areas of greatest need. A stop-gap bill passed by Congress to continue appropriations for government agencies until action is completed on their budgets barred any further steps to begin the Teacher Corps.

Congress approved a labor-endorsed step-up in federal aid to libraries, going somewhat beyond the Administration's proposals.

### HEALTH

**The House unanimously passed a new program of grants and subsidized loans to train more people as professional assistants to doctors and dentists—including technicians and therapists. The bill also forgives repayment of federal loans for doctors, dentists and optometrists who after graduation practice in rural areas of low-income families.**

### HOUSING

A tough, important fight is expected when the omnibus housing bill approved by the House Banking Committee reaches the floor. It includes Pres. Johnson's demonstration cities program keyed to rehabilitation of entire neighborhoods of decaying cities through coordinated programs of public transportation, better schools recreational facilities and low-cost housing. Other portions of the bill promote city-suburb planning and "new town" development, and give mortgage guarantees for group health facilities.

The rent supplement program authorized last year narrowly won its first financing test on a supplemental appropriation bill. But final action has not yet been taken on the fiscal 1967 budget.

### FOREIGN AID

The first big battle over foreign aid is due in the next few days when the House takes up the foreign aid authorization bill. Its Foreign Affairs Committee approved a bill close to the Administration's $3.4 billion request and accompanied it with a report urging greater emphasis on channeling aid to developing nations through the free trade union movement.

**The House vote will just be the first skirmish, however. A sharply divided Senate will have to act, and then the process will begin all over with the appropriations bill.**

With little controversy, Congress approved U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank, which will help developing nations finance self-help programs.

### FEDERAL EMPLOYES

A modest pay raise and fringe benefit package for federal employes passed the House 392-1 in April and is certain of Senate approval, probably in the next few days. The cost of the package was held down by the Administration's insistence that the government set an example on wage "guidelines," but the bill adds additional retirement benefits without an increase in the employe contribution. Congress has already approved a labor-supported bill raising the ceiling on compensation to injured federal employes.

*Expanded U.S. Role:*

# Welfare Task Force Urges Wide Reforms

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Industrial Union Dept., represented labor.

The council took testimony from some 350 people from 47 states representing the views of welfare, health, civic, religious, education, labor and business organizations.

The importance of the key financing reform, declared the council, is that "it would clearly implement the concept of minimum national standards by placing on the federal government the full responsibility for the additional costs of the policies and levels of benefit it prescribes."

**In essence, the federal government would make payments to those states which adopt minimum national standards and which invest a fixed state share related to the state's fiscal capacity and effort. States wishing to move above the national minimum would be encouraged to do so.**

The guaranteed income floor was not made specific by the council. It would vary, however, depending on such factors as family size, regional differences and the cost of living.

**'Poverty Line' Used**

Fauri told a press conference that council members talked in terms of the commonly-accepted "poverty line" of $3,100 a year for a family of four and $1,600 for an individual.

He estimated such an income floor would boost the current federal-state-local welfare outlay from $6 billion annually to $15 billion, assuming other social insurance programs stood unchanged. But, Fauri stressed, this was unlikely. He said improved jobless pay, higher social security benefits, a higher federal minimum wage and broader anti-poverty programs would tend to reduce the welfare bill.

**Putting the welfare problem in perspective, the council said in its report that public welfare has a unique role "as the ultimate source of protection against poverty and social deprivation."**

Much of the cost of welfare, it stressed, can and should be reduced by full employment, by adequate social insurance and by adequate educational, health and legal programs.

The council said its wide range of reforms rests on these findings:

- The payments for a dependent child run from a low of $8.16 a month in Mississippi to a high of $51.42 in Minnesota.
- The monthly payments for an aged person run from a low of $40.-93 in Mississippi to a high of $123.-73 in Wisconsin.
- Although there are 4 million children under 6 years of age whose mothers work, there are approved day-care centers or family day-care homes for only 310,400 children in the entire nation.
- Despite a "prolonged period of prosperity, there are still more than 34 million Americans living in bleak and separate prisons of poverty." Of this total, 7.5 million are receiving "a precariously low level of assistance."
- Public assistance payments are so low, and vary so widely from state to state, that government, by its own standards and definitions, "is a major source of the poverty upon which it has declared unconditional war."

The council also made these proposals:

- Establishment of a full range of social services in public welfare agencies which are to be available as a matter of right at all times and in convenient locations to all who need them, regardless of their financial status.
- **A method or mechanism to assure free legal representation for all who feel they have a cause for complaint against decisions of a public welfare agency, including provisions for an independent appeal system.**
- Prompt extension of coverage and liberalization of benefits under social insurance programs.
- Prompt action to enable the Welfare Administration to expand its support of all phases of recruitment, education and training for welfare personnel.
- A greatly expanded social welfare research effort commensurate in size and scope with the national investment in welfare.

**VICTORY HANDSHAKE** of Homestake gold mine workers around Lead, S. D., signals end of an era for nation's biggest "open shop" mines. Miners chose the Steelworkers, 841-512, in a National Labor Relations Board election, after 60 years of non-union wages and conditions.

# Donor Appeal Cites Summer Blood Needs

Union members were urged by AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis to donate blood to the Red Cross before leaving for their summer vacations.

High demands in July and August put a heavy strain on the voluntary blood donor systems the AFL-CIO has endorsed, he pointed out.

**"Blood needs are higher in summer," he explained. "Highway travel is up, and the National Safety Council noted that last August was the peak month for deaths on the roads. Injuries are proportionally higher in summer.**

"The answer is for everyone who can donate, any healthy person between the ages of 18 and 60, to make an appointment at his Red Cross blood center or community blood bank before going on his vacation."

Perlis added that the nation's commitment in Viet Nam requires the Red Cross to stock adequate supplies of blood plasma to meet all needs.

# *Gold Miners Go Union, End Open Shop Rule*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ized USWA Homestake local is contract proposal drafting and collective bargaining by committees now being chosen.

Nearly half the gold in the United States comes from Lead (it rhymes with speed), a town stamped with company paternalism that pervades the lives of the miners.

**In a report detailing some of the handicaps union organizers faced, the Associated Press noted that "Homestake owns and staffs a hospital in Lead. Miners and their families pay neither hospital nor doctor bills. Chances are the land a miner's house stands on is owned by Homestake, and he pays no rent."**

When housing became scarce, the company built apartments renting for as little as $43 a month.

**Historic Details Given**

Homestake owns the waterworks, and residents "pay just $22 a year for their water."

Steel Labor, the union's publication, added some historical details:

Homestake's "hold over the gold ore of the Black Hills, once deeded to the Sioux Indian nation, dates back to the days of Gen. George Custer's last stand at the Little Big Horn River in nearby Wyoming."

The rebirth of unionism, it said, is "certain to cause unrest in the political hiearchy of South Dakota which . . . carries a Homestake brand, as does so much of everything in the state."

**But Homestake employes "did not cast ballots for the USWA to avenge a past. They had their eyes focused on the future and what they knew the union could do to change their desperate situation."**

The employes "saw a janitor working under a union contract at Kennecott Copper in Utah making more wages than a skilled craftsman at Homestake."

"They looked for a way to halt the unilateral system of company-imposed discipline," Steel Labor said. "They thought about decent pensions, about changing the archaic South Dakota workmen's compensation law that hardly ever pays benefits to the silicosis victims from Homestake.

"Bread and butter did, indeed, make history."

99-6-L

# Job Security, Wage Gain Top Oil Contract Goals

Denver, Colo.—The oil bargaining policy committee of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers voted here to seek guarantees of continued employment, wage increases of 36 cents an hour and elimination of inequities between contracts in 1966 negotiations with the oil industry.

Pres. A. F. Grospiron said the proposals reflect the union's concern with sharp workforce reductions due to industry changes. Layoffs can be stopped, at no cost to the companies, if sincere negotiations are conducted on ways of "shaping the available work to the present workforce," he said.

**Directly affected are about 90,-000 oil workers under OCAW contracts expiring this year. The proposals made here must be ratified by membership vote in at least three-fourths of the affected groups.**

The 17-member policy committee met for 2.5 days and unanimously voted to establish the following bargaining program:

- Provision in each contract that all present regular and permanent employes be guaranteed continued employment at present or higher rates until retirement on adequate pension.
- Wage hikes of 18 cents an hour next Jan. 1 and 18 cents a year later, with contracts terminating no later than Dec. 31, 1968.
- Inclusion in wage increases of 6 cents an hour for medical and hospitalization insurance during the first contract year.
- Elimination of inequities in wages, retirement age and vacations created in 1964 negotiations.

To accomplish this, the committee suggested that firms not already doing so provide optional retirement between 62 and 65, with no actuarial reduction in benefits, and also give paid vacations of two to five weeks. Firms which did not provide general wage hikes in 1964 should grant an additional 2 percent wage increase, the committee proposed.

The OCAW said inequities developed two years ago when one major firm granted optional retirement at age 62 and other oil companies granted a 2 percent wage boost and longer vacations.

# GM Unit Pays Back Overtime Of $245,000

Greensboro, N.C.—General Motors Acceptance Corp. has paid $245,000 for back overtime due 211 present and former employes in 15 company offices under the federal wage-hour law.

The payment, made through the secretary of labor, was reported in a stipulation filed by GMAC and the Labor Dept. in U.S. District Court. On the basis of the stipulation, Judge Edwin M. Stanley dismissed a Labor Dept. suit charging GMAC with violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

**The firm agreed in the statement that it will no longer work any employe more than the standard 40-hour workweek without paying overtime at the premium rate of time-and-one-half called for by law.**

Payments to individuals ranged from $22.04 to $4,246, according to the Labor Dept.

## Maritime Union Opens Greenville, Miss., Office

New York—Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union has announced the opening of a new NMU office in Greenville, Miss., which he called "the recognized capital of the non-union towing operations." In charge will be Roy Wilson, NMU patrolman.

## *Farm Labor Imports Drop to Record Low*

**A record low of 154 foreign seasonal agricultural workers were employed throughout the United States at the end of June, compared with 2,200 last year and more than 65,000 in 1964, the Labor Dept. reported.**

**The employed are Japanese nationals working in California in dates and strawberries under a U.S.-Japan agreement. Mass importation of foreign farm workers was ended when Public Law 78, which authorized it, expired on Dec. 31, 1964.**

# NLRB Ruling Upheld Against Nevada Casino

San Francisco — The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has upheld a National Labor Relations Board order against Harrah's Club on Lake Tahoe in Stateline, Nev.

The court granted enforcement of an NLRB order requiring the gambling casino to stop interfering with the right of its employes to join unions, and to reinstate a worker illegally fired for acting as an unpaid business agent of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

**Harrah's argued, with the support of the Nevada Resort Association, that the board should not assert jurisdiction over gambling because it previously had refused to regulate race track operations.**

As the court reasoned, the NLRB took jurisdiction because Nevada gambling is "not essentially local" in character, and is a major industry in the state, involving more than 20 million tourists a year and requiring much interstate transportation.

The board did not abuse its discretion and did not unjustly discriminate against gambling, the appeals judges concluded in a case based on charges by IATSE Local 363.

# June Jobless Rate Holds at 4 Percent


# AFL-CIO News

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# Congress Votes Pay Raise For Government Workers

**Negro Youths Bypassed:**

## *Teenage Job Gains Mark June Report*

**By Robert B. Cooney**

The nation's unemployment rate remained unimproved at 4 percent in June even though a record 2 million teenagers found jobs, the Labor Dept. has reported.

With many other teenagers failing to find work, the ranks of the unemployed rose seasonally by 900,000 to a total of 3.9 million.

The flooding of 2.8 million teenagers into the labor force dominated the job picture for June.

The dramatic job rise for young people—some 550,000 more than seasonal—was attributed by the Labor Dept. to two factors: a late survey week which found most teenagers out of school "and the effectiveness of the campaign to provide summer jobs for youth."

**Negro youth, however, failed to share fully in the gains. In fact, the unemployment situation worsened for 18- and 19-year-old Negroes.**

Of the May-to-June teenage job rise of 2 million, about 1.7 million jobs were found by white youth and 270,000 by Negro teenagers.

This gain was nearly double the May-to-June rise last year. The teenage job gain then totaled under 1.2 million, with 952,000 white youths and 225,000 Negroes getting jobs.

The teenage job gains over the year were even more dramatic, with their total increase quintupled.

The Labor Dept. said teenage employment totaled 8.3 million in June 1966, about 1.4 million higher than in June a year ago. Of this

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## NLRB Hits Bargaining Stall by GE

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

New York—General Electric Co. violated the Taft Act when it refused to meet with an eight-union committee representing 120,000 AFL-CIO members, the National Labor Relations Board's regional office here has charged.

NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman authorized Regional Dir. Ivan C. McLeod to issue a complaint that GE refused to bargain in good faith with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and other unions in the AFL-CIO Committee on Collective Bargaining.

**McLeod also was authorized to dismiss a GE complaint that the union coalition was unlawful. As he did so, management issued**

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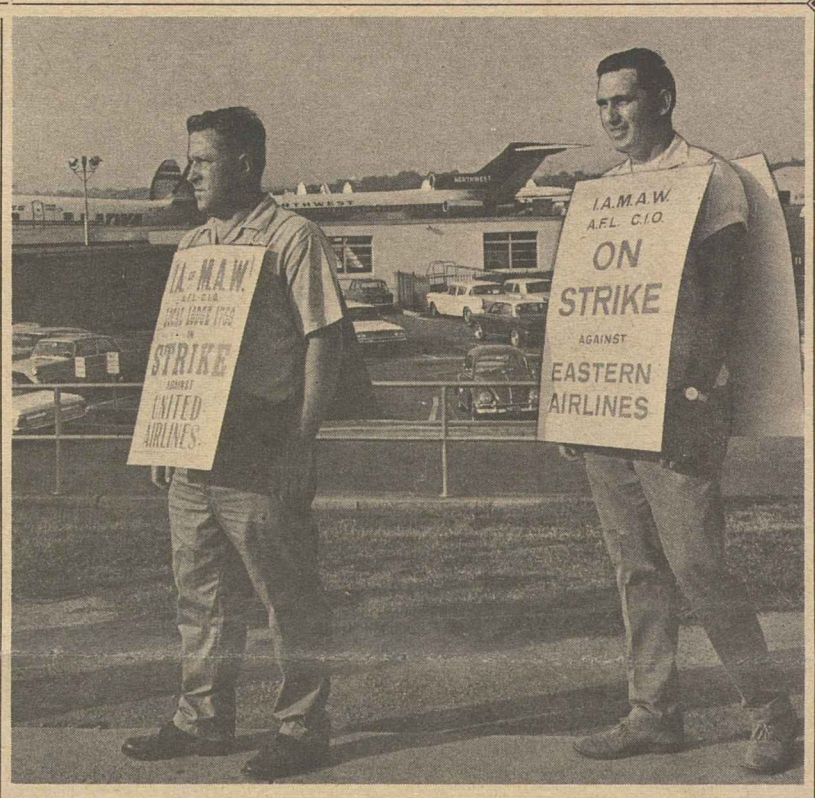


**STRIKING MACHINISTS** maintain their vigil at Washington's National Airport, representing 35,000 mechanics and ground crewmen of five big airlines. Their goal: a fair share of soaring airline profits after lean years when airline poverty pleas kept wages down.

***35,000 Machinists Out:***

## Airline Strike Talks Pushed by Mediators

Negotiations seeking to end a week-long strike by 35,000 Machinists against five major airlines were continuing as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds brought the two sides together after talks had broken off earlier over union charges that a Northwest Airlines directive on housing in Japan for airline personnel had violated an earlier agreement. The directive was withdrawn and negotiations were resumed.

Reynolds said during a break in the negotiations that both sides were trying to find a formula to end the dispute. Union and airline spokesmen indicated that major differences still existed.

**The major strike issue, as defined by IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller, was refusal by the five-company management negotiators to give employes a fair share of booming profits.**

A three-member emergency board named by Pres. Johnson under the Railway Labor Act recommended, before the walkout started, a 42-month contract with wage increases of 42 cents an hour for top-rated mechanics and 34 cents for others; some vacation and holiday improvements, and a reduction in the number of wage steps.

An IAM wage policy committee rejected the proposals as far short of the need, noting that airline workers have fallen far behind other workers in a period of spiraling profits.

Government negotiators announced the union had agreed to keep military supply lines open during the strike, and the Defense Dept. said it was having no trouble

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## 1.8 Million In Line for July 1 Hike

**By David L. Perlman**

Congress voted final approval to a labor-endorsed pay and fringe benefit package for 1.8 million salaried federal employes.

The Senate passed the bill unanimously after defeating amendments to postpone the pay raise six months and pass on part of the cost of pension improvements to employes. The House, which had approved the pay-fringe package by a 392-1 vote last April, quickly accepted minor Senate changes and speeded the bill to the White House. It is retroactive to the first pay period in July.

**Military Pay Hiked**

Congress also cleared a separate bill carrying a 3.2 percent pay raise for the armed services. Although the Administration had not sought the military pay boost, Pres. Johnson bowed to strong congressional sentiment for an increase and signed the bill.

**The civilian pay raise was 2.9 percent, but fringes boosted the value of the package above the 3.2 percent "guidepost" figure the Administration had initially proposed. Federal employe unions won a number of improvements in the original bill, including an earlier effective date, bigger raises for lowest-paid workers and additional fringes.**

They also had promises—made by leading members of both parties in the House and Senate debates—of bigger "catch-up" pay raises in future years.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions had pressed for bigger increases to fulfill a congressional

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Virginia Primary Seen Victory For New South

**By Saul Miller**

The emergence of a New South, geared to sharp moderation of die-hard southern conservatism, took a giant step forward with the apparent defeat of two of the Old South's major leaders and a very slim victory for a third.

The Virginia Democratic primary elections virtually spelled the end of the organization of former Sen. Harry F. Byrd which had dominated Democratic Party politics in the state for nearly 40 years.

**Major victim of the assault on the old-line Dixiecrats was Rep. Howard W. Smith, an 18-term member of the House who as chairman of the House Rules Committee has until fairly recently held life-or-death decisions over legislation.**

An extreme conservative on economic, social and race matters, Smith, 83, lost unofficially by 364 votes to George C. Rawlings, Jr., a 44-year-old member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Fredericksburg.

Rawlings' stunning upset of the entrenched Smith, who had not lost an election in 60 years, was paralleled by the unofficial defeat of Sen. A. Willis Robertson, 79, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, by State Sen. William B. Spong, Jr., of Portsmouth by some-

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## *Senate Urged to Vote Stronger Jobless Aid*

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz appealed to the Senate to strengthen the unemployment compensation bill passed by the House.

He urged the Senate Finance Committee to write into the bill federal minimum standards for state jobless benefits which have been sought by the Administration and the AFL-CIO.

As passed by the House, the legislation merely extends coverage of the unemployment compensation program to additional groups of workers and provides an additional 13 weeks of federal benefits when joblessness reaches recession levels.

**Benefit ceilings set by the 50 state laws, Wirtz said, are too low to meet the goal of providing most jobless workers with payments equal to half of their lost wages.**

To accomplish this, he said, the ceiling on benefits should be gradually moved up to an amount equal

*(Continued on Page 6)*

# NLRB Affirms Policy Against 'Weep' Film

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled once again that an employer illegally coerced his workers when he forced them to sit in captive audience and view the slanted movie, "And Women Must Weep."

Substantiating charges filed by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against the Southwire Co., which makes wire cable at Carrollton, Ga., the board quoted a record of 10 illegal firings in previous cases as showing that Southwire has not changed its antiunion policies "nor the unlawful methods it utilizes" in furthering those policies.

**New employes are "subjected" to the company's orientation program, which includes the "Weep" movie, said the board. It adds that management over a lengthy period "has repeatedly threatened employes with discharge for engaging in union activities" and in the latest case denied a worker a merit wage increase because he was active on behalf of the union.**

Reversing a trial examiner, the board ordered the reinstatement with lost pay of three IUE supporters who were fired—two for refusing to take "lie detector" tests and one who "passed" a test but was fired anyway, allegedly for other reasons.

Reiterating the policy laid down in previous cases, the board called unlawful the showing of the "Weep" movie, a fictional account of a strike portraying unionists as thugs, goons and terrorists. Member Sam Zagoria, the NLRB report said, found it unnecessary to consider the film in finding unfair practices.

**$1,000 CHECK** from the Hotel & Restaurant Employes was presented to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its 57th annual convention. Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, accepts the check from William E. Pollard, staff representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and a member of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

# N.Y. Newspaper Dispute Narrowed to Pressmen

New York—Mediation efforts to wrap up the 10-union newspaper merger dispute focused on the Pressmen, the only union still without an agreement with the World Journal Tribune, Inc.

Meanwhile, members of the Newspaper Guild ratified a first contract with the new corporation after a strike that lasted 72 days, and the ITU Mailers also achieved a settlement.

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen, at the request of Mayor John V. Lindsay, was scheduled to join the negotiations seeking a final solution to the dispute.

The strike by the Guild, whose contracts had been open since March 31, 1965, stymied the new firm's plans to combine three dailies into two and two Sunday papers into one, giving a new lineup of a morning Herald Tribune, an afternoon World Journal and a Sunday World Journal Tribune. The city's other papers—the Daily News, the Times and the Post—have continued to publish during the dispute.

**Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the New York Guild local outlined the terms of the new contract to the three units involved at a meeting at Manhattan Center. He called the pact "as good a contract as we have with any other New York daily newspaper and the best we could get under the circumstances."**

It was estimated that about 1,100 of the 1,780 members affected by the merger were present, with only about 50 hands raised in opposition to the settlement.

The Guild removed its picket lines following ratification of the agreement, and some members reported to work the next day in the accounting department to expedite payment of severance pay and retroactive paychecks to all members.

Murphy emphasized, however, that a general return to work would not occur until the last union had reached agreement with the publishers.

### Jobs at Stake

A major issue between the company and all of the unions has been the number of workers to be retained. The Guild agreement provides jobs for 998 members, 104 more than originally were scheduled by the publishers. A rehiring list, good for two years, has been established for 242 members to be laid off. The remainder elected to resign with severance pay of two weeks for each year of service.

Details of the Mailers' pact were not immediately available, but a spokesman reported that all 189 full time mail room employes would remain with the papers.

# Anti-Trust Suit Accuses Pathologists of Gouging

A doctors' association has been charged by the Justice Dept. with gouging patients and forcing up the cost of health insurance through "excessive" fees for laboratory tests.

The federal antitrust suit was filed against the College of American Pathologists, whose 4,500 specialist members dominate the $3 billion-a-year medical laboratory business.

**They own some 20,000 commercial medical laboratories, including 6,000 located on hospital premises but run as profit-making enterprises. Some pathologists control large chains of laboratories, according to the Justice Dept.**

The government charged that the association and its members conspired to:

- Fix prices "at artificially high levels."
- Purchase supplies and services from hospitals at "artificially low levels."
- Boycott "all commercial laboratories not owned and operated solely for the profit of pathologists."
- Refuse salaried positions with any hospital charging fees for laboratory services unless the "entire profit" from the laboratory operation goes to a pathologist.

The Justice Dept. said the timing of its suit wasn't connected with the inauguration of the medicare program, under which the government will help pay the medical bills of the elderly. However the pathologists' association charged the suit was the start of a "campaign of harrassment" against the medical profession.

The antitrust suit said the doctors' group had been conspiring since 1947 to eliminate competition from laboratories owned by persons other than pathologists, such as chemists or biologists.

# Strike Closes Nabisco Plants In 10 Cities

Buena Park, Calif.—A strike of 130 bakers for a first contract at a new National Biscuit Co. plant here has shut down production at nine other big biscuit plants employing 9,000 members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The workers here walked out June 25 when the Nabisco firm offered them wages 25 cents an hour below the lowest rate in any other Nabisco shop, ABC Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini said.

**The strikers sent pickets to other plants whose workers indicated support by refusing to cross their lines. The union has contract language stating that members may not be required to cross union picket lines, according to DeConcini.**

When anti-picketing injunctions were refused by courts in Chicago and Portland, Ore., management filed suit in four other cities, the ABC official reported.

The other closed plants, which make most of Nabisco's cookies and crackers, are in Atlanta, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, Fair Lawn, N. J., Houston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Portland.

## Two British Unions Complete Merger

London—Affiliates of the British Trades Union Council dropped to 169, lowest in 77 years, when the Society of Moulders & Foundry Workers, with 240 members, merged with the 71,000-member Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers.

**Union Committee Upheld:**

# *NLRB Complaint Hits Stall by GE*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**a press release accusing Ordman of "escalating the probability of a national strike in the electrical industry for the first time in history."**

Issuance of the complaint merely puts the dispute on the NLRB's hearing schedule. A trial examiner has been assigned, will hold a hearing Aug. 16 and issue recommendations. Then the findings go to the board itself for a decision.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said he "welcomed" Ordman's action but called it "merely the important first step in getting management to the bargaining table."

**The issuance of a complaint, he observed, "does not automatically bring GE" to the table nor does it "in itself assure the kind of settlement that IUE members desire." He added:**

"No crisis need occur. All GE has to do is to comply with the law . . . and meet with the committee chosen by IUE to represent its members."

IUE and the unions associated with it "want to do everything possible to attain a fair settlement," Jennings said. If GE management shares this goal, there is no reason, he said, "why we can't proceed immediately to schedule negotiations and put collective bargaining to work."

### Three Precedents

The NLRB complaint was based on board policy enunciated in three past cases—the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. decision of last Nov. 11, now awaiting a hearing in the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals; the Standard Oil Co. ruling of 1962, enforced by the same appeals court, and a 1958 ruling in the U.S. Pipe & Foundry Co case, in which review petitions were denied by the 5th Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court. All give unions the right to choose their own bargaining committees.

**The issue erupted again May 4 when GE representatives walked out of a pre-negotiations meeting with the IUE on the ground that representatives of seven other unions at the meeting were not properly a part of the IUE bargaining team.**

The IUE filed charges against the big manufacturing firm of refusal to bargain and also asked that GE be enjoined by court order from refusing to recognize the bargaining committee. Unless restrained, the union said, GE management will "frustrate the purposes of the (Taft) Act and produce unnecessary unrest and industrial strife" among employes by prolonging bargaining past the Oct. 2 expiration date of the current IUE-GE contract.

The other members of the union coalition are the Auto Workers, Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Technical Engineers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers and the Flint Glass Workers. All represent workers employed by GE at various plants.

**The coalition was formed at the invitation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to coordinate bargaining goals and to benefit from a pool of skilled and experienced negotiators.**

The technique, called "coordinated bargaining," is viewed by the unions as similar to that used by the corporation itself in moving a team of experienced negotiators from one set of bargaining sessions to another with all the unions it deals with.

# Roofers Slate Study of Job Health Hazards

The Roofers and the American Cancer Society have joined forces to determine if long-time inhalation of hot tar and hot pitch fumes on the job constitutes a health hazard.

An evaluation is being made of the health records of 6,139 men who had been union members for at least nine years by the end of 1959 and were 40 years or older.

**It has been established that 4,667 were still alive last January and that 821 had died since January 1960. In addition, 651 men who have left the trade are being sought so the records of the group as a whole can be compared with those of the public at large.**

The study includes an attempt to determine the cause of death of those who have died, and especially to see if there were an unusual number of deaths from respiratory ailments, such as cancer, emphysema and bronchitis.

The investigation was undertaken at the instigation of Pres. Charles D. Aquadro.

# Labor Day Broadcasts Set for AFL-CIO Film

The widely-hailed documentary film, "When the Day's Work is Done" will include a newly-filmed segment when it appears nationally on television during this year's Labor Day holiday period.

The AFL-CIO-produced film, first shown on 150 television stations during the 1964 Labor Day holiday, examines the uses Americans are making of their ever-increasing leisure time, with particular emphasis on union members who utilize their after-work hours for community betterment.

In the new sequence, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne are interviewed by television star Dave Garroway. Beirne, who was recently elected president of United Community Funds & Councils of America, joins Meany in discussing the basic reasons organized labor goes beyond the plant gates to take part in such varied activities as community cultural projects, health facilities, disaster aid and programs for the very young and the very old.

The half-hour film features scenes of union activities in New York, California, New Jersey, West Virginia and Washington, D. C. as well as community projects in Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

**Union members, who give a larger percentage of money to charity than any other group of Americans, will find in the film achievements realized by their gifts, as well as the uses being made of labor-donated aids, such as mobile Travelers Aid and Red Cross disaster units.**

Arrangements for showing the film are now being made with commercial and educational television stations in areas where there is a heavy concentration of union members. A full schedule of the stations will be carried in the AFL-CIO News prior to Labor Day.

*Jail Sentences Hit:*

# Ottawa Rally Called To Fight Injunctions

Ottawa, Ont.—The sentencing of 26 union members to jail for violating a picket-limiting injunction has prompted a call by the Canadian Labor Congress to a national labor rally here.

CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin called on provincial labor federations and affiliated unions to send delegates here Sept. 27 and 28 for talks on what to do about injunctions, compulsory arbitration, national certification proposals, residual management "rights" and other problems affecting unions in the 1.3-million-member federation.

**As the call went out, Ontario Premier John Robarts told the legislature his government will name a royal commission to inquire into the use of injunctions and the "entire area" of laws on picketing.**

A CLC executive council meeting scheduled the September conference and urged province-wide demonstrations against injunctions despite the promise of a government-sponsored inquiry. Protest rallies were set for Toronto, Peterborough, London, Brantford and other towns.

Jodoin said that Canadian unions are finding that more and more legal hurdles are being "thrown in the way of collective bargaining." He cited recent court orders in Ontario, and also in British Columbia where 298 injunctions have been issued in three years.

He called compulsory arbitration "completely contrary to free and democratic bargaining" because of its arbitrary imposition of wages and working conditions and declared that it has proved inadequate in reducing work stoppages. Nevertheless, Jodoin noted, "otherwise well-informed people are suggesting it should be tried in Canada."

For these and other reasons, he said, a top-level union conference is needed to "focus attention on these problems and to rally labor support" for changes that would establish more harmony in bargaining.

**Pres. Stanley Rose of Machinists Lodge 872, Peterborough, Ont., and three other union leaders recently were given two-month jail sentences by Ontario Chief Justice G. A. Gail. An additional 21 unionists were sentenced to serve 15 days on charges of criminal contempt of court.**

All are free on bail pending an appeal to be heard by the Supreme Court of Canada in the fall. They demonstrated last February at Peterborough in protest against an injunction limiting pickets to 12 at Tilco Plastics Ltd., where the Textile Workers Union of America is on strike for a first contract.

The Ontario Labor Federation and the CLC have asked for $500,000 in donations to support a campaign for repeal of unfair injunction laws.

**FIRST CONTRACT** is signed between the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard and Local 3 of the Technical Engineers, which recently won exclusive recognition for a unit of engineering employes. Seated, from left: A. J. Barton, a management official; Capt. J. J. Stilwell, shipyard commander, and Pres. J. A. Rippman of Local 3. Standing: C. M. Proud and B. L. Herr, management negotiators; C. G. Boyer, Local 3; J. F. Anthony, management; Charles Ilg, Local 3, and Joseph Strano, vice president of the union.

# Job Safeguards Feature ILGWU Pact for 15,000

New York—Precedent-setting protections for 15,000 undergarment and negligee workers against job-destroying machinery have been won by the Ladies' Garment Workers in a three-year agreement. The pact also provides wage hikes of 10 percent for all members of the union's Local 62.

Simultaneously the ILGWU reached new contracts with major gains for 8,500 knitgoods workers in Philadelphia, 1,000 women's wear workers in Alabama and 850 coat and suit office employes here.

**An overflow meeting of Local 62 members at Manhattan Center ratified the trailblazing pact with four employers' associations in the lingerie, underwear and negligee fields.**

Under it the workers will get:

- Wage hikes of 6 percent retroactive to July 1, another 4 percent two years later.
- Notification to the union followed by negotiations, on jobs and earnings affected by the introduction of any new machinery, attachments or equipment, and arbitration by the impartial industry chairman in case of a dispute, with decisions retroactive to the date the new machinery was installed.
- Another new clause guaranteeing that workers in an "inside" shop shall be protected in their full employment rights; that workers in Local 62 contract shops shall have their work volume protected before work is sent to other plants; and equitable sharing by New York shops in any expansion of the employer's business.

The agreement provides that the wage increases shall not be less than $8 for shipping clerks nor less than $6 a week for other workers. Also won was a seventh paid holiday —Good Friday; improved holiday and piece work rates; and provision for contract reopening based on increases in the cost-of-living.

**ILGWU Vice Pres. Matthew Schoenwald said the new Local 62 contract is the first to incorporate a new ILGWU policy requiring payment of damages by employers who violate the agreement by sending work to non-union shops.**

Highlights of the other pacts:

- An industry-wide contract renewal will give Philadelphia knitgoods workers pay boosts of 8 percent in 1966 and 1968; a hike of 1.5 percent in employer payments into the union's health and welfare fund; and vacation pay improvements.
- An agreement with three South Carolina affiliates of Cotton City Wash Frocks gives workers raises designed to yield an average wage of at least $1.75 an hour for piece workers and an increase of 3 percent for time workers, the latter on Nov. 1.
- Minimums were raised and boosts of $10 a week won in a three-year pact ratified by members of ILGWU Local 99, New York Office & Distribution Employes. Other gains include a cost-of-living provision, a better vacation clause and an increase in employer payments to the health fund—from 3 percent to 4.

## Molders Win Vote At Milwaukee Plant

Milwaukee—Employes of the Blackhawk Tanning Co. voted for the Molders in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was 85-43, with 15 challenged ballots on which employes wrote yes and signed their names. The NLRB will rule on the challenges but the decision will not affect the union's victory, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Charles Heymanns said.

# Union Accepts Training Role Of Job Corps

Portland, Ore.—Job Corps trainees at the Tongue Point men's center here may be accepted for union apprentice training programs under a new agreement just reached with the Machinists.

Under the agreement announced by the Office of Economic Opportunity, time spent in Job Corps programs may be counted as at least partial credit in trade training programs sponsored by IAM locals in Oregon.

**After completing courses at the Job Corps center, the applicant is interviewed by the apprenticeship committee of the union in which he is interested and his training record evaluated.**

Center Dir. Doug Olds said a trainee with 1,200 hours of training may, under the agreement, get credit for some or all of those hours in the four-year IAM program. Completion of the apprentice period would clear the way to journeyman status, according to Olds.

The training director said both labor and management were consulted in setting up programs, and union representatives have inspected the center's facilities and training methods.

"We are pleased with our relationship with unions," Olds said. "The credit allowed our graduates under the new agreement gives them a good start in the trade of their choice."

The program was launched with the approval of area and state labor leadership and is proceeding with mutual consultation, according to Olds.

## *High School Set Snubs 'Judy Bond'*

**New York—The "Don't Buy Judy Bond" message has come across, loud and clear, to girl students of Hunter College High School.**

**The Ladies' Garment Workers reported that girls entering their junior year in September voted to buy a union label blouse as their official class blouse after reversing an earlier vote for the non-union product.**

**Judy Bond blouses have been on the ILGWU's unfair list for more than four years. The union charged the firm "ran away" from a union contract and opened a non-union shop in the South.**

**A Hunter High student said buying the banned blouse "would be worse than crossing a picket line."**

# *Airline Strike Talks Pushed by Mediators*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

in meeting vital military commitments in Viet Nam and Europe.

**The strike terminated eight months of negotiations with the five airlines—United, Eastern, Trans World, Northwest and National—for renewal of contracts that expired last Dec. 31. The walkout of mechanics and ground crewmen began after the National Mediation Board withdrew its services and the presidential emergency panel issued its report.**

In other developments:

- The Transport Workers ended contract talks with American Airlines after failing to reach agreement on improved wages, working hours, pensions and insurance for 12,000 who will be free to strike July 27.
- TWU negotiators rejected contract offers from Pan American Airways as "totally inadequate" and prepared for mediation and a possible strike of 15,000 members in August.
- Non-struck airlines added extra flights and business boomed for trains, intercity buses and rental car agencies.
- Four of the five struck airlines were reported eligible for sharing in the increased profits of unions, the state and the nation. non-struck lines during the IAM strike under a co-insurance arrangement.

**are a cost-of-living escalator clause, hospitalization coverage for workers' dependents, and company-paid pensions on all the lines. There are also numerous unsettled local issues, the union said.**

A White House spokesman said Pres. Johnson is interested in the dispute, but feels the parties should "work it out themselves" without more direct government intervention.

**Among the major national issues that remain unsettled in the IAM dispute, besides wage rates,**

# Kurko Heads Texas Region Of AFL-CIO

Appointment of Nicholas Kurko as director of AFL-CIO Region 17 —Texas—was announced by Pres. George Meany. The post had been vacant since the death May 30 of Lester Graham.

Kurko, 48, is a veteran staff representative and organizer with 20 years of experience, largely in the South. Since the merger of AFL and CIO he has been assigned to the regional office in Knoxville, Tenn. He and Mrs. Kurko and their four children will move to Ft. Worth.

**A member of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Kurko's first organizing assignment in 1946 was to the atomic energy installation at Oak Ridge, Tenn.**

In a letter to the Texas AFL-CIO and local central bodies, Meany cited the "organizational challenges that face our movement" in Texas and elsewhere. Complete labor cooperation will, he wrote, "result in the development of organizational programs" benefiting all AFL-CIO

## Martin Ward, Sr., Dies, Chicago Union Veteran

Chicago—Martin J. Ward, Sr., a veteran trade unionist whose son Martin is secretary-treasurer of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, died here at the age of 82.

He had been a member of Pipe Fitters Local 597 for 53 years.

Survivors also include two other sons, Francis M. and John T. Ward, and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Sanaghan and Mrs. Katherine Dorgan.

## Transport Workers Shift Headquarters

New York — The Transport Workers scheduled a move July 14 to new quarters at 1980 Broadway from their former location, 210 W. 50th St. New telephone number: 873-6000. New postal zone: 10023.

TWU said the new quarters also will house the offices of Local 100, and the union's railroad and air transport divisions.

NICHOLAS KURKO

# Youth and Jobs

**TWO MILLION** youngsters between 14 and 19 found jobs in June, 550,000 more than seasonal expectations, emphasizing both the continuing strength of the national economy and the continuing problem of teenage employment.

**For despite the surge of jobs for teenagers in the summer months, 1.9 million were unemployed, about the same as June a year ago.**

The teenage job problem needs a good deal further analysis to determine exactly how and where it fits into the national job situation. There is an important distinction to be made between those who seek jobs only in the summer months to fill in the school vacation break and those who are trying to become permanent members of the work force—those who, for example, graduated from high school in the Class of 1966 and are not going on to college or further academic training.

The Labor Dept. figures show an unemployment rate for those in the 16-17 age bracket of 15 percent for June, seasonally adjusted. The rate for those 18 and 19 is 12.3 percent, down substantially from the 15.1 of a year ago.

The ability of the economy to absorb the flood of teenagers, and their contributions in turn as members of the employed labor force in keeping the economy at a high level of activity, are important.

There is no doubt that the current vigor of the economy is bringing more teenagers into the labor force, where in slower and slacker periods they would have sat out the summer. Any slowdown, therefore, would have an immediate effect on jobs for youngsters, both those seeking seasonal work and those looking for permanent employment.

**The Labor Dept. figures show also that Negro youths are having a more difficult time in finding jobs, both for the summer and permanently, a problem that has not yielded very much despite economic growth and a somewhat tighter labor market.**

The success this year of teenagers in securing more jobs than in the past has kept the overall unemployment rate at 4 percent for the month while the job situation for adult workers showed no improvement.

The teenage employment problem is far from solved despite the rosy June figures, and the question of youngsters and jobs and the effect on the economy needs a great deal more study and analysis if we are to assess our economy realistically.

# Philip Pearl

**PHILIP PEARL** has left an indelible mark on the trade union movement as a newspaperman who chose to devote his talents and abilities to building a link between labor and the public.

**He left a job as a White House correspondent in the mid 1930s to become a major spokesman for the former AFL. His was an important voice in decisions on public relations and publications policies in the talks preceding the AFL-CIO merger.**

His quiet but skillful guidance and wise counsel will be sorely missed by the trade union movement and especially by those who worked with him.

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'Oh, No–Not You Again!'

***Keeps Grip on Party:***

# GOP Primary Results Show Resurgence of Goldwater Wing

**THE ULTRA RIGHT-WING** Goldwaterites are far from losing their grip on the Republican Party on the basis of primary elections to date.

In almost every contest where a Goldwater-type candidate opposed a moderate or liberal Republican, the right winger has been victorious.

**Reports from the primaries show that the Goldwaterites, often using funds left over from the Citizens for Goldwater-Miller in 1964, are better financed and better organized than their more liberal opponents.**

Probably nowhere was this more sharply demonstrated than in the Republican gubernatorial race in California.

One-time movie actor Ronald Reagan, a staunch Goldwater supporter in 1964, won an overwhelming victory over a veteran and moderate politician, former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher.

Reagan is now striving to blur the far right image he established in 1964 when he worked closely with many Birchites. Democratic Gov. Pat Brown, seeking a third term, will be fighting this extremism in November.

In the New York State primaries, former Rep. Steven B. Derounian, one of the few New York Republicans to back Goldwater in 1964, defeated a moderate Republican, William J. Casey, by a lopsided count.

**Strongly in Derounian's corner were Goldwater, GOP House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford and William J. Buckley, Jr., Conservative Party candidate for New York City mayor and intellectual leader of the right wing. Many moderate leaders, including Sen. Jacob J. Javits, endorsed Casey. In November, Derounian will face Rep. Lester L. Wolff, who defeated him in 1964.**

In another New York State primary, former Rep. John R. Pillion was victorious over more liberal Kenneth J. McIllraith. Pillion, an arch conservative, will face labor-backed Rep. Richard D. McCarthy, who defeated him in 1964.

Two years ago, when Democrat Charles Farnsley defeated right wing Republican Gene Snyder in Louisville, Ky., liberal Republicans and Democrats, both, thought that Snyder was out of their hair. However, in the Kentucky redistricting Snyder found himself in another congressional district where he defeated moderate James Thompson in the GOP primary.

Another Goldwaterite who went down to a crashing defeat in 1964 was Rep. George A. Goodling in York, Pa. Local GOP leaders tried to get him to step aside this time for a moderate. He wouldn't and won.

Another conservative who lost out two years ago was former Rep. Peter A. Garland of Maine, defeated by liberal Rep. Stanley R. Tupper. Tupper is retiring and Garland defeated six opponents in the primary.

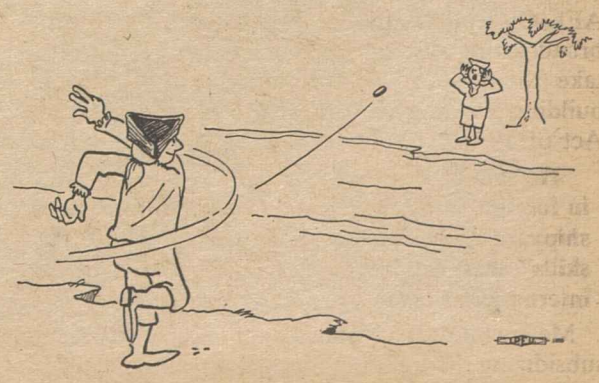
**THE FORMER** president of the Young Republicans, who helped turn that organization far right, Donald F. (Buz) Lukens, scored an unexpected victory over an Ohio moderate who had the endorsement of local GOP leaders. This is a heavily Republican district and Lukens and his extremist views are expected to be around Washington for a long time.

**Five other arch conservatives, who went down with Goldwater in 1964, are attempting comebacks in primaries still on the calendar. They are Schadeberg of Wisconsin, Chenoweth of Colorado, Meader of Michigan, Wyman of New Hampshire and Harrison of Wyoming.**

Only Schadeberg has no primary opposition but they are all well financed and could win. They would face liberal Democrats in the fall.

Many of the right wing candidates are receiving help from groups such as the John Birch Society, Young Americans for Freedom, The Americans for Constitutional Action and numerous other extremist organizations.

The Goldwater conservatives have no intention of relinquishing control of the Republican Party without a fight. **(PAI)**



**"Thanks, George, but that's the hard way to give a buck to COPE."**

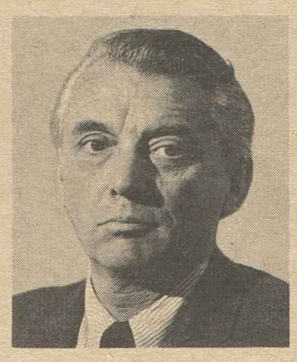
***Morgan Says:***

# U. S. Faces Day of Reckoning On Unpaid Water Pollution Bills

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**DURING A RECENT** hot spell a friend took my wife and me sailing on Chesapeake Bay. A landlubber from dry farming country, I have had a longing for the water as long as I can remember and as a boy partially quenched this thirst by drinking in long draughts of adventure from the sea stories of Charles Kingsley, Richard Harding Davis, Rafael Sabatini and Heaven knows how many others. Somehow I never quite made the transition from fantasy to full-fledged skipper or first mate and I am about as handy aboard a boat as a bricklayer in the cockpit of a Boeing 727. But the excursion swelled like a full spinnaker with promise. It turned out to be a stunning experience but not in the way I had expected at all.



Morgan

The encroachments of our gas-station, motel, neon-sign and naked power-pole civilization have not quite managed to spoil the Revolutionary charms of Annapolis, which is not only the capital of Maryland but the seat of the U.S. Naval Academy and one of the leading pleasure-boat centers of the world as well.

**A brisk morning breeze greeted us and we swung away from the dock, down the channel and into the bay with high hopes. Two years before the mast, I figured at that point, would be too short a cruise for me. But after the second beer, the wind dropped and there was little left to do but soak up the sun, the scenery—and the smells.**

At first glance the panorama was a kind of saturated Dufy painting, the sharp white sails cutting soft blue sky over dark water, contained by a vast collar of hazy green shore. At one point I counted well over a hundred craft of all kinds—ketches, yawls, sloops, schooners, cabin cruisers, power boats and one absurd vessel which appeared to be a sea-going piece of kleenex mounted on a match stick. There must have been hundreds of other boats beyond the eye's reach on the great bay—floating testimony to the opulence of the Great Society. No longer can the rich claim yachting as their exclusive pleasure. It's a frozen chicken in every galley and an outboard on every trailer these days.

But as we thought to roll over the rail for a midday mid-bay swim, other matter floated into our consciousness: garbage and dead fish. Tin foil, pop bottles, sandwich wrap and thousands upon thousands of dead fish, many with their heads off. The refuse was no mystery. Wanton sailors, amateur and pro alike, were making a kind of Sargasso Sea out of Chesapeake Bay. Through the shocked imagination ran a snorkeler's glimpse of the bottom of the bay steadily filling with broken glass and picnic lunch scraps, not to mention other matter.

The fish, however, could not be so easily explained. One theory of our crew was that midshipmen's mine-testing might have killed them. The headless carcasses seemed to support this reasoning. But a few fish were still thrashing about, as if they were gasping for life.

**Later in Washington, a senior researcher of the Fish & Wildlife Service, Raymond Johnson, furnished the answer and it was a shocking one. The fish, members of the herring family, died of lack of oxygen; in other words they suffocated in the poisoned waters of Chesapeake Bay.**

This has been going on for at least 14 years; the worst year, by Johnson's check, was 1964, though the lack of wind and rain—conditions prevailing the day we went sailing—greatly reduce the circulation of the already insufficient oxygen supply. The Navy was not guilty. Shock waves from such test explosions as it conducts pass harmlessly through a fish's body. A fish's head decays, first and quickly, explaining the headless ones.

**BUT THE REAL** headless ones, of course, are we, the American public and our communities. The Potomac River is virtually an open sewer all the way from Harper's Ferry—171 miles upstream—until it empties into the bay. Pres. Johnson wants people swimming in a clean Potomac by 1975. Scientist Johnson says experts estimate it would cost at least $2 billion to cleanse it, and it is not clear how long it would take.

**As for Chesapeake Bay, he estimates that at the present rate of pollution, it will be "dead" in less than five years; the striped bass, shad and other fish trying to enter from the Atlantic will be prevented by a "pollution block" from swimming upstream.**

For 200 years we have been collecting and leaving unpaid the bills for poisoning every major water system in the United States. A day of reckoning is at hand. Lake Ontario will be dead in five years; Lake Erie is almost dead now. There is a way out, but it's not cheap. It took 15 years and a billion dollars to clean up the Ohio river. Interestingly, only one-fifth of this was federal funds; municipalities and industry produced the rest for sewage treatment, pollution controls, prevention surveillance, et cetera. Life on land, anthropologists tell us, originally emerged from the sea. Poisoning the waters is hardly the way to show our gratitude. What greedy, thoughtless suckers we humans can be.

***Soviet Gains Cited:***

# Shipbuilding Program Pressed To Salvage U.S. Sea Strength

**THE SOVIET UNION** will have complete control of the high seas and displace the United States as the world's Number One sea power within ten years unless the U.S. changes its maritime program, Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers declared.

In an interview on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program on the Mutual broadcasting system, Berg urged Pres. Johnson to take the lead in establishing the kind of shipbuilding program set forth in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

**He said that with American ships being built in foreign yards "in normal times," a number of shipyards have closed, and "we have lost the skills" that will be needed in the event of an international crisis.**

Meanwhile, Berg noted, the Soviet Union is subsidizing the building of its fleet 100 percent.

The Boilermakers' president was a co-chairman of the recent national conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and Maritime Committee in Washington. The conference supported the President's Maritime Advisory Committee report which recommended keeping U.S. shipyards and the U.S. merchant marine competitive.

**"IN MY OPINION** and in the opinion of the conference," Berg declared, "the answer to the problem that we are confronted with in the maritime industry rests with Pres. Johnson. He is the only man who can get this off 'dead center.'"

**Building ships in foreign ports, he said, means not only the loss of American jobs in shipbuilding and related industries, the loss of skills that would be needed in an emergency, and the loss of taxes, but contributes heavily to deficits in the balance of payments.**

Reporters who conducted the interview were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

*The following is excerpted from an address by Aubrey J. Wagner, chairman of the board, Tennessee Valley Authority, to the 21st annual valley-wide meeting of TVA Labor-Management Cooperative Committees, Owensboro, Ky.*

**LABOR'S ASSOCIATION** with TVA has been a source of new and growing strength. The dams and steam plants and the chemical fertilizer developments centered at Muscle Shoals have mobilized the natural resources of the region and created a broad new base for industrialization providing hundreds of thousands of new and better jobs at higher pay.

**For labor, its association with TVA is a convincing demonstration to the entire South that labor unions and corporate management can cooperate in the interest of both individuals and the public.**

We have been parties to grievance procedures which assure each employe fair treatment in an atmosphere of dignity when he believes himself wronged. We have negotiated across the table on wages, working conditions and so-called fringe benefits and found reasonable minds on both sides.

TVA has seen labor union members go far beyond these personal and organizational interests to cooperate earnestly in finding ways to do a job better, safer, faster or cheaper.

* * *

**I SHOULD NOT** imply that TVA and organized labor have reached perfection and eliminated all our differences. The fact is that we do have obstacles. We do have problems to iron out. And when we talk them over, our voices sometimes rise in frustration.

But underlying it all is the fundamental realization that good labor relations is the product of good faith and hard work. TVA knows that its employes are people of ability and integrity. We expect it of them and they more than live up to the expectation. Their interests extend beyond themselves, and their work and their actions contribute to the community and the region as well as to their jobs. They accept responsibility.

**Basically, the recognition of labor unions is the method by which the men of labor shoulder responsibility in the success of an enterprise. It is a method of discovering and utilizing the leaders among these men, enabling them to undertake these responsibilities effectively. It is a source of energy, ideas and productivity.**

TVA also knows that union recognition means more than just going through the motions of collective bargaining. It means shedding old ideas about management prerogatives and educating both supervisors and employe representatives as equals. It means sharing with unions the broader goals of the enterprise, but realizing too that unions have goals and internal problems to meet.

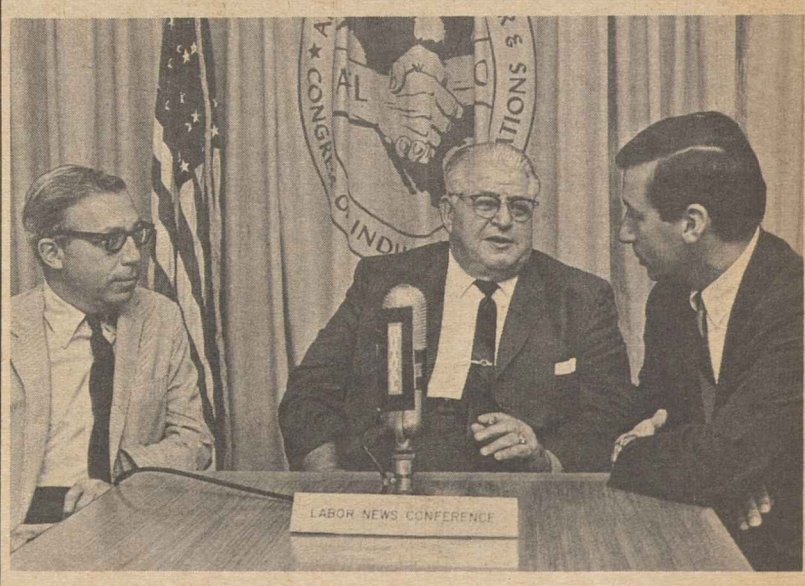
Strong unions are responsible and therefore better than weak unions. Strong management is prudent and progressive and therefore better than weak management.

**THE RESOURCES** of labor, when organized in democratic, responsible unions, provide management with stability, reliability and quality of production. For the individual it provides the security of fair dealing at the workbench and in the pay check.

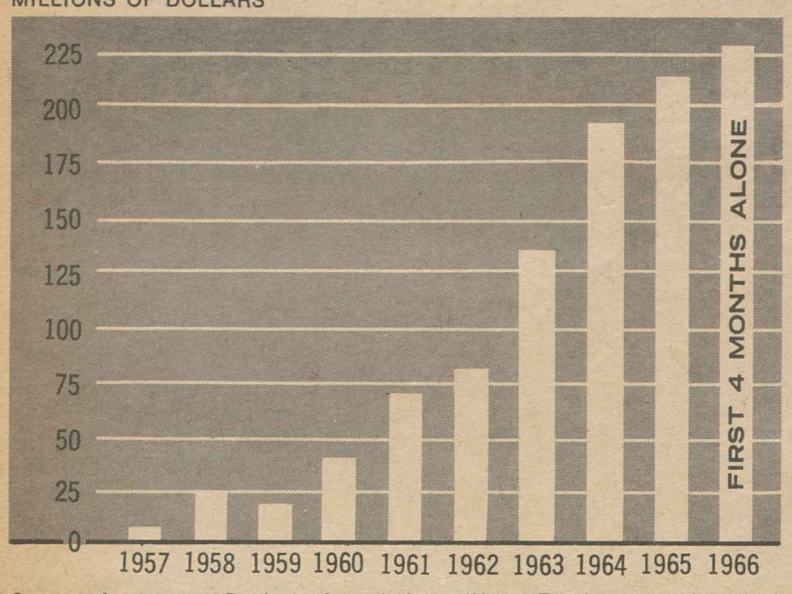
**This relationship opens the way for an identity of purpose between labor and management. We of labor and we of TVA have achieved that spirit of identity through the years of working together. If TVA can claim to have influenced the economic revitalization of the Tennessee Valley, labor shares that claim.**

Now we have wider horizons within which to work. We have a challenge fully as great as in the past. The continued economic advancement of the new Tennessee Valley and the new South requires continued expansion of this spirit of mutual confidence and mutual responsibility—in private industry and commerce as well as in TVA. This great region cannot begin to realize its potential without the full participation of organized labor, whole-heartedly sought and whole-heartedly given.

*(Willard Shelton, whose column usually appears in this space, is on vacation.)*




**"SAVE OUR SHIPS"** appeal was voiced by Pres. Russell K. Berg, (center) of the Boilermakers with the warning that construction of U.S. ships abroad is a major factor in the decline of the American merchant marine. He was interviewed on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO program, by Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard newspapers (left) and Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine.




*Source: Investment Bankers Association. (Note: Totals are understated and represent only those issues reported to IBA.)*

Congress Urged to Crack Down:

# State Plant Piracy Mounts, Federal Subsidies Assailed

Congress should act now to expose the scandal of interstate plant piracy and the end the federal subsidy of the destructive practice, the AFL-CIO has urged.

More states and bigger companies are resorting to the device of tax-free municipal bonds to achieve instant development and easy profits, according to an article in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

Frank Fernbach, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, points out in the article, "Subsidized Plant Migration," that the problem appears to be getting out of hand.

**He writes that this new economic "war between the states" has gathered force since 1960. Fifteen more states, making a total of 30, have acted to authorize the issuance of tax-free industrial development bonds. Some states announced they acted reluctantly and in self-defense, he noted.**

Fernbach pointed out that industrial bond sales more than doubled to $85 million between 1960 and 1962. In 1965, they totaled $216 million. In the first four months of 1966 alone, these sales ran to $228 million and exceeded last year's total.

Fernbach said these estimates of the Investment Bankers Association are conceded to be understated. A New York investment firm in this field puts last year's sales at about $1 billion.

### Perversion of Intent

What has been occurring, Fernbach explains, is a perversion of what was originally a constructive federal tax exemption. The federal government long ago granted state and local governments the right to issue tax-exempt bonds for the purpose of helping them reduce their costs when borrowing to finance public facilities like schools, hospitals and roads.

Because the buyers of such bonds are not required to pay any federal tax on the interest they receive, state and local governments can offer the securities at a low interest rate. The federal government thus forgoes these tax revenues.

"This is clearly a federal subsidy that, in effect, all American taxpayers underwrite," Fernbach said, adding:

**"But when the states, their local governments or their specially authorized 'development organizations' misuse these tax-exempt securities to finance the construction of industrial or commercial facilities for sale or rent to profit-making corporations, in reality they are funneling the benefits of cheaper, subsidized tax-exempt financing meant for public purposes into private pockets instead.**

"This kind of raid on the federal treasury is a perversion of the intent of the tax-free state and local bonding privilege."

Fernbach cited the Bankers Association arithmetic on a company which might take full advantage of tax-free bonds: If a company signed a 30-year lease on a $4 million municipally-built plant and then bought the bonds which financed it, it would, in effect, enjoy use of the plant rent-free for 30 years and also pile up a $480,000 profit on its $4 million tax-free loan.

### Norge Case Cited

Fernbach described the case of the Norge Division of the Borg-Warner Corp. suddenly shutting down its Muskegon, Mich., refrigerator plant in the spring of 1961. No notice was given to Local 404 of the Allied Industrial Workers, which represented the firm's 1,400 plant workers. About 900 of these workers were over 40 years of age and were soon to be cut adrift in what was already a depressed area.

At the same time, a new $7.5 million factory was nearing completion in Greenwood, Ark., some 700 miles away. Financed by tax-free bonds, it was constructed according to the precise specifications of the Norge Division of Borg-Warner, the runaway from Muskegon.

Fernbach listed a string of big corporations which have found it fruitful to join the subsidized plant parade. And apparently no town is too small to industrialize this way. He said Cherokee, Ala., population 1,400, has put up $25 million through tax-free bonds to build a cut-rate plant for Armour. Lewisport, Ky., population 750, has sold $50 million in bonds to finance a tax-free plant for Harvey Aluminum. Champ, Mo., with 14 eligible voters, okayed a $12.5 million bond issue for three runaway plants.

**Fernbach said Representatives Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) and Clement Zablocki (D-Wis.) have introduced legislation to end industrial-bond financing. Until these bills are acted on, he said, other steps can be taken.**

"The Joint Economic Committee of the Congress could perform a great service," he declared, "by conducting an investigation, including public hearings, on all aspects of plant relocation in the United States. It is high time that Congress and the American people have an opportunity to know all the facts about the murky and unsavory practice of industrial-bond financing."

# Strengthen Jobless Aid, Wirtz Appeals to Senate

*(Continued from Page 1)*

to two-thirds of the average wage in a state.

Wirtz also criticized the failure of the House bill to protect workers from "unreasonable" disqualification for benefits.

He indicated a willingness, however, to compromise on the Administration's original proposal for an additional 26 weeks of federal benefits for persons with a steady work history who have exhausted their state benefits. But the secretary said a program triggered only by recession-level unemployment would be "inadequate."

**It would not, he noted, "meet the unemployment problems created by mass layoffs, as in the case of the Studebaker plant shutdown, or the Republic Aviation plant shutdown."**

He suggested the possibility of encouraging states to extend their regular benefits beyond the present norm of 26 weeks through federal payment of half the cost.

Wirtz also called for extension of coverage to workers on large farms, who have "a real need for unemployment insurance protection."

He criticized the financing standards of the House bill, declaring the proposed increase in the taxable wage base from $3,000 to $3,900 in 1960 and to $4,200 in 1972 is too small and too delayed. The Administration has asked a step-up to $6,600 by 1971.

Wirtz acknowledged the problems of arousing Congress to the need for improved unemployment benefits in a period of "a generally prosperous economy."

**But he stressed that "even a 4 percent unemployment rate represents a lot of people" and last year an estimated 14.1 million persons experienced some unemployment, while 1.1 million were unemployed long enough to exhaust all the benefits available to them.**

He described unemployment compensation as "worth every cent we pay for it. It is the quickest-acting and most automatic response we have yet provided to protect our most precious national resource—our manpower."

Wirtz concluded: "Both our society and our workers need and should have this measure of protection if our war on poverty is to be won and the Great Society is to mean something to those citizens most responsible for creating it."

The AFL-CIO has expressed disappointment with the weakness of the House bill—brought to a vote under a "no amendment" rule—and urged the Senate to add "realistic, meaningful federal standards."

# Michigan State AFSCME Pact Covers 2,000

Lansing, Mich. — A precedent-setting first contract that brought significant gains to 2,000 non-teaching employes has been signed by Michigan State University and State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1585.

Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, AFSCME area director, predicted that signing of the agreement following some six months of bargaining will "open the door" to negotiations at other Michigan universities. The University of Michigan still maintains that the law granting bargaining rights to public employes, enacted last year, does not apply to universities.

**The new contract sets up 20 labor grades, with pay hikes of 18 cents an hour for the first three grades and raises ranging from 11 cents to 14 cents an hour in the others. Differentials of 8 cents an hour on the second shift and 15 cents on the third were provided.**

The full union shop was established, with promotion by seniority, a prohibition against supervisors doing the work of anyone in the bargaining unit, and final and binding arbitration of disputes.

The university agreed to pay an additional $8 monthly for hospitalization, and to grant maternity and union educational leave. Workers transferred to other jobs during university holiday periods will receive their regular pay rates.

# AFL-CIO Staffer Named To D.C. School Board

Assistant Dir. John A. Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has been named a member of the District of Columbia Board of Education.

He was one of three new members appointed by the judges of U.S. District Court to fill vacancies caused by resignations. All three have been identified with liberal groups calling for major changes in Washington's education system. They will serve three-year terms.

**Sessions is a vice president of the Washington chapter of Americans for Democratic Action and has been regarded as its authority on educational legislation, new teaching methods and school financing.**

He is a member of the Advisory Committee to the D.C. superintendent of schools and of D.C. Citizens for Better Education, and participated in the White House Conference on Education last year.

He joined the AFL-CIO staff in 1961 after serving since 1954 as executive secretary of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union Training Institute.

A 1945 graduate of the University of Michigan, he taught there while earning a master's degree in 1946. He then moved to Cornell University, where he taught courses in creative writing and contemporary literature and received a doctorate in 1951. He is a member of the Newspaper Guild and the American Federation of Teachers, and has written widely on many phases of education.

# Virginia Primary Seen Victory For New South

*(Continued from Page 1)*

thing over 700 votes of about 432,000 votes cast.

In the third race, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., who was appointed to his father's seat earlier this year and was seeking the nomination for the four years remaining in the term, turned back a strong challenge by former State Sen. Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria by about 8,000 votes.

**All three of the challengers to the Byrd organization were supported by the Virginia AFL-CIO and Negro and civil rights organizations in the state.**

Smith, the fifth ranking member of the House, went down to apparent defeat in the newly drawn Eighth District after first ignoring the "boy" challenger and then jumping off in a furious campaign to catch up. Rawlings produced a 2 to 1 majority in the western part of Fairfax County, a new part of the district reflecting northern Virginia's suburban growth, rolling up more than 12,000 of his unofficial 26,885 votes in the area.

Smith's defeat means that the next ranking Democratic member of the Rules Committee is in line for the chairmanship, Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi.

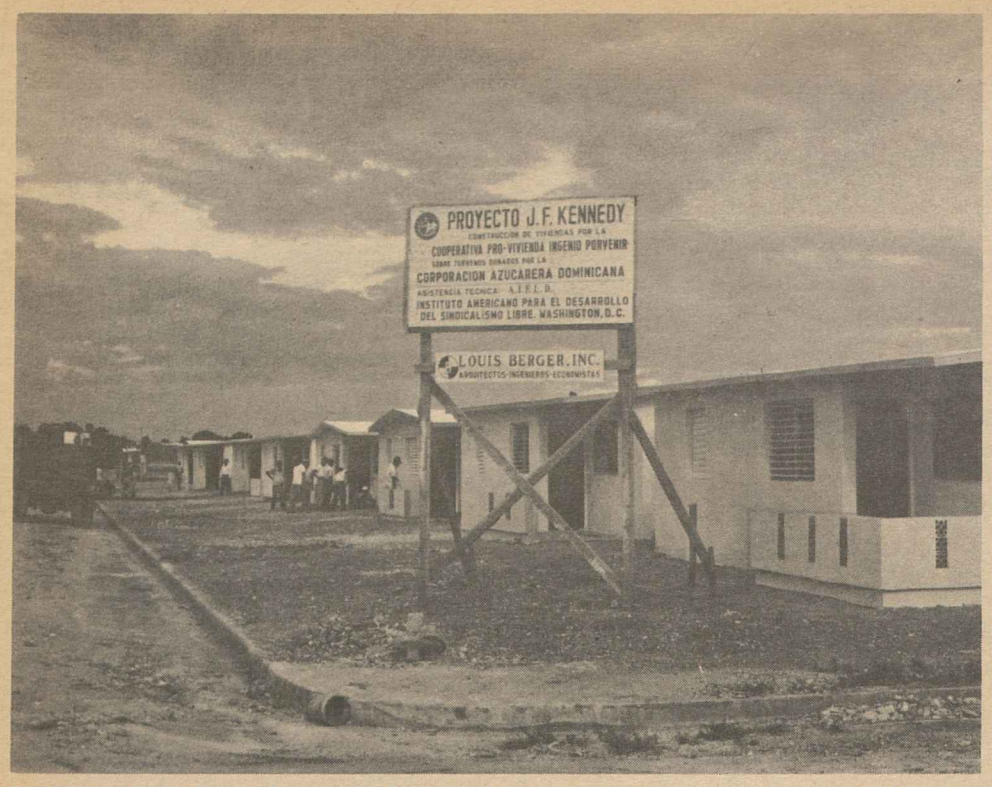
Robertson's defeat puts Democratic Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama next in line for the chairmanship of Banking and Currency.

In recent years other states in the South have taken on a "new look" of moderation and partial liberalism on economic policies, and with the notable exceptions of Alabama and Mississippi have begun to learn to live with new civil rights legislation.

The Byrd organization held steadfast over the years, however, to the old line approach including "massive" opposition to school integration. Virginians last year began the breakaway process by electing a moderate governor who in a short year has drastically revamped the state's fiscal, education and social welfare policies.

WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR.

GEORGE C. RAWLINGS, JR.




**SECOND GROUP** of homes in the John F. Kennedy housing project in the Dominican Republic is completed, and construction of the third section is well under way. The project, sponsored by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, will provide homes for 110 families of sugar workers.

**SUGAR WORKERS** received titles to their new homes at an impressive ceremony at San Pedro de Macoris. Shown inspecting the construction are Manuel Campa, AFL-CIO coordinator; Jose Sueiro, AIFLD director for the Dominican Republic, and AFL-CIO Investment Dir. Alexander Bookstaver.

# Unemployment Rate Sticks at 4%, Youth Job Gains Bypass Negroes

*(Continued from Page 1)*

gain, 1.3 million were white and 60,000 were Negro.

In contrast, the June 1964 to June 1965 teenage job gain totaled 281,000—231,000 white and 50,000 Negro.

**Thus the impressive job increase of nearly 1.4 million over the past year was recorded almost entirely by white teenagers, as was noted in a special report on teenage employment by Arthur M. Ross, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.**

Ross found the jobfinding difficulties of Negro youth "troubling." He speculated that white youth may have advantages through their parents in locating and landing jobs.

With total teenage unemployment rising as expected this time of year to 1.9 million—the same as in June last year—the substantial job gain for this group cut its jobless rate from 13.4 percent in May to 12.3 percent in June.

Ross offered a special analysis of the summer situation of teenagers which showed a general improvement over last year.

In terms of gainful employment, the 16- to 19-year-old group had 43 percent at work in June 1965 and 48 percent this June. Whites gainfully employed improved from 44 percent to 50 percent; Negroes rose from 34 percent to 37 percent.

In the 16-17-year-old group, those at work increased from 35 percent last June to 40 percent this June. White members of this group were 35 percent last year and 42 percent this year; Negroes gained from 28 percent to 32 percent.

**In the 18-19-year-old group, 52 percent had jobs last June and 58 percent this June. The white rate moved from 53 percent to 60 percent. The job rate for Negroes was unchanged at about 44 percent.**

Ross said that, in terms of unemployment rates, the greatest improvement occurred among 18-19-year-old whites. Their rate fell from 19 percent in June 1965 to 15 percent this June.

"On the other hand," he added, "the unemployment rate for 18-19-year-old Negroes rose from 27 percent in June 1965 to 32 percent in June 1966."

Ross said he expects the July survey to show job gains and lower unemployment rates for all teenagers, white and Negro.

The overall jobless rate of 4 percent stands slightly above the 3.7-3.8 percent rate recorded from February to April, but it is down sharply from the 4.7 percent of a year ago. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate averaged 3.9 percent for the second quarter, compared to 3.8 percent for the first quarter. The Labor Dept. said this slight rise ended nine straight quarters of decline in unemployment.

**The jobless rate for non-whites continued about double that of whites. With the white rate holding at 3.5 percent, the non-white jobless rate rose from 7.6 percent in May to 7.9 percent in June.**

The white jobless rate edged up from 3.4 percent in the first quarter to 3.5 percent in the second. The non-white rate rose from 7.1 percent in the first quarter to 7.5 percent for the period ending with June.

On the employment side of the picture, the job gain of 2 million pushed total employment to a record 75.7 million in June. Nonfarm industries accounted for 1.1 million of the over-the-month rise while farm jobs rose by 900,000. Both increases topped seasonal expectations.

### Non-Farm Jobs Up

The non-farm payroll gains, after seasonal adjustment, were 325,000 between May and June, making a non-farm total of 63.4 million. The job gains came in manufacturing, construction and state and local government.

**The Labor Dept. report said payroll employment has risen by 3.1 million since June 1965. The manufacturing sector gained 1.1 million jobs over the year, topping 19 million in June.**

There was a slight weakening in the job situation of adult workers after this group scored rapid gains early in the year, the report noted. Unemployment among adult men rose by 100,000 in June, when no change had been expected. Thus their jobless rate moved up from 2.4 percent in May to 2.6 percent in June.

On a quarterly basis, the Labor Dept. observed, the slight increases in the rate and level of unemployment were attributable entirely to women and teenagers. The jobless rates for the prime worker groups —men 25 years and older and the married or breadwinner group— continued to edge downward. The group of men 25 years and older had a 2.2 percent jobless rate—lowest in 13 years—while married men were down to 1.8 percent in the second quarter.

# Group Practice Health Plan Enrolls Elderly

New York—Individual medicare beneficiaries in this area who cannot get additional medical and hospital protection through group coverage have been invited to enroll in the Health Insurance Plan (HIP) of Greater New York, a direct service group practice plan.

**The bid is a departure from HIP group enrollment policy and is addressed to persons 65 and over who have signed up to pay $3 a month for medical care under Medicare Part B. HIP Pres. James Brindle said acceptance is subject only to approval of a brief health statement.**

Two programs are open to the individual members. One combines medicare, doctor care and hospital service. It costs $5.72 a month payable quarterly and eliminates the $50 deductible and the 20 percent co-insurance for medical services and the $40 deductible for hospital services. It provides semi-private hospital care for up to 120 days through Blue Cross.

The other program covers medicare and doctor's care only at a premium of $3.32 monthly.

All who enroll in addition will get services covered by HIP membership but not by medicare, including preventive medicine, physical checkups, eye examinations, hearing tests, immunizations and injectable drugs.

HIP will receive direct payment from the Social Security Administration for covered medical services to its members, Brindle pointed out.

# IUD Aide Elected By Housing Group

Ben J. Man, an official of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has been named secretary-treasurer and principal operating officer for Four Freedoms, Inc.

The union-sponsored organization was set up to provide housing for retired union members and maintains retirement centers in Miami Beach, Seattle, Detroit and Paterson, N.J.

Man, who is assistant to IUD Executive Dir. Jack T. Conway, was elected at a recent meeting of the Four Freedoms board of directors. The board also re-elected Joseph Curran as chairman, William Steinberg as president, and Hoyt Haddock and Harry Stone as vice presidents.

### *Bernstein Work Set For Kennedy Center*

**Leonard Bernstein, the versatile orchestra conductor and composer, has accepted a commission to compose a new dramatic work for the 1969 opening of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D. C.**

**Bernstein termed the commission "the highest honor I have ever been accorded."**

**The Kennedy center, planned as a national showcase for America's outstanding performers, is now under construction. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a member of its board of trustees.**

# Pay Inequities At Army Post Under Fire

Rolla, Mo.—The AFL-CIO and the Laborers are spearheading an effort to end sharp inequities in wage levels of employes doing the same type of work at Fort Leonard Wood here.

The situation was disclosed when the Laborers began organizing among employes of the post exchange, whose wages are not determined by a wage board and who are paid out of profits instead of by appropriated funds.

**Union organizers learned that employes of the post laundry, whose pay rates are set by a special wage board, have a starting level of $1.25 an hour—the federal minimum—while other unskilled employes at the base, whose pay is determined by a regular wage board, have minimums of $2 for janitorial work and $2.06 for food service.**

Relatively skilled laundry workers with 15 to 17 years' experience are making only $1.68 an hour, union representatives reported, while the starting rate for unskilled workers in the base hospital—many of them doing comparable work—is $2.10 an hour.

Vice Pres. Wilbur Freitag of the Laborers said wage board administrators are not satisfied with the present rate structure, and that "there is considerable pressure to eliminate the special schedule (for laundry workers) since it only creates hardships and cannot be justified in terms of overall employment" at the installation.

# *Dominican Workers Get New Homes*

A second group of Dominican sugar workers moved into new homes in the John F. Kennedy housing project, sponsored by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

They received titles to the homes from the AFL-CIO Investment Dir. Alexander Bookstaver at ceremonies held in San Pedro de Macoris. A third section of homes is under construction. The project, financed by a $600,000 grant from the Agency for Intl. Development, will house 110 families when completed.

In another area of inter-American labor cooperation, negotiations moved ahead for U.S. unions to finance a 568-family housing development in the new nation of Guyana.

**In Georgetown, capital of Guyana—formerly British Guiana—Bookstaver and Atty. Robert Mayer completed preliminary arrangements for mortgage money for a large-scale housing project sponsored by AIFLD and the Trades Union Council of Guyana.**

AFL-CIO affiliates are putting up funds for the $2 million loan, which will be guaranteed by the AID.

The single-family units will be built on a 113-acre site.

# Painters Open Political Action Conferences

Kansas City, Mo.—The first of a series of regional workshops aimed at more effective local union administration and more intensified political action was held here by the Painters.

**More than 200 delegates attended from locals in Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Colorado, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Tennessee.**

Pres. S. Frank Raftery and international union staff members discussed legislative objectives of primary concern in the coming congressional elections, opportunities for new organization, economic developments, apprenticeship expansion and jurisdiction. The delegates in turn reported on local conditions and problems in question and answer sessions.

Workshops also have been scheduled for Portland, Ore., July 16-17; Los Angeles July 18-20; Toronto, Ont., Aug. 27; Albany, N. Y., Sept. 17-18, and Columbus, O., Sept. 21-23.

*1.8 Million Covered:*

# Pay Raise Approved For U.S. Employes

*(Continued from Page 1)*

commitment in the 1962 salary reform legislation to bring government salaries up to the level of comparable private industry jobs. Before agreeing to support the compromise bill finally enacted, AFL-CIO unions presented a strong case in House and Senate commitee hearings for a 7.5 percent raise.

The bill will allow employes with 30 years of service to retire at age 55 without reduction in pension. Those with 20 years of service will be able to retire at age 60. Previously 30-year employes had to take a 1 percent pension cut for each year they were under 60 and 20-year workers had to wait until 62.

Congress refused to go along with the Administration request to boost the employe payroll deduction for the retirement program and to permit agencies to compel early retirement of some employes.

The retirement gains and a number of other fringes will benefit hourly-paid blue collar workers, as well as white collar and postal employes.

**The legislation also raises the government's contribution to health insurance for its employes. It liberalizes overtime benefits, adds a differential for Sunday work falling within an employe's regularly-scheduled workweek, and increases by 25 percent the allowance for employes who wear uniforms on the job.**

By a 71-9 vote, the Senate defeated an amendment by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.) to defer the increase to Jan. 1, 1967—the date originally proposed by the President. It beat, on a 62-18 rollcall, a move by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) to raise the employe contribution to the retirement fund from 6.5 to 7 percent of pay.

In separate legislation, Congress voted a higher expense allowance for families of federal employes who are transferred to jobs in other cities. Besides raising the weight limit on shipment of household goods, it pays for a round-trip for house-hunting at the new location, other necessary costs and up to $632 for miscellaneous expenses.

There were these other developments as the House and Senate resumed work after a July 4th week vacation:

- The Senate unanimously approved a labor-backed expansion of school lunch and school milk programs. The bill authorized funds to help schools in low-income neighborhoods buy lunchroom equipment and set up an experimental program of school breakfasts. Pres. Johnson had proposed a cut in the regular school milk and lunch programs, to limit it to the needy, but Congress has refused to go along. The pilot program of school breakfasts will be given a two-year trial in poverty areas and in rural areas where children have long distances to travel before starting classes.

- A six-year $6 billion program to step up federal, state and local efforts to reduce water pollution cleared the Senate, 90-0. It includes a new river basin approach, under which the federal government would pay 50 percent of sewage disposal and treatment costs, states would put up 30 percent of the funds, and local communities and industries the balance. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), one of 48 sponsors of the legislation, said the program is needed to make "a minimum start" on nationwide water pollution problems.

- **Also unanimously approved by the Senate was an expansion of the 1963 Clean Air Act, with increased funds authorized to combat air pollution.**

- The House moved toward a showdown vote on the foreign aid authorization bill. In preliminary tests, the Administration beat back a series of Republican attempts to cut the program and limit the proposed two-year authorization to a single year.

- The House Commerce Committee, in a series of tentative votes, indicated that it will approve an auto safety bill at least as strong as the Senate-passed measure. It approved similar requirements for new cars to meet federal safety standards. And it added a new section looking toward establishment of minimum performance standards for used cars. States would be encouraged to set up their own used car inspection systems. But if they didn't, federal requirements would be established.

## 2 Unionists on Panel For Study of Draft Laws

Pres. Johnson named Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks and Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to a 20-member National Advisory Committee on Selective Service. The committee, headed by Burke Marshall, general counsel for Intl. Business Machines, will recommend changes in present draft laws.

# Philip Pearl Dies at 62, Veteran Labor Publicist

Philip Pearl, a veteran of nearly 30 years in public relations for the trade union movement, died of a heart ailment in a Silver Spring, Md. hospital on July 9. He was 62.

Pearl was the first director of public relations of the AFL-CIO. His death was mourned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who said he "was a devoted trade unionist, a fine and decent man and a warm personal friend. The trade union movement and all who knew him personally mourn his untimely death."

**From covering the White House in the hectic New Deal days for Universal News Service, Pearl went to the former AFL as its first and only public relations director. In 1955 Meany named him director of public relations for the newly merged AFL-CIO.**

He left the federation in 1957 to form his own public relations agency, which later became the Pearl-Silverman Agency and represents a number of major labor unions and AFL-CIO constitutional departments.

Pearl was the founding editor of the AFL News-Reporter in 1951, the federation's first weekly newspaper. The paper was later merged with the CIO News at the time of the AFL-CIO merger.

He was a member of the National Press Club and the American Newspaper Guild.

Born in New York City, Pearl was a reporter for the former New York World before joining Universal News Service.

His survivors are a son, Jonathan; a daughter, Elizabeth; Mrs. Marilyn Miller Pearl, and a sister, Mrs. J. R. Mandelbaum of New York City.

**SUPPORT** for grape workers' strike and boycott of DiGiorgio products was voiced in this parade on Market St., San Francisco, staged after the city proclaimed "Huelga (Strike) Day." Marchers include members of National Farm Workers Association and AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers' Organizing Committee. DiGiorgio heads growers blocking union organization, AWOC said.

# *Striking Grape Workers Parade On San Francisco's 'Huelga Day'*

San Francisco—This city proclaimed "Huelga Day" as 1,000 marchers paraded up Market St., July 9, in a demonstration to tell the story of the DiGiorgio boycott and the battle of farm worker organization.

The proclamation was voted by the Board of Supervisors and signed by the acting mayor. It hailed "the effort to achieve economic independence for California's field workers" and the struggle to end rural poverty as exemplified in the Delano story.

The San Francisco march was the first of a series of parades by striking grape workers planned in communities in California and perhaps other states.

Its purpose was to urge the public not to buy products of the huge DiGiorgio corporation, marketed under Treesweet and S & W brands, until the struck argricultural firm makes a satisfactory settlement.

**Marchers were led by members of the National Farm Workers Association and the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee which have been on strike since last September against DiGiorgio and other grape growers at Delano in the rich San Joaquin Valley.**

Marching with them were members of a number of Bay Area unions, clergymen, nuns, students, civil rights workers—even actors from the NFWA's Teatro Campesino and the San Francisco Mime Troupe.

In the front rank were AWOC Delano Strike Dir. Larry Itliong, NFWA Dir. Cesar Chavez and AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher.

The paraders had a new slogan, "Schenley Si, DiGiorgio No" to add to their longtime rallying cry, "Huelga," the Spanish word for strike.

It pointed to contrasting actions of Schenley Industries, Inc., which has signed an NFWA union contract, and DiGiorgio which staged its own union representation election—with strikers excluded and on two days notice. DiGiorgio announced its election plan while talks were still underway with the unions to set up a consent election.

**Labor has charged that some DiGiorgio workers who did not wish to vote were forced to cast ballots, that company representatives accompanied voters into polling places, and that supervisors voted. Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) has named a former presidential labor adviser, Richard W. Haughton, to investigate the charges.**

The marchers moved from the waterfront 12 blocks to Civic Center where 2,000 more joined them in bleachers left over from a Shriners' convention.

### Picket Store

After a brief rally, the demonstrators repaired to a nearby Safeway store, still selling DiGiorgio products, and staged an informational picket line to advertise the boycott.

Chavez told the rally that victory over DiGiorgio will mean for the first time that farm workers will have effective unionism.

"This is not a fight against DiGiorgio," he said. "It is a fight against a system which makes a farm worker a second class citizen —perhaps even worse."

**Winning collective bargaining rights for farm workers, "the right to sit down face to face with their employers and do something about the problems which have plagued them and their families for years" is the most important battle now facing the labor movement, Kircher said.**

While San Francisco was proclaiming "Huelga Day" in tribute to the farm workers fight, officialdom in the San Joaquin Valley home of the big growers was less than happy.

The Delano mayor and the Kern County Board of Supervisors were quoted as denying that the phrase "rural poverty" in the San Francisco board's resolution accurately described their area. The Kern County Chamber of Commerce was reported ready to prepare its own resolutions.

But there was no doubt about nationwide understanding of the strike issues. Chavez read the Civic Center rally wires of support from Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pres. Charles Cogen of the American Federation of Teachers, and numerous other individuals and organizations.

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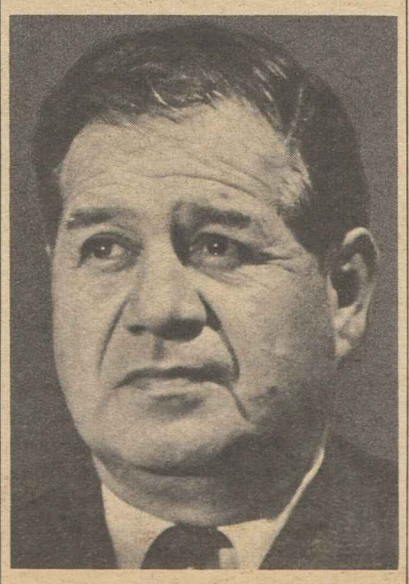

PHILIP PEARL

# Union Awards Civil Rights Scholarship

Chicago — The Packinghouse Workers' Russell Bull Scholarship, given annually to a college or high school student who makes an "outstanding contribution" in the area of civil rights, has been awarded to Mrs. Ann Valliant Springfield, Gravette, Ark., a senior at the University of Arkansas.

**The winner of the $1,000 award will receive her bachelor's degree in January and start work immediately for a master's degree.**

Among the many civil rights projects in which she was engaged was a program of conducting classes for Negro children to enable them to take their places in integrated schools. She has also worked on voter registration in Alabama and participated in the formation of the Arkansas Committee of Concern, which raised funds and recruited manpower to rebuild bombed or burned Negro churches in Mississippi.

The scholarship honors the memory of the late Russell Bull, Des Moines, Ia., a UPWA district president who was killed in an auto accident several years ago.

# AFL-CIO News

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# Meany Calls for 'Realistic' Standards for Jobless Aid

**AFL-CIO COMMITTEE** on Collective Bargaining With GE and Westinghouse Electric meets with Federation Pres. George Meany (foreground). Committee was formed to coordinate negotiations for 180,000 employes of the two big manufacturers.

## *Raps House Bill As 'Mere Token'*

**By David L. Perlman**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the Senate to pass an unemployment insurance bill providing a "realistic floor of protection" for workers who lose their jobs instead of the present "subcellar of neglect and despair."

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, Meany termed the unemployment compensation bill passed by the House last month "completely unsatisfactory . . . a mere token measure."

**He strongly urged the Senate committee to write into the bill federal standards sought by the Administration. These include higher ceilings on the amount of benefits, at least 26 weeks of state benefits with a federally-financed extension for persons with a steady work history, limits on disqualification, a major expansion of coverage and adequate financing.**

By contrast, the House bill is limited to a compromise expansion of coverage and a 13-week program of federal-state benefits which would take effect only during recessions.

**Testimony Praised**

The AFL-CIO position drew warm praise from Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) and other committee members.

Long noted that Congress sets standards that states must meet for virtually every other federally-financed program and found it "inconsistent" that unemployment insurance be the exception.

He acknowledged that some states, including his own, have used low unemployment tax rates to attract and help business but this, he said, is not right in "justice and equity."

**The Senate has gone "a lot fur-**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Senate Unit Closes Gap In Wage Bill

A Senate Labor subcommittee has voted 10-0 approval of a minimum wage bill that would guarantee 30 million workers $1.60 an hour by Feb. 1, 1968—a year earlier than the date set in a House-passed bill.

The House last May narrowly adopted a stretchout amendment delaying the $1.60 wage floor until 1969. Labor and the Administration urged the Senate to undo this damage to the bill, which the AFL-CIO estimated would cost low-paid workers nearly $2 billion in lost wages.

**The stretchout amendment, which caught supporters of the wage-hour bill by surprise, was suggested on the floor of the House by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) as a compromise. It carried only by a narrow 205-194 margin.**

The Senate subcommittee made some other changes in the House bill, but the main provisions were the same.

Both versions would bring the 30 million workers now covered by the $1.25 federal minimum to a $1.40

*(Continued on Page 6)*

***Committee Strengthened:***

## 8 Electrical Unions Reaffirm Solidarity

Eight AFL-CIO unions representing 180,000 General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. workers declared their determination to "continue and strengthen" their coordinated efforts as "the only effective way to secure genuine collective bargaining" in contract talks this year.

Federation Pres. George Meany met with leaders of the unions comprising the AFL-CIO National Committee on Collective Bargaining With GE and Westinghouse for a report on recent developments.

The unions are for the first time coordinating their bargaining goals, though each will handle its own negotiations.

**Conference leaders heard a report on the action of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in filing unfair practice charges against GE management for walking out of a pre-negotiation meeting May 4 because the IUE committee included members of the other unions.**

U.S. District Judge H. R. Tyler of New York City ordered GE to explain why it should not be enjoined from refusing to bargain and set a July 25 hearing date. The injunction had been requested by the National Labor Relations Board, whose general counsel authorized issuance of a complaint along with dismissal of a GE charge against the unions.

Meany released a statement on the committee's behalf announcing the addition to its ranks of three unions which offered their cooperation—the Carpenters, Plumbers and Steelworkers, all representing some GE and Westinghouse workers.

The committee has designated Aug. 16 as AFL-CIO Unity Day, when members of the cooperating unions will demonstrate their support of committee objectives by wearing a "unity" button.

The committee reported that its members have held a "tremendously successful" series of 17 grass roots meetings around the country and conducted a "vigorous" educational campaign to inform members of the issues involved in contract talks

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## *Price Index Rises 1.7% In 6 Months*

Higher prices for medical care and food and rising interest rates sent the Consumer Price Index up three-tenths of one percent in June, bringing the six-month rise in living costs to 1.7 percent, the largest six-month increase since 1958.

**The living cost rise resulted in a further slight decline in an average factory worker's real earnings. Over the year real wages have dropped two-tenths of one percent despite an increase in average weekly earnings.**

The June CPI increase brought cost-of-living wage increases ranging from 1 to 3 cents an hour for about 84,000 workers, the Labor

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Wirtz Pushes Airline Talks, Vote Shelved*

Leaders of 35,000 striking Machinists seeking a fair settlement with five major airlines temporarily shelved plans to put management's proposals to a vote of the strikers and continued negotiations in Washington with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz taking a major role.

**Pressures to drop the vote plan and keep talks going around the clock came from Pres. Johnson and Wirtz as the strike entered its third week with little change in the companies' contract offer.**

The major strike issue, IAM officials have declared repeatedly, is the refusal by the five airlines to give their mechanics a fair share of booming profits.

The IAM had planned to put to

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Grape Strikers, DiGiorgio Accept Plan for New Representation Vote

Sacramento, Calif.—A major break occurred in the long struggle of California farm workers for union rights as Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) announced that a new representation election would be held Aug. 30 among DiGiorgio Corp. employes at Delano and Borrego Springs.

The election will be followed by similar votes at three other DiGiorgio locations if the striking National Farm Workers Association makes a "proper showing" of authorization cards, the governor said he was advised by Ronald W. Haughton, veteran arbitrator whom he had named to mediate the dispute.

Haughton's plan to hold a new election superseding results of a company-arranged "quickie" vote was accepted by all parties to the dispute over bargaining rights for grape workers.

**Involved are DiGiorgio, spearhead of a growers' organization battling unionism; the NFWA, on strike since last September at Delano and Borrego Springs; the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, also on strike and supporting the NFWA; and the expelled Teamsters.**

Haughton was called in by the governor to seek a solution to the dispute when DiGiorgio announced the Teamsters had won an election the company had called on its own with two days' notice. NFWA and AWOC members refused to take part in that balloting and charged that less than half the eligible workers voted.

The AFL-CIO has been supporting the strike and a national boycott of DiGeorgio products, marketed primarily as Treesweet and S & W brands.

The Aug. 30 election will be con-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Court Voids Union-Imposed Loyalty Oath

New York—A "loyalty oath" membership requirement of the unaffiliated Directors Guild of America was invalidated by a federal appellate court here in a unanimous—but carefully qualified—decision.

The court based its decision on the common law of New York, holding that the vagueness of the oath in question made it an unreasonable ground for expulsion or denial of membership. The oath declared in part that the member does not "support any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States government by force or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods."

**The decision, by Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard, stressed that the court was "not necessarily" outlawing all forms of loyalty oaths or challenging the right of a union to expel a Communist or a person engaged in subversive activity. But it said the "broad language" of the oath conflicted with "individual integrity" and could discourage persons from espousing "controversial political positions."**

The Directors Guild imposed its loyalty requirement in 1949, when the film industry was under attack in congressional investigations. Last year, when a New York organization of 400 directors was merged with the larger group, six members refused to sign the oath on civil liberties grounds. A federal district court denied their request for an injunction against the oath, but the appellate court reversed the denial.

**RAILROAD RETIREMENT** Board Chairman Howard W. Habermeyer (right) presents a plaque to Fred F. Warner, 74, commemorating Warner's receipt of the 1 millionth retirement payment by the board. Mrs. Warner holds her husband's check and her own under a wife's annuity, at the ceremony in Chicago. Warner is a member of the Railway Clerks.

# New Union Vote Slated For DiGiorgio Workers

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ducted under these terms as laid down by Haughton:

- Workers at Delano and Borrego Springs will vote, under the supervision of the American Arbitration Association, with two observers at each polling place representing each party on the ballot.
- Supervisors and clerical employes will not be permitted to vote.
- Those voting will cast a white ballot if they are field workers, a green ballot for all others. The election result will be determined by the total tally of votes in each of the two units.
- **Employes who went on strike at Delano and who signed NFWA cards shall be counted as yes votes for the NFWA on the white ballot.**
- Upon acceptance of the recommendations all strike and boycott activities must cease and company cooperation to "carry out the letter and spirit" of the recommendations shall be required. In the event of violations, the arbiter will make a decision enforceable in an appropriate court.

Haughton ruled, and the parties agreed, that if a union is selected in an appropriate bargaining unit, negotiations leading to a contract shall commence "immediately" and continue for 45 days.

If two unions are certified, a common expiration date for the first contract will be required to ensure "stable collective bargaining relationships," the arbiter said, adding:

**Binding Arbitration**

"Unless the time is extended by mutual agreement, all remaining differences shall be submitted to final and binding arbitration" by Haughton or Sam Kagel of San Francisco, another arbiter.

**The award will be retroactive to the date of certification. An unsuccessful union is barred from obtaining another election for a year or from conducting a boycott for a similar period.**

Haughton said he was informed July 19 that a layoff of DiGiorgio workers was in process at Delano for a two or three-week period. He requested that such employes be given preference in rehiring and, if unable to return, be allowed to file a mail ballot in the election.

NFWA Dir. Cesar Chavez renewed a demand on DiGiorgio to "comply with the spirit of these recommendations by agreeing to prompt elections" at other locations —Arvin, Yuba City and Marysville, Calif.

# Texas Farm Workers Take Up 'Huelga' Cry

The rallying cry of "Huelga"—the Spanish word for strike—has spread from the grape fields of California to the vast fruit farms of the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. And so has labor's support for the right of farm workers to organize, bargain, and earn a decent wage.

Three hundred melon pickers rebelled against their 50 to 85 cents an hour wage rate last month and soon more than 1,000 Mexican-American farm workers in the area had signed up in the National Farm Workers Association—the organization which along with the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee is conducting the California grape strike.

Texas unions helped from the start — with donations of food, clothing, medicine and money in cooperation with the Catholic Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking.

**The executive board of the State AFL-CIO has voted to continue and step-up organized labor's support—and to raise a $25,000 fund to help the strike.**

In Starr County, where the per capita income is reportedly the lowest in the nation, strikers have been harassed with everything from court injunctions and arrests to the breakup of a strike meeting when a county tractor crew sprayed insecticide on the strikers.

**60-Day March**

A symbolic 60-day, 400-mile "march" by a delegation of strikers accompanied by two priests and a Baptist minister is under way to help publicize the dispute. It is scheduled to end on Labor Day in Austin, the state capital. Many of the workers who have left the Rio Grande Valley to migrate with the crop harvest will return for the Labor Day event.

**The goal of the Mexican-American farm workers is a $1.25 minimum wage. Texas has no state minimum wage and the federal wage floor now excludes farm workers, although the minimum wage bill pending in Congress would bring workers on large farms under limited coverage.**

On the three corporate farms where the strike started, workers received 85 cents an hour during the cantaloupe harvest season—50 cents an hour for ordinary field work, when there was work available.

## James Gulick Named Acting Maritime Chief

Deputy Maritime Administrator James W. Gulick, a civil servant for 35 years, has been sworn in as acting maritime administrator. He succeeds Nicholas Johnson, who has been appointed to a seven-year term on the Federal Communications Commission.

## *Canadian Locals Win Salary Status*

**Kingston, Ont. — Production and maintenance workers at the Aluminum Company of Canada plant here will switch from hourly pay to a weekly salary this October.**

**Steelworkers Local 343 and Machinists Lodge 54 negotiated the pioneering two-year agreement, which includes other gains valued at better than $20 a week per employe.**

**The 1,600 workers will continue to receive overtime after eight hours a day and a shift differential.**

**A feature of the new contract is payment of full salary for one year during sickness or accident.**

Maintenance of Way Convention:

# *Rail Union Parley Pushes Wage Drive*

Montreal—The Maintenance of Way Employes' 35th convention has voiced strong support for wage and rules improvements now being sought on U.S. and Canadian railroads and pledged all necessary steps to "secure a fair and just settlement."

The 700 delegates re-elected Pres. Harold C. Crotty and Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes for four-year terms and also returned five vice presidents. Chosen to succeed retiring Vice Presidents George Hudson and J. H. Hadley were J. W. Cope of Kansas City, Mo., and R. R. Painter of Roanoke, Va.

**Convention actions updating and revising the union constitution and bylaws included the setting of an age ceiling for candidates for grand lodge office. This ceiling, set on a sliding scale, will drop to age 65 on Jan. 1, 1970:**

The delegates also:

- Endorsed a national drive for a 35-hour week and a current campaign for supplemental pensions for railroad employes.
- Commended job security agreements won on U.S. and Canadian railroads and the Canada pension plan, and called for improvements.
- Urged a curb on contracting-out of members' work and repeal of anti-labor laws like "right to work."
- Chose Detroit, home city of the brotherhood, as the locale of the 1970 convention.

Goals for the next four years were pinpointed in resolutions and committee recommendations adopted by the convention. Among them are contract proposals now in negotiation—wage boosts in keeping with rising railroad profitability and worker productivity, improved vacations and holiday leaves, better pay for travel time and away-from-home expenses, and cost of living wage adjustments.

Crotty said the issue of job security remains a pressing problem for members and he pledged to "solidify and expand" the gains recently won for rail workers.

**Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association told the delegates that "hard cold facts" have discredited the "poverty myth" that management vigorously spread until mounting profits forced a new tack. The industry is now entering a new "golden age," Leighty quoted a top management spokesman as claiming.**

Railroad net profits have risen steadily each year since 1961 and will be "well over the $1 billion mark" for a near-record this year, he predicted.

All rail unions are determined, he said, to win for members a "fair share of the profits that result" from their rising productivity.

Major addresses were given also by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress and John R. Nicholson, Canadian labor minister.

# Job Bias Complaints Top 1st Year Forecast

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission announced that it had received more than 8,600 complaints of job discrimination during its first year of operation—more than four times the number anticipated.

It ruled out 2,600 complaints as outside the commission's jurisdiction. Of the remaining 6,000, half were from Negroes charging race discrimination and one-third alleged sex discrimination. Other grounds for federal action include job bias based on religion and national origin.

Some 2,200 complaints were referred to state fair employment agencies for investigation and action, the commission said.

**Most of the cases are still in the process of investigation or conciliation, the report noted, and some have already "helped to bring about new employment attitudes and practices in many areas of this nation."**

The comission said it was encouraged by "the voluntary cooperation of businessmen and union leaders in going beyond the letter of the law to fulfill its spirit."

**Complaint Breakdown**

A breakdown of the complaints into major categories showed 22.9 percent dealt with hiring, 20.6 percent with promotions, 15.8 percent with seniority, 13.4 percent with benefits, and 11.1 percent with wage differentials.

During the first year of the federal law's operation, only establishments with 100 or more workers were covered. On July 2, coverage was extended to employers with 75 or more workers. This will raise the number of firms covered from 58,000 to 73,000.

In addition to dealing with complaints, the agency has mounted a technical assistance program to help open up new job opportunities through voluntary action, its report noted.

# Rights Clauses Pioneered in Teachers Pact

Inkster, Mich.—A first contract with strong civil rights provisions has been agreed to by Teachers' Local 1068 and the Inkster Board of Education.

The agreement, called by the AFT a model for the nation, sets salaries and working conditions for all Inkster teachers and also calls for:

- Introduction of "integrated elementary textbooks" as basic reading texts and supplemental reading materials "dealing with Negro and other minority group contributions."
- **American history books which "cover in depth the contributions" of minority groups in each unit taught, and "comprehensive units in Negro, African, Asian and Latin-American history."**
- Total integration of all staffs at the earliest possible date.
- Complete revision of the testing program to "take into account culturally different" pupils.
- Cooperation to set up a community action group to help implement programs which will "racially balance the schools."
- Promotion by the board and the union of open occupancy housing laws for Inkster, a Detroit suburb with a sizable percentage of Negro residents.

## Factory Injury Rate Up in First Quarter

The factory work-injury rate edged up during the first quarter of 1966, the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The rate of 12.9 disabling injuries per million hours worked compared with 12.2 for the first quarter of 1965. It was the highest for the quarter since 1953.

*IATSE Members Told:*

# Political Action Key To Legislative Gains

Detroit—More than 1,100 delegates to the biennial convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes were urged to take an active role in 1966 political campaigns to preserve recent legislative gains and win new progress.

IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh, in his keynote address to the convention, declared that "never was there a time of greater need for all of us to think hard and carefully about the political situation. . . ."

He hailed the Johnson Administration's accomplishments in inspiring new liberal legislation as "without parallel since the early days of Franklin D. Roosevelt" and said they "give us great cause to rally behind the President and his legislative team."

**"But keeping the team intact will not be easy," he observed. "The party in power always has a tough time in off-year elections and those 59 liberal congressmen who were elected by very narrow margins in 1964 have the additional burden of the problems of the anti-Communist war effort."**

Victories in such legislation as medicare, minimum wage and the easing of punitive union bonding requirements under the Landrum-Griffin Act, Walsh said, "cannot offset our disappointment" over some of the failures of Congress. Among these he listed the failure to relax "the unrealistic curb on picketing at construction sites and failure to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act," which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements.

### Big Turnout Needed

The only way unions can win these key objectives, he declared, is to get their members, families and friends to the polls on election day to vote for liberal congressmen.

Political action is vital, too, the IATSE president observed, to correct an "intolerable" situation created by state obscenity laws involving projectionists, who make up an important segment of the union's membership.

**Walsh reported that since the union's last convention, members have been brought into court in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and California under laws requiring projectionists to pass judgment on whether or not a film is morally suitable for public exhibition.**

"Most of them have been convicted, and in some instances management has been unwilling to pay their fines," he said. "In every instance the publicity has been most embarrassing to the members and their families."

Walsh said the laws have become a real headache because of relaxing standards in the motion picture industry as to dress, language and dramatic subject matter, and a recent Supreme Court ruling that films may not be censored prior to their public showing.

### No Relaxing Now

He explained that before the court ruling an exhibitor could feel safe if a picture had passed a review board, "but now he cannot relax until after the police have come and gone." He noted that arrests for showing allegedly obscene films are on the rise "and in most instances the projectionist gets arrested along with the manager."

**The union has taken the position that an employed projectionist, who has no voice in the booking of a film and who could lose his job by refusing to show it, should not be held responsible. Walsh said this argument has been accepted twice by grand juries in Toledo, O., but elsewhere "the tribunals have been less understanding."**

One bright spot, he observed, was the union's success in persuading the Connecticut legislature and the governor that licensed projectionists in licensed theaters should be exempt from prosecution under a state law prescribing fines and imprisonment for persons who produce or aid in the production of indecent shows.

Walsh noted that California and Massachusetts locals are engaged in a similar legislative effort and urged other locals around the country to seek such relief through political action.

**DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN'S AWARD** of the Wisconsin State Society was presented to Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters at a luncheon in Washington, D.C. The entire Wisconsin congressional delegation joined in a bipartisan tribute. From left: Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.); Schoemann; Jerome O. Hendrickson, president of the state society, and Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.).

# Wisconsinites Pay Tribute To Schoemann

The public interest is often best served when so-called "pressure groups" make the best possible case for the interests they represent, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann suggested in a speech to the Wisconsin State Society.

Schoemann was guest of honor at a Washington, D.C., luncheon—recipient of the state society's first distinguished citizen's award. He was honored as a Wisconsin native who has enriched his nation and state through leadership in labor, education and civic affairs.

**Responding to the award, and laudatory speeches from notables in Congress, government and labor, Schoemann said determination of the public interest is comparable to the judicial process. It requires advocates — special pleaders—to present the best possible case for their point of view before an impartial judgment can be rendered.**

The plaque presented to Schoemann recited his accomplishments as a local and a national officer of his union, as a member of the Milwaukee Housing Authority, as a leader in the field of apprentice training, as an AFL-CIO vice president, delegate to international conferences and member of many federal advisory boards.

The Wisconsin congressional delegation added a bipartisan endorsement in a letter congratulating Schoemann as "one of the great leaders of the labor movement" and a crusader for better education, "both academic and vocational." It was signed by Wisconsin's two senators and 10 congressmen.

# *Airline Talks Pushed, Wirtz Steps Up Role*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

a vote of the strikers the management proposal currently on the table but cancelled the balloting plan after Wirtz termed it "pointless," noting that there was no firm agreement to be voted on and negotiations would be delayed for a week.

The President urged continuing negotiations at a news conference adding that he was "hopeful that they (the parties) will continue and work around the clock" to reach an agreement. He said the Administration had "taken every legal step we could" and that there are "no legal remedies left."

**Wirtz called for continued bargaining to reach an agreement within the framework of recommendations made by a presidential emergency board. He noted that the "framework" of the report left room for bargaining.**

The board named by Johnson under the Railway Labor Act recommended a 42-month contract with wage increases of 42 cents an hour for top-rated mechanics and 34 cents for others; some vacation and holiday improvements and a reduction in the number of wage steps.

The IAM wage policy committee rejected the recommendations as far short of the needs of airline workers, noting that they have fallen far behind other workers in a period of spiraling profits.

The union has kept military and defense supply lines open during the strike which came after eight months of negotiations with the five airlines—United, Eastern, Trans World, Northwest and National—for renewal of contracts that expired last Dec. 31.

**The President, in answer to a news conference question, said the Administration does not plan to seek legislation at this session of Congress to end the airlines dispute. Johnson had said in earlier messages to Congress that he intended to ask for legislation to deal with national emergency disputes with specific attention to those involving public transportation.**

He told reporters that although the Administration has been working on such proposals, "I must frankly say that we have been unsuccessful in getting legislation which is acceptable and which would pass" Congress.

# Order to Bargain Hits Michigan School Board

Detroit—The North Dearborn Heights School District has been ruled guilty of refusing to bargain in good faith with its striking teachers and ordered to negotiate with their union on all aspects of working conditions.

The ruling by Robert Pisarski, chief trial examiner for the Michigan Labor Mediation Board, was the first of its kind since the amended Michigan Public Employes Relations Act became effective a year ago. It will "have a national impact," Pres. Charles Cogen of the American Federation of Teachers said.

The union won bargaining rights for the suburban district's 110 teachers in January and struck June 2 in protest over delaying tactics of school officials. Negotiations resumed but were stymied again following Pisarski's decision when the school district said it would appeal the ruling to the full mediation board.

**Pres. Rita McGowan of the North Dearborn AFT said Pisarski upheld the right of teachers to evaluate curricula and the size of classes, to appeal discharges or demotions, and to seek changes in methods of rating teaching effectiveness.**

The ruling, if allowed to stand, will affirm the legality of the union's strike, Mrs. McGowan said. A state law forbids public employes to strike.

Six teachers' groups walked out before Michigan schools ended their regular sessions for the summer. Four were AFT locals—in Taylor Township, Melvindale, North Dearborn Heights, and Ecorse. Two were affiliates of the National Education Association—in Flint and Crestwood, Mich., which called their walkouts "professional days."

The Ecorse AFT removed its pickets when the school district "hired back" the 190 teachers it had previously fired. Contract negotiations are being conducted almost daily, Michigan Federation of Teachers Pres. Henry Linne said.

## Hugh Mullin Dies, Ex-COPE Staffer

Pittsburgh—Hugh Mullin, former COPE Area 2 Director, died recently in Florida. Mullin, 58, retired two years ago after more than 30 years in the labor movement. His COPE region consisted of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

A member of the Fire Fighters, he had been captain of the fire department in his native Pittsburgh, Pa., and had served as auditor of the Pennsylvania AFL and as field man for the AFL Labor's League for Political Education before becoming COPE area director in 1955.

**He is survived by his wife, Eleanor.**

# CPI Rise Laid to Food, Medical Care, Interest

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Dept. reported. About 50,000 aircraft workers will get increases along with 21,000 interstate bus drivers and 3,500 other workers.

At 112.9 the index for June was about 2.5 percent higher than a year ago. The index means that consumers in June of this year paid $11.29 for the same market basket of goods and services that cost $10 about eight years ago.

The rise in food prices, four-tenths of one-percent, was in line with seasonal expectations, the report said. Doctors and dentists' fees and health insurance charges rose seven-tenths of one percent, and hospital charges were up six-tenths of one percent.

A 2 percent advance in interest rates in June, especially for mortgages, "reflected a continuing scarcity of funds for new mortgage lending" and a general climb of interest rates, the department said.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics noted that one-half of the increase in the CPI in the past year has been caused by higher charges for consumer services — up 3.7 percent. Food prices were up 3.5 percent over a year ago and apparel prices averaged 2.3 percent higher than in June 1965.

An average factory worker with three dependents took home $99.22 in June after deduction of social security and federal income taxes, unchanged from a month earlier but up about $2.15 over the year.

In real earning power the figures were $87.88 this year and $88.09 a year ago.

## Earl McMahon Dies, Chicago Crafts Leader

Chicago — Earl J. McMahon, president of the Chicago Building & Construction Trades Council and the Illinois State Building Trades Conference, died here at 71.

McMahon had been a member of Lathers Local 74 for 52 years. He was also first vice president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO.

# Days of Decision

**THE LONG SUMMER** days of July and August, complete with vacations and other diversions from the routine of daily living, are also the days of political decision.

In the next few weeks registration deadlines for critical primary elections will be slipping by. In the next six weeks nearly half the states will be holding primary elections to determine party candidates for the general elections on Nov. 8.

And given the early registration deadline dates in many states for the November balloting, many voters will find themselves shut out if they don't become eligible to vote by mid-September.

* * *

**THE PRIMARIES** to date have tended to show something less than overwhelming involvement by the voters. Turnouts have fallen off, naturally enough, from the highs of the 1964 presidential year. But the number of voters participating in the primaries has shown little if any increase over the 1962 figures.

**To overcome apathy and the natural slowdown in activities that accompany the summer months, properly planned and energetically executed register-and-vote campaigns have been given the highest priority by the trade union movement.**

The choice of candidates in the party primaries is crucial to what happens in the November elections. And the November elections will determine the political character of the 90th Congress and the fate of progressive and liberal legislation for the next two years.

It will determine also the governorships of a number of major states, the makeup of state legislatures across the country, many of them being elected for the first time on a basis of fair representation.

* * *

**THERE IS MUCH** at stake in the next 100 days that cannot be solved in the final few hectic days or weeks of a political campaign. First and foremost, the question of whether or not citizens will be eligible to vote and have a voice in the political decisions is being determined *now* in terms of registration.

**Secondly, whether the Republican Party will be controlled by the right-wing Goldwater-allied forces or the more moderate and liberal forces is up for decision. The same question confronts the Democratic Party in many states—will it be the old-line conservatives or will the liberal, progressive forces emerge victorious from the primaries?**

If American democracy is to be truly representative then the greatest possible participation in the election progress is essential.

That means informed voters with a knowledge of the candidates and the issues; involved voters who have made a contribution of time or dollars or both; but most of all it means eligible voters, men and women who can walk into a voting booth because their names are clearly inscribed on the registration books as citizens who took the time and made the effort to help make the democratic system work.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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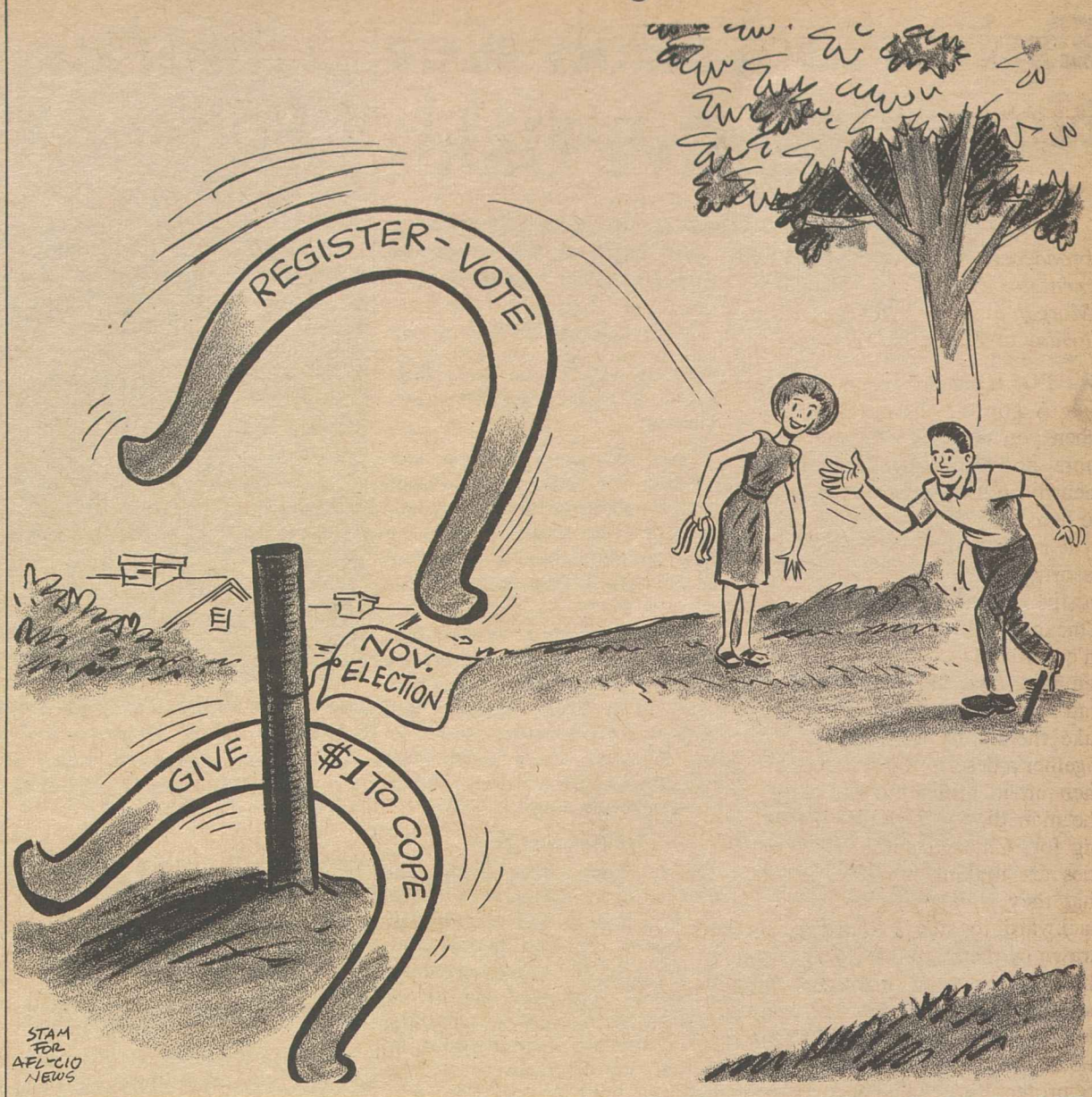
## Double Ringer




***'A Reverse Klan':***

# NAACP's Roy Wilkins Scores Separatism of 'Black Power'

*The following is excerpted from an address by Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the organization's recent convention in Los Angeles.*

**ALL ABOUT US** are alarms and confusions as well as great and challenging developments. Differences of opinion are sharper. For the first time since several organizations began to function where only two had functioned before, there emerges what seems to be a difference in goals.

Heretofore there were some differences in methods and emphasis but none in ultimate goals. The end was always to be the inclusion of the American Negro, without racial discrimination, as a full-fledged equal in all phases of American citizenship.

There has now emerged, first, a strident and threatening challenge to a strategy widely employed by civil rights groups, namely non-violence. One organization which has been meeting in Baltimore has passed a resolution declaring for defense of themselves by Negro citizens if they are attacked.

**This position is not new as far as the NAACP is concerned. Historically our association has defended in court those persons who have defended themselves and their homes with firearms.**

But neither have we couched a policy of manly resistance in such a way that our members and supporters felt compelled to maintain themselves in an armed state, ready to retaliate instantly and in kind whenever attacked.

We venture the observation that such a publicized posture could serve to stir counterplanning, counteraction and possible conflict. If carried out literally as instant retaliation, in cases adjudged by aggrieved persons to have been grossly unjust, this policy could produce—in extreme situations—lynchings, or in better-sounding phraseology, private vigilante vengeance.

Moreover, in attempting to substitute for derelict law enforcement machinery, the policy entails the risk of a broader, more indiscriminate crackdown by law officers under the ready-made excuse of restoring law and order.

It seems reasonable to assume that proclaimed protective violence is as likely to encourage counterviolence as it is to discourage violent persecution.

**But the more serious division in the civil rights movement is one posed by a word formulation that implies clearly a difference in goals.**

No matter how endlessly they try to explain it, the term "black power" means antiwhite power. In a racially pluralistic society, the concept, the formation and the exercise of that ethnically tagged power means opposition to other ethnic powers. In the black-and-white relationship, it has to mean that every other ethnic power is the rival and the antagonist of "black power." It has to mean "going it alone." It has to mean separatism.

**NOW SEPARATISM,** whether on the rarefied debate level of "black power" or on the wishful level of a secessionist Freedom City in Watts, offers a disadvantaged minority little except a chance to shrivel and die.

Ideologically it dictates "up with black and down with white" in precisely the same manner that South Africa reverses that slogan.

It is a reverse Mississippi, a reverse Hitler, a reverse Ku Klux Klan.

**If these were evil in our judgment, what virtue can we claim for black over white? If, as some proponents claim, this concept instills pride of race, cannot this pride be taught without preaching hatred or supremacy based on race?**

Though it be clarified and clarified again, "black power" in the quick, uncritical and highly emotional adoption it has received from some segments of a beleaguered people, can mean in the end only black death. Even if, through some miracle, it should be enthroned briefly, the human spirit, which knows no color or geography or time, would die a little, leaving for wiser and stronger and more compassionate men the painful beating back to the upper trail.

***Morgan Says:***

# Era of Social Change Demands New Role, Attitudes of Police

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**A POLICEMAN** is underpaid and over-vilified. A cop, as the saying goes, is never around when you need one and yet a community makes more and more demands on the force for its security, not to mention the untangling of its traffic jams.

Morgan

It is fortunate and reassuring that a suspect in the murder of eight Chicago nurses is already in custody. The police assembled what clues they had swiftly and it did not take them long to piece together a description and then an identification of the man they were looking for. Chicago authorities are making it plain that they will bend over backward to stay within the guidelines recently drawn by the Supreme Court to insure the rights of the suspect as a prisoner. A confession, one police officer said, was not necessary because of the weight of the evidence. "Our main concern," the state's attorney said in a formal statement, "is to protect the rights of the accused, along with the corresponding rights of society."

This is playing the game according to the rules of justice. The trouble is those rules are too often fudged. Life is not simple any more—if indeed it ever was—and police responsibilities now go beyond crime detection and crime prevention to demand some knowledge and some understanding of the bewilderingly complicated behavior of people—all kinds of people. At last the country is attempting some kind of organized assault on poverty. At last the federal government has been impelled to try to end the Civil War by legislating protection for a Negro's civil rights so that he can have the equal opportunity and equal rights of citizenship to which he is entitled. But these developments have thrust the policeman into the middle of a social revolution with which he has not been prepared or trained to cope.

Which is another way of saying that the communities of America are not prepared to cope with the phenomena of change they now face. This is more than a little frightening because it means that too few Americans, including those in positions of leadership, understand the significance of these changes.

**As the civil rights movement develops, as the war on poverty proceeds, both in halting and controversial fashion, it becomes increasingly clear that this country operates on a double standard—one might say a two-ply double-standard: one for the black man and one for the white man and of course one for the poor and one for the rest of us.**

By and large police departments in this country have been and still are the instruments of the power structure—the white power structure. And, on the whole it's woe betide any citizen who is poor and runs afoul of the law, no matter the pigmentation of his skin. We the more fortunate ones must ask ourselves if this isn't really the way we wanted it to be.

**WE ARE SHOCKED** and even frightened to witness a Negro clamor for his rights, especially when he refuses to be docile any more. We are disturbed and perhaps register a twinge of guilt over extent of this richest nation's neglect of the poor. And yet doesn't part of our alarm stem from a secret belief—not so secret among some—that the Negro citizen is not entitled to full citizenship, to an unspoken conviction that the poor are lazy and thus deserve their lot? If so, what we are really alarmed about is change.

It is reported that Los Angeles Police Chief William H. Parker, who died recently, was one of the most popular officials in that unhappy city. Referring to the stern police grip on the troubled sector of Watts, a Los Angeles publisher called Chief Parker "the white community's savior, their symbol of security." and the Washington Post's Nicholas Von Hoffman reported Parker's own contempt for the civil rights movement. "Hell," the chief said, "the police department isn't here to revitalize society, and I'm critical of this whole social revolution. It has created a cleavage between the races."

**That is undoubtly an honest opinion, shared by many. Parker gave his life for his job and he raised the Los Angeles police force out of scandal to respectability. But no community in this land is going to survive and flourish if the function of its police force is mainly to "protect" the comfortable white majority against the minorities, and there is always the danger under such circumstances of the police becoming a kind of law unto themselves.**

After the Supreme Court issued its decision in June imposing new curbs on the powers of police to interrogate suspects, Chief Justice Warren—a former prosecuting attorney himself—observed to a friend "that if the police will play the game according to the rules and in the spirit of our Bill of Rights, the public will have greater respect for the law, enforcement will be better, and the dignity of the police themselves will be greatly enhanced." It could be as simple as that.

***Impact on Economy Unknown:***

# Urgent Need Cited for Census Of U.S. Investments Overseas

**UNITED STATES** corporations have more than $50 billion of private, direct investment overseas, but the American public has no information on the effect this investment has on jobs or on the nation's balance of payments.

**Mrs. Elizabeth Jager of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research pointed out that the government has not made an overall census of this investment since 1957 and that appropriations for such purposes have failed in Congress, despite the need for an immediate inquiry into "this vital area."**

Interviewed on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO public service program heard on the Mutual broadcasting system, Mrs. Jager emphasized that the AFL-CIO does not oppose such investment.

"In some ways," she said, "it is undoubtedly good that U.S. corporations have participated in the economic upsurge of foreign countries. After World War II, it was essential that American capital go into the war-devastated economies of Europe and help them rebuild themselves. We have felt that this kind of economic development enables the free world to grow stronger."

At the same time, she asserted, "American companies have used foreign investment as an excuse and propaganda weapon to keep American labor from what we think are necessary wage increases."

**ONE RESULT,** she said, has been that American workers have been put into the position of competing against foreign workers.

**She said an investigation of the situation and a census of the amount, kind and location of U.S. overseas investments is necessary to make valid judgments about their good and bad effects. Without this information, she noted, such questions as the effect on the balance of payments cannot be answered.**

Reporters interviewing Mrs. Jager were Hobart Rowen, financial writer for the Washington Post, and John Herling, columnist for the National Newspaper Syndicate.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**FOR A GOOD MANY** months economists have been sounding the alarm at steadily mounting interest rates which were triggered by the Federal Reserve Bank last December when it raised the discount rate from 4 to 4.5 percent.

**Interest rates have risen to their highest level of a generation in some segments of the money market. Basic lending rates in commercial banks are now 5.75 percent and the Federal Reserve is even tightening the screws still more by increasing bank reserve rates.**

The bonanza of high interest rates is bearing some bitter fruit. Mortgage money is tight and building has suffered sharply. Installment money is also tight as well as automobile loans. It is impossible to read the nation's financial and commercial publications without seeing clear signs of an even tighter money market with its threat to jobs and the nation's economy in general.

Added to repeated warnings by economists of what may lie ahead is a voice from the House Ways & Means Committee—Rep. Al Ullman, Oregon Democrat, a member of that committee. He has become worried enough to send a personal letter to Pres. Johnson and to issue a sharp call for a change in current "tight money" policies.

**Ullman, who has long been a Johnson Administration supporter, said bluntly: "In my judgment, unless corrective action is taken soon, the tight money policies imposed by the Federal Reserve Board and supported by recent actions of your Administration will destroy the economic gains we have made."**

Ullman pointed out that if there is danger of an overheated economy, there are other fiscal restraints that can be employed without curtailing the nation's growth. One could be revision of the investment tax credit which has encouraged business investment to an unhealthy point. Another could be curbing of excess profits. Both courses have been proposed by the AFL-CIO.

**ULLMAN WROTE** a letter along the same lines to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey emphasizing his "apprehension over runaway interest rates and the apparent impotency of the Administration to cope with the current crisis in monetary policy." As a congressman from the lumber-producing state of Oregon, Ullman expressed particular concern over the effect of housing cutbacks on that industry.

He followed that up with a press release suggesting a presidential conference to combat the money crisis that threatens the nation.

"I urge the President," he said, "to take this opportunity to call a conference at which the leaders of Congress, the members of the Federal Reserve Board, the officials of the Treasury and other interested government agencies, and experts from all segments of the housing and financial communities may discuss the alarming economic situation and develop recommendations for its improvement."

**The Oregon congressman then made a speech before the House in which he accused the Administration of "floundering" in monetary policy. "In effect," he said, "the Administration is abdicating to William McChesney Martin the responsibilities for economic policy. This is the same Martin who, as governor of the Federal Reserve Board, led us up and down the boom and bust cycles of the fifties."**

This is strong language, yet Ullman is no alarmist. He is a veteran member of Congress and of the Ways & Means Committee, which is the House's most authoritative financial body. He has a reputation for thoughtfulness and, as he himself noted, is a strong supporter of Administration policies that will promote a sustained growth in the economy.

His unusually sharp warning cannot be brushed aside lightly. **(PAI)**

*(Willard Shelton, whose column usually appears in this space, is on vacation.)*

**A FULL-SCALE CENSUS** of U.S. investments is needed to determine their impact on the American economy, Elizabeth Jager of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research told reporters John Herling (left) of the National Newspaper Syndicate and Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post as she was interviewed on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the Mutual broadcasting system.

# IUD Director Cites 'Ferment' For Organizing

There is a "clearly recognizable ferment for new organization" in the country, Jack Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told a press conference in Washington.

Conway said that organizing activities of the IUD, in the last six months, have had "fairly substantial success" and that there is a "shift in the climate in the country as a whole."

**He said the "ferment" includes such groups as government workers, teachers, professional workers, medical technicians, migratory workers, and the working poor.**

The IUD Executive Board, Conway reported, feels that the current structure of the AFL-CIO may have to be changed to cope with such challenges as organizing social workers, medical technicians, and the working poor.

"I personally believe that the AFL-CIO is equipped to meet this situation which has developed," he said.

Conway noted that the IUD has grown since its convention last November until today it has per capita payments on 6.5 million members. The growth, he added, came from new affiliates, step-up in per capita of older affiliates and new growth.

**TRAINING PROGRAM** for 60 VISTA volunteers who will work on social service projects in city poverty areas is co-sponsored by the Minneapolis AFL-CIO and the University of Minnesota. VISTA —Volunteers in Service to America—is a domestic version of the Peace Corps. Planning the training schedule are, from left: Oren J. Steinfeldt, University of Minnesota; Minneapolis AFL-CIO Pres. Robert Gomsrud; Frank Emig, field services coordinator of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, and Project Dir. John F. O'Connell, formerly of the Community Services staff.

# Senate Unit Closes Gap In Minimum Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

pay floor on Feb. 1, 1967. Coverage would be extended to an additional 8 million workers, including nearly half a million farm workers employed by large agricultural enterprises.

Newly-covered workers would be brought in under a $1 wage floor next Feb. 1. Their minimum would be advanced 15 cents a year—to $1.30 for farm workers and $1.60 for other groups.

The big new groups to be covered include retail employes, laundry workers, employes of hospitals and nursing homes, construction workers, restaurant, hotel and motel workers and taxi employes.

The Senate subcommittee knocked out a House amendment which would have exempted 30,000 farm workers covered by the Sugar Act. On the one hand, it tightened child labor restrictions in agriculture. But it also exempted children under 16 paid on piece-rate for hand-harvest operations from the minimum wage—so long as they are paid the same piece rates as adult workers. And it watered down a provision of the House bill which would have improved overtime protection for seasonal agricultural processing workers.

**On the plus side, the Senate subcommittee extended overtime coverage to employes of local transit companies and to some other groups excluded by the House bill. It dropped a House provision for sub-minimum rates to young people and students employed in retail and service establishments.**

It added a section gradually extending full minimum wage requirements for handicapped persons in sheltered workshops, with a provision that the secretary of labor can authorize a lesser minimum "in proportion to the worker's productivity."

**Bipartisan Pact**

The strong bipartisan agreement on the bill was a triumph for Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) in his first major assignment since taking over the chairmanship of the Labor subcommittee after the death of Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

Before going to the Senate floor, the bill must be cleared by the full Labor Committee. Most of the members of the full committee, however, are also members of the subcommittee which worked on the legislation.

The only member of the subcommittee absent when the final vote was taken was Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) who earlier had tried unsuccessfully to have the effective date of the $1.60 wage floor postponed until 1970—a year later than the date in the House-passed bill and two years later than the date adopted by the subcommittee.

# Helstein Calls for Parley To Curb Price Swings

Chicago—A federally-sponsored conference to seek a policy and program that will ease "needlessly wild oscillations" of the Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index was urged by Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers.

Helstein advanced his proposal as UPWA members employed in meat packing received wage increases of 5 cents an hour because of the continuing surge in the CPI.

He called on the Labor Dept. to set up the conference and invite participation by government officials, meat packing unions and employers, farmers and consumers.

**Helstein rejoiced that the cost-of-living pay boost, plus an earlier one of 3 cents in January, protected union members in a period of rising prices but he said the price hikes "have eroded the buying power of large groups of citizens" with a resulting "serious effect" on the economy.**

The rise in meat prices, he charged, "can be traced directly to economic policies and practices for which the industry must bear a considerable responsibility."

He recalled that two years ago the price of hogs to the farmer was so low he had to lose about $2 per hundredweight. With the incentive gone, he added, production has fallen and "millions of American housewives are now justifiably complaining about bacon selling at a dollar a pound."

"This country should take steps to remove itself from this sort of 19th Century textbook supply-and-demand situation on essential foodstuffs which leads to feast or famine for everyone affected," he said.

"There is no excuse for our inability to develop sound and stable economic policies that will prevent boom-and-bust conditions for the meat producers and up-and-down price conditions for the consumer. We believe that government should exert long overdue leadership to produce sound alternatives to this old-fashioned method of getting meat to the consumer's table at prices that make sense."

# N. Y. Dailies, Pressmen Set New Meetings

New York — Negotiations were scheduled to resume July 25 in a new effort to break a contract deadlock which has blocked publication of the merged New York newspapers—the World-Telegram & Sun, the Journal American and the Herald Tribune.

Nine of the unions involved have reached contract agreements, but the new World Journal Tribune company has balked at meeting proposals of the Pressmen, principally for a uniform starting time and a six and a half hour shift on Saturday nights.

**Contract talks broke down July 18, but both sides have agreed to return to the bargaining table after a week's recess recommended by David L. Cole, senior mediator in the dispute.**

The president of the New York Publishers Association dropped a hint that other papers—the New York Times and the Daily News—might close down in support of the World Journal Tribune management. But most observers consider a news blackout unlikely. The New York Post is no longer a member of the publishers' association and its daily press run during the current dispute is nearly 900,000, more than twice its previous circulation.

## Rail Mediation Board Shifts Chairmanship

The National Mediation Board has named member Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., as board chairman for the fiscal year started July 1. Under the Railway Labor Act the chairmanship rotates among the members — O'Neill, Leverett Edwards and Howard G. Gamser.

**At GE, Westinghouse:**

# *Electrical Unions Affirm Solidarity*

(Continued from Page 1)

due to start soon with both big electrical manufacturing firms.

**"Everything we have seen," the statement added, "convinces us all the more that our activities speak for the deep-felt desires of the AFL-CIO membership in GE and Westinghouse.**

"We applaud the National Labor Relations Board for having dismissed the groundless charges against our unions and for having issued a complaint and requested an injunction from the courts to require GE to bargain in good faith" with the IUE committee.

The statement expressed the hope that "there will be speedy action" on the charges "so that collective bargaining may not be delayed."

It charged, however, that GE in particular has been "intensifying its hysterical campaign" against the cooperating unions. The company, the unions said, "has been attempting to frighten the employes and the public with threats that a strike will take place if we continue to cooperate."

The statement accused GE of "carrying on what appears to be an alliance with the discredited national leadership of the expelled United Electrical Workers" and declared:

"We are confident . . . that all attempts by these corporations to weaken us will surely fail.

"We call again upon GE to drop its strike-mongering, recognize that genuine collective bargaining is an absolute necessity, and join with us in working out fair and equitable settlements" with the cooperating unions.

**If the two firms fail to live up to their responsibility to bargain in good faith so as to force a strike, the workers involved are "assured of the full support and cooperation of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates," the statement said.**

The committee announced establishment of a communications network to transmit information from the field to committee headquarters. Fifteen regional coordinators will collate and transmit all information.

Member unions of the committee are the IUE, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers and Flint Glass Workers.

## Philadelphia Musician Named Aide to Kenin

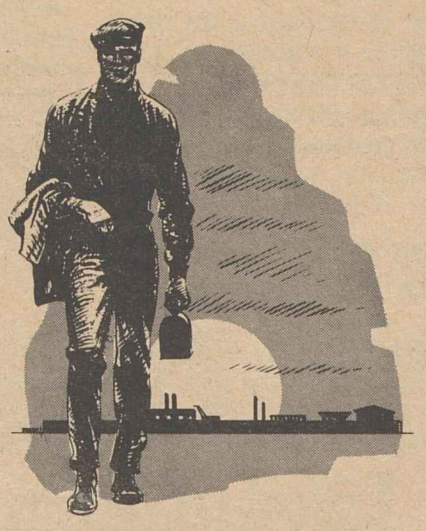
New York—Charles Musumeci, president of the Philadelphia local of the Musicians for the past 10 years, has been named assistant to AFM Pres. Herman Kenin. Musumeci, a former member of the Philadelphia symphony orchestra, will assume the headquarters duties of Charles Bufalino, who is retiring.

## NLRB Victories Hit 63 Percent in May

AFL-CIO unions won 63 percent of the May elections in which they were on the ballot and 31,652 new members, the National Labor Relations Board reported. The victory margin was 4 percentage points above the average for all unions and 1 point below the AFL-CIO average for the 1965 fiscal year, the board said.

Affiliated unions won 344 of the 548 elections in which they participated in May. Voters in units they won totaled 31,652 against 17,471 in units lost by AFL-CIO organizations.


'WHEN THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE'



What have shorter working hours and longer vacations brought to America's union members? For thousands they have meant an opportunity to enjoy life and help others while making their communities better places in which to live.

See "When The Day's Work Is Done," a special documentary film to be shown on nationwide television during the Labor Day period. Narrated by Dave Garroway; comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne. An AFL-CIO production.

**Check your local TV listings for time and channel**

*Council Gets Green Light:*

# Bookbinders Slate Merger Discussions

Toronto—The grassroots sentiment toward merger among printing trades unions and the struggle for victory in the prolonged Kingsport, Tenn., strike dominated the 34th biennial convention of the Bookbinders.

Pres. John Connolly cited the success of the merged Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union and noted that the officers of the Stereotypers & Electroplaters have been instructed by the membership to work out a plan of merger that will be acceptable to both unions.

**The executive council of the Bookbinders received a green light from the convention to negotiate with other graphic arts unions on amalgamation. However, any proposed merger would be two years away since it would have to be referred to the next convention and to a membership-wide referendum.**

William Hall, executive vice president of the Lithographers & Photoengravers, told the 290 delegates that merger has worked for the two unions and can be measured in increased bargaining power and success at the bargaining table.

Taking their mood in part from the convention site of the Royal York Hotel, which was struck for almost a year before a contract was granted the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, the Bookbinders' delegates pledged total support to the Kingsport strikers. The strike there, where one of every three of the 2,400 printing tradesmen off the job belongs to the Bookbinders, has cost the union more than $3 million in strike benefits in the last 40 months.

Our members "have stood up wonderfully well under the pressure and are entitled to the fullest support," Connolly said in his keynote address.

Although there have been meetings with the educational publishing firm since February, Connolly warned there is still a wide gap preventing settlement. The impact of the AFL-CIO boycott is becoming more evident, he said. The convention unanimously passed a resolution commending AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for leading the boycott drive.

**Shorter Hours Urged**

The convention was told that the 35-hour workweek is essential in the trade since automation and technical progress mean either shorter hours or fewer jobs. Getting management to agree to the proper manning of new machinery is becoming an increasingly serious problem since employers try to use helpers instead of qualified journeymen.

But, the overall outlook for the industry is prosperous since employment and profits are at an all time high, the officers report said.

**Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin warned the convention that the growing trend toward court injunctions in Canadian labor disputes could spell the end of free trade unions in Canada. He said the injunctions which limit or ban picketing have only one purpose: "Get rid of the union."**

He also called for a drive to end intolerable conditions in Canada where one in every five workers subsists below a reasonable standard of living. Every worker is entitled to a reasonable standard of comfort and decency, he said.

# Dayton Labor Pushes Fight On Textbooks

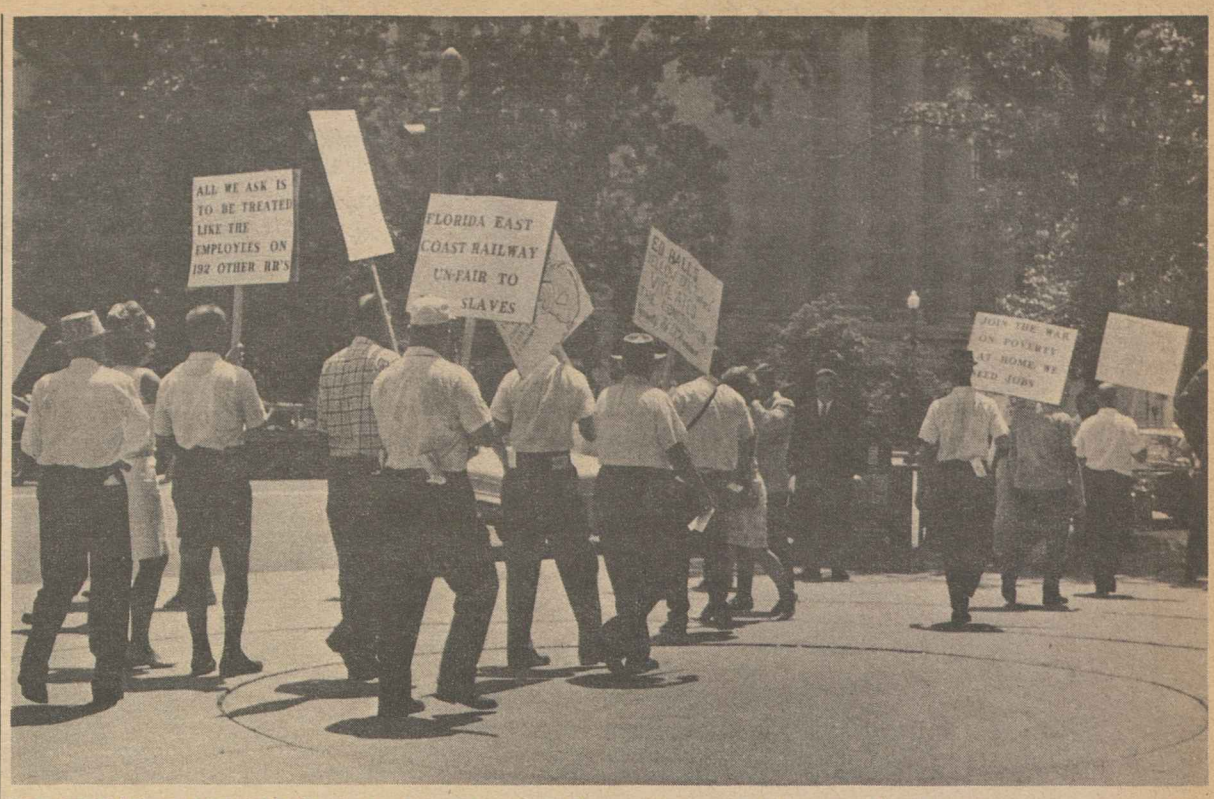
Dayton, O.—The labor movement here mounted a major public relations effort to convince the Dayton Board of Education it should not purchase textbooks produced by strikebreakers at the anti-union Kingsport, Tenn., Press, target of a nation-wide "don't buy" drive by the AFL-CIO.

The board was preparing to vote on the purchase of books for the coming school year when a board member objected to the purchase of volumes produced at the Kingsport plant where 1,200 members of five unions have been on strike since March 1963.

**Walter L. Martin, a board member and union bookbinder, told the board it should not take sides in the dispute by spending tax money for books produced under low-wage conditions.**

Unions representing 200,000 area members rallied behind Martin and sent a 100-member delegation to the next School Board meeting. The unions purchased a full-page ad outlining their position in the Dayton Journal Herald. Signers were the Dayton-Miami Valley AFL-CIO Council, the Dayton Building Trades Council, the Dayton Allied Printing Trades Council and the Dayton Union Label Council.

The board voted, finally, 5-1, to buy the non-union textbooks. Martin voted no, and another member abstained.




**STRIKING EMPLOYES** of the Florida East Coast Railway picket the Justice Dept. to protest slow pace of courts in their long dispute with FEC. Two busloads of Railroad Trainmen met with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Florida congressmen and urged that Pres. Johnson name an emergency board to hear the dispute.

# *Wirtz Pledges Aid to Help Speed Action in Long FEC Rail Strike*

Striking trainmen from the Florida East Coast Railway, frustrated at every turn by nearly four years of legal battling with FEC operator Edward Ball, took a 1,000-mile bus ride to the White House to lay their case before the President.

Bearing picket signs and leaflets, they picketed the Justice Dept. instead and stayed away from the White House when Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz offered to help them speed up the slow pace of justice.

Members of the Railroad Trainmen, they rode in two chartered buses from Miami, Jacksonville, Fort Pierce and New Smyrna Beach to Washington "because that's where the action is."

**They called themselves the "striking Freedom Fighters." They asked for justice for the 250 on-train employes and 2,200 off-train employes of the FEC who have been out of work since January 1963 in their fight with Ball for the same contract terms as those on 192 other U.S. railroads.**

"We're here because our bread line was cut off," said one. "Mr. Ball put poverty on all of us."

**Seek Jobs**

What they want, they told Wirtz and Florida congressmen, is for some power to restore their jobs and return things to status quo while the case creaks slowly through the courts.

They were urged to work through the National Mediation Board which has the power to recommend that the President appoint an emergency board to hear the facts and make settlement proposals.

The strikers were accompanied on their Capitol rounds by Deputy BRT Pres. R. C. Moore and J. R. Snyder of the union's legislative staff. Energetic aid also was given by Rep. Claude Pepper, Rep. Robert Sikes and Rep. Charles E. Bennett, Florida Democrats.

**Meeting with state congressmen, the strikers told their story one by one. Seniors among them included Sam R. Clark, assistant general yardmaster in Miami with 41 years of service, and C. M. Bowman, a conductor with 42 years' seniority before the strike.**

From the strike's start, trainmen and members of four other on-train unions declined to cross picket lines of the non-operating unions. Called to work again last year, they were fired when they refused to sign "yellow dog" contracts containing none of the former contract protections, they said.

The strikers picketed the Justice Dept. when they failed to get a hearing there on their plea that the department file a supporting brief in a suit against the FEC by the city of Miami.

The union men won a brief victory when the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a Miami Federal Court ruling that the strikers could not picket FEC's Jacksonville terminal. But the victory had no immediate results because the no-picketing order was maintained until the U.S. Supreme Court holds hearings Oct. 10 and hands down a final decision.

# Strikes Spur County Action On Bargaining

Los Angeles—It took two strikes by social workers, but Los Angeles County has begun moving towards a procedure for dealing with unions representing its employes.

The county's Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to direct the preparation of an ordinance spelling out bargaining rights of the 43,000 county employes.

**Areas Covered**

Union recognition, methods of resolving disagreements, dues checkoff and other areas of employe-management relations will be covered by the ordinance.

**Lack of union recognition and collective bargaining led to a strike by some 1,400 of the county's 2,500 social workers. The strike, called by Social Workers Local 535 of the Building Service Employes, was ended after 17 days on the basis of a promise by the county to bargain with the union.**

The employes walked out a second time, however, when the county gave what amounted to a bonus to social workers who stayed on the job in the form of a retroactive pay increase covering the period of the strike. The union is challenging the bonus in court.

The Los Angeles AFL-CIO, which strongly supported the striking social workers, helped work out a settlement of the dispute.

One byproduct of the strike has been the division of the county's archaic Charities Dept. into three more cohesive departments.

The most important result, Local 535 Strike Chairman Anthony Saravente said, is that the county has changed its "entire stance on collective bargaining."

# *Johnson 'Concerned' by Tight Housing Credit*

President Johnson declared the Administration is "seriously concerned with the plight of the home builder" and is "distressed" at the increased costs that are involved in high interest rates.

But he told reporters at a press conference that "the best thing that can be done" is congressional action on an Administration recommendation that a temporary ceiling be placed on interest rates that banks and savings and loan associations pay to smaller depositors.

The legislation proposed by Treasury Sec. Henry Fowler would not generally affect interest rates paid to larger depositors. It would allow varying interest rates at different levels of deposits in an attempt to control shifting of funds.

**Earlier, the government reported that new housing starts had fallen to a five-year low for the month and builders have scheduled an "emergency" meeting to lobby for more housing credit.**

The Administration interest rate proposal to the House Banking & Currency Committee was turned down last month with the committee indicating that the Federal Reserve Board should act on the matter, the President told reporters.

The President had told an earlier press conference that he had urged Congress to stay within the Administration's $112.8 billion spending budget for fiscal 1967, warning that additional expenditures would seriously increase the federal deficit and add to inflationary pressures.

The President held a news conference immediately after a meeting with top Democratic and Republican members of congressional appropriation committees to brief reporters on his plea to the key Hill leaders.

**Congress to date has voted to spend about $1 billion more in the next 12 months for non-war connected programs including education, veterans benefits, federal pay increases and other programs and could possibly run the total "add-ons," in the President's words, to between $5 billion and $6 billion.**

The President told newsmen he had outlined these alternatives to the congressional leaders: price and wage controls which "few, if any, recommend;" reducing already projected spending on non-military programs which would be "exceedingly difficult;" or raising taxes to avoid an increase in the federal deficit.

The President stressed that he had made no decisions on a possible tax increase and would probably make none for some time until he has a chance to review what Congress does and knows more precisely the needs of the Viet Nam war.

He announced also that the federal deficit for fiscal 1966, which ended June 30, was $2.3 billion, the smallest deficit in six years. The Administration in January had estimated the deficit at $6.4 billion but higher than expected revenues cut back the size of the deficit, reflecting the high level of economic activity.

## Two Unionists Named To Rehabilitation Unit

Louisiana AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie and AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Dir. Lawrence T. Smedley have been appointed to a new advisory unit to the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

Hits 'Token' House Bill:

# Meany Urges Senate to Set Jobless Aid Protection Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

**ther than the House" in a number of social welfare bills, Long remarked, and he predicted that it would do the same on unemployment compensation.**

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) asked Meany whether his criticism of the House bill meant that labor would oppose it if it reached the floor of the Senate unchanged.

Meany said that would be his "inclination" at the moment, in the belief that passage of an inadequate bill would tend to forestall congressional consideration of the issue for some time thereafter. He drew the analogy — with which Anderson agreed—of the position of medicare supporters who in 1964 opposed a bill merely raising social security cash benefits. A year later, both medicare and higher benefits were enacted. Committee members stressed, however, their belief that the Senate will improve on the House bill.

### Human Terms

The AFL-CIO president described in human as well as statistical terms what inadequate unemployment insurance means to the families of workers who lose their jobs.

**"They use up their savings," Meany related. "They borrow money. They move to cheaper housing or move in with somebody else.**

"They sell what they can. They ask for help from friends and relatives. Some of them, if they can bring themselves to it and many cannot, will ask for help from public or private welfare or assistance agencies. In short, they are forced to do the very things that an unemployment insurance program is supposed to prevent."

Meany observed that the tendency of Congress to pass stopgap measures to alleviate suffering during recessions while ignoring the need for a major overhaul in the system is "like the farmer who won't repair his tractor in the winter since he does not need it until the spring."

There is a pressing problem today, Meany stressed, with 820,000 persons drawing benefits each week, 17,000 exhausting their benefits while still unemployed, and millions of workers not eligible for protection because their employers are not under the law.

**"Businesses are dying and being born every day," he noted. "Plants that have stood for generations are suddenly closed down, even in good times. Competitors are bought out, mergers negotiated."**

Because of employer pressures to keep tax rates down, Meany charged, state benefits as a percentage of lost wages have dropped below the level of 1939, when two-thirds of the workforce was able to recover half of lost wages during periods of unemployment.

"In every state," he emphasized, "the maximum benefit in relation to wages is lower today than it was in 1939."

The Administration proposal would raise the benefit ceiling high enough so that most workers would once again be able to collect 50 percent of regular wages.

Meany said a requirement that states provide 26 weeks of benefits is needed not because all states are deficient, as is the case on amount of benefits, "but because a few states are so far behind the others."

**Without state standards on duration, he noted, the federal government would be helping to finance benefits after 26 weeks in some states and after only 13 weeks in others.**

He urged the Senate committee also to incorporate the Administratiton proposal to limit disqualification penalties imposed by the states to six weeks. "To deny the worker benefits for a longer period" because he voluntarily quit his job or was discharged for misconduct "is to punish him for the slackness of the labor market, rather than for his actions," Meany declared.

Labor would like to see the original proposal for 26 weeks of extended federal benefits kept in the bill, he said. But he saw the possibility of a compromise with the House version through a provision for 13 weeks of federal benefits plus an additional 13 weeks of benefits during recession periods.

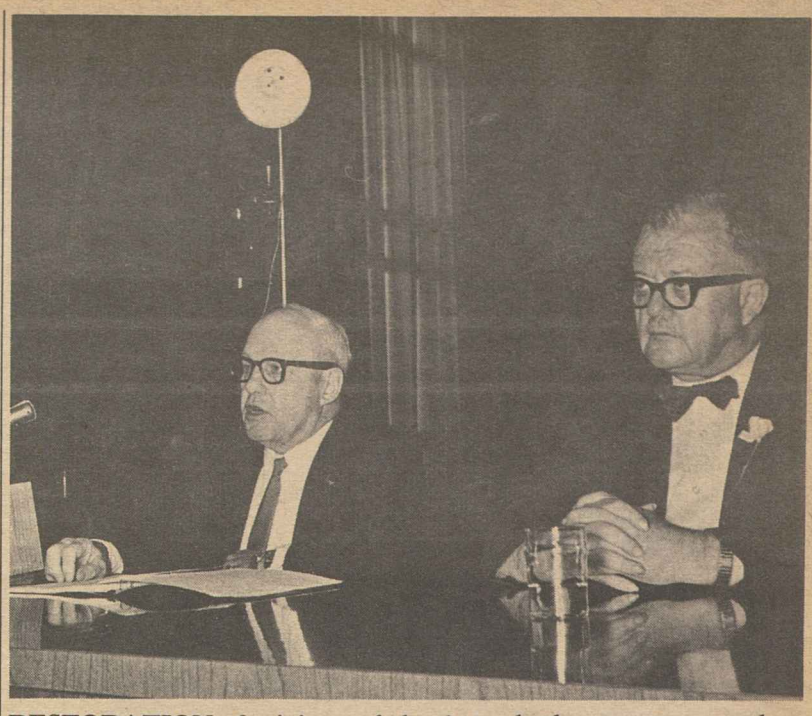
Meany told the Finance Committee that appeals by both Republican and Democratic administrations to states to improve their programs have largely gone unheeded.

**Federal standards are needed, he urged, because "many states consciously pursue a policy of underfinancing as part of an industrial development program to attract new industry through low payroll taxes. . . . If unemployment insurance is to be insulated from interstate competition, either the tax rates must be standardized or there must be a minimum standard applied to benefits."**

Meany rejected "false cries of 'federalization,'" declaring:

"The AFL-CIO is not asking that the federal government take over the basic program that should apply to the first 26 weeks of unemployment. . . . All we ask is that the federal government no longer allow monies raised by the federal unemployment tax to go for state benefits payments unless that state program does a creditable job. This is not federalization. It is fiscal responsibility in intergovernmental relations."

Meany was accompanied by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Raymond Munts, acting social security director.



**RESTORATION** of minimum federal standards on state unemployment compensation benefits and duration was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee. Meany, shown with Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, called the House bill without such standards "completely unsatisfactory."

# Political Crossfire Hits Foreign Aid Measure

Foreign aid, civil rights and poverty legislation were in the congressional spotlight last week—amid unusual potential developments.

The annual foreign aid battle followed a different script this year. The House was cast in the role of supporting the Administration, while the Senate let loose a political crossfire at the aid bill.

Chief controversy in the House was over a proposed two-year authorization for aid programs, with a five-year lease for development loans and the Alliance for Progress. The effect would be to eliminate the year-by-year consideration of the aid program by the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations committees, although the programs would still be scrutinized in the annual appropriations process. The Administration originally sought a five-year authorization for the entire program.

**A Republican move to cut the authorization to one year and cut back development loans was narrowly beaten — 193-191. The House then passed the bill intact, 237-146.**

The Senate was still considering the measure as the AFL-CIO went to press. But it had already voted down, 48-35, a two-year authorization for the aid program. Senators opposed to the U.S. role in Viet Nam joined with conservatives from both parties to oppose the two-year authorization.

The Senate also slashed $250 million from the development loan program and doubled the 1 percent interest charge applying to the first 10 years of the 40-year loan.

The civil rights bill, including a compromised but still controversial fair housing section, is expected to reach the House floor July 25. The Judiciary Committee is using the "21-day rule" to bypass a Rules Committee bottleneck.

### Poverty Bill Postponed

A $1.75 billion extension of the Economic Opportunity Act—the basic anti-poverty program—was deferred by the House leadership until the first week in August.

One reason was the controversy over the unusual action of the House Rules Committee in issuing a strong attack on House Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) for failing to attend hearings on the rule.

**The Rules Committee coupled its blast with approval of a rule allowing some other member of the Labor Committee to call up the bill. The vote on the rule, which would precede House action on the bill, threatened to bring about an alliance of Republicans opposed to the poverty program and Democratic committee chairmen fearful of a precedent that could weaken their powers.**

In other developments:

● Pres. Johnson signed the federal employe pay raise bill, but told congressional leaders he did so reluctantly because it was retroactive to July 1, six months earlier than the Administration had proposed.

● An AFL-CIO statement to a Senate Education subcommittee urged approval of House-passed legislation stepping up the college aid program and continuing the National Defense Education Act's student loan program—in addition to the subsidized college loan program enacted last year. Both are needed, the federation said.

● AFL-CIO maritime unions joined in supporting legislation for "an independent and autonomous Maritime Administration," separate both from the Commerce Dept., where it is presently located, and from the proposed new Dept. of Transportation. Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall testified on behalf of all AFL-CIO maritime unions.

7-23-66

# Congress Urged to Boost Vocational School Aid

A proposal to expand federal aid to vocational education was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO at congressional hearings.

Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin urged a House Education & Labor subcommittee to approve a bill by Rep. Lloyd Meeds (D-Wash.) that would:

● Raise the authorization for federal grants to state vocational programs from the present $225 million a year to $400 million.

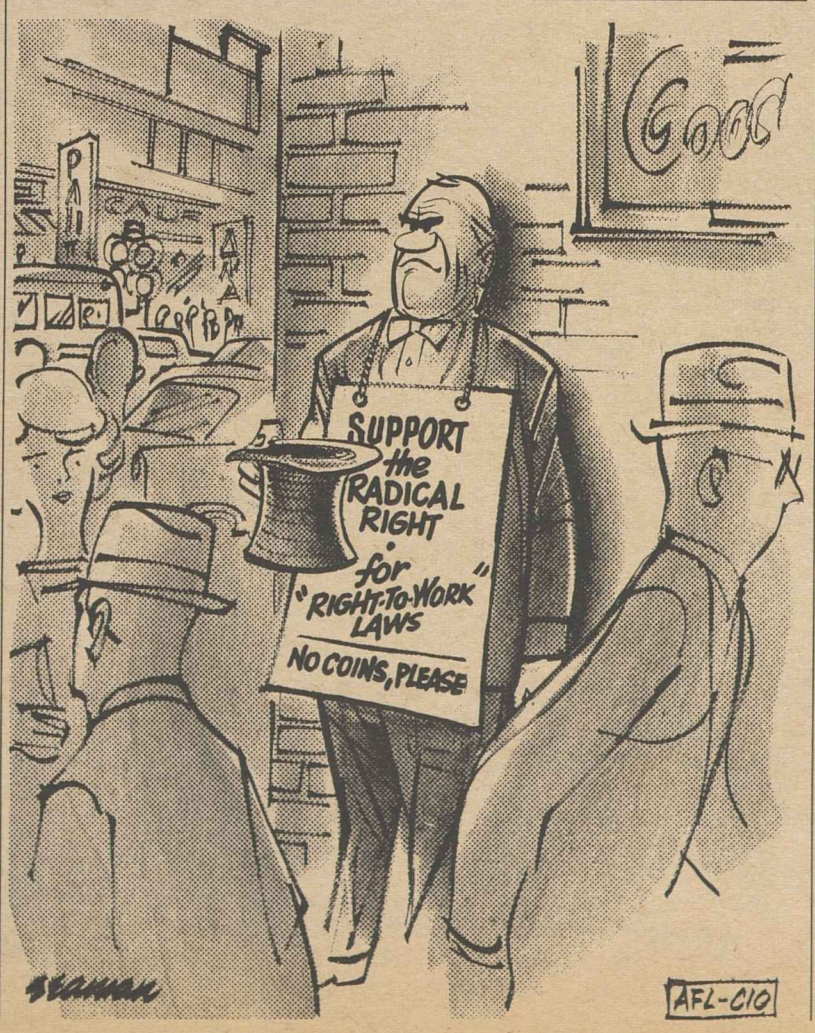
● Earmark $30 million for work-study programs to keep youngsters from dropping out of school, and $25 million for experimental residential vocational schools, authorized in 1963 but never financed.

**Rogin urged the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), to insert a provision requiring payment of at least the federal minimum wage under the work-study program.**

Citing the accomplishments of the 1963 Vocational Education Act, Rogin noted that the number of high school students taking vocational education increased by 800,000 from 1963 to 1965 to a total of 2.8 million students, one-fourth of the total high school enrollment. The number of adults participating in vocational education programs rose by 500,000 to 2.4 million. And the number of area vocational schools has increased by 50 percent.

He stressed that "school systems must recognize that vocational high schools cannot remain 'dumping grounds' for slow learners but must become the training ground for preparing our young people for work and for the occupations that are actually available on the labor market."

Rogin suggested also that "job placement must become a meaningful function of the school. . . . When the vocational student graduates, his school must assist him in finding a job in the occupation for which he has been trained."




## Conway on Board Of Housing Unit

Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has been elected to the board of trustees of the Foundation for Cooperative Housing, which sponsors non-profit open-occupancy housing for middle and lower income families.

Incumbent board members include AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan and Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

# AFL-CIO News

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# Bid To Bust Airlines Strike Draws Strong Labor Fire

## Coast Farm Unions Join In Merger

San Francisco—The two unions which have worked side by side to organize California grape workers will appear on the ballot as a merged AFL-CIO affiliate in union representation elections among DiGiorgio Corp. farm workers.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, who announced the unity action at a press conference here, said it formalizes the close ties at the striker-worker level that exist between members of the hitherto unaffiliated National Farm Workers Association and the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

Federation Pres. George Meany wired approval of the linking of the two groups on the representation ballots and said the formal request of the merged units for an AFL-CIO charter will be acted on at the Aug. 22 meeting of the federation's Executive Council.

**Flanking Kircher as he announced the merger plan were Cesar Chavez, director of the NFWA; Larry Itliong, the AWOC strike director, and Exec. Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California State AFL-CIO.**

Opposing the merged AFL-CIO organizations in the Aug. 30th elections at two DiGiorgio locations will be the Teamster Farm Workers Union. Elections at other locations are expected to follow.

Kircher and Chavez reported the move towards formal merger was greeted with enthusiasm by members of both groups, who have walked side by side on picket lines

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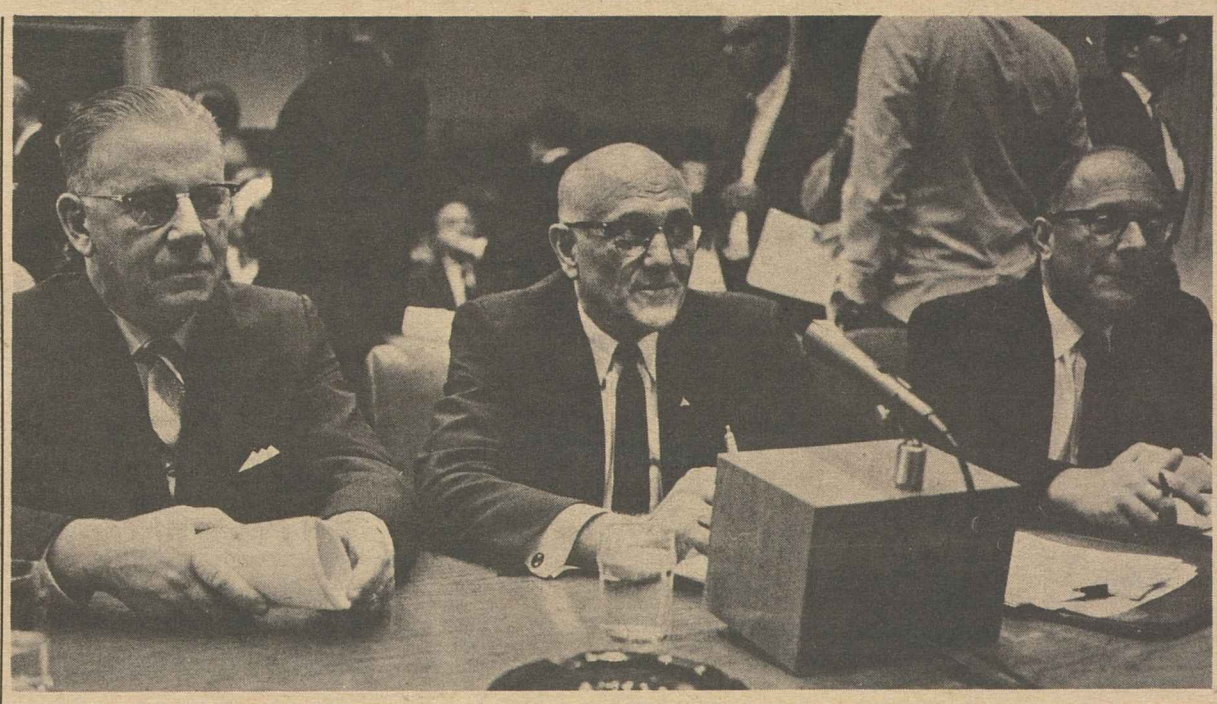


**SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE** hearings on the strike of 35,000 Machinists against five airlines drew these three IAM officials to the hearing room. Left to right, union Vice Pres. Joseph Ramsey, chief union negotiator; Pres. P. L. Siemiller, who testified for the strikers, and Research Dir. V. E. Jirikowic.

## *Key Votes Nearing on Rights Bill*

The House moved towards a series of key votes on the hotly-contested 1966 civil rights bill, including a modified ban on discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Civil rights supporters won an initial victory when the House voted 200-180 to bypass the Rules Committee and take up the bill directly from the Judiciary Committee.

It thus rejected arguments by Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) and Republican leaders that the procedure was too hasty an application of the 21-day rule enacted at the start of the 89th Congress. It also turned down

*(Continued on Page 3)*

*Meany Tells Guild:*

## Right to Strike Basic To a Free Society

There is "no such thing as a free society" if workers are not free to strike, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 33rd annual convention of the Newspaper Guild.

Affirming the right of airline mechanics to strike for better terms from five profitable airlines, Meany said:

"I get somewhat upset by politicians who pay lip service to the idea of a free society but then, when by normal, natural processes collective bargaining results in a strike, they call it sinful."

He said any experienced union leader prefers not to have a strike, but "if you go to the bargaining table without the right to shut the employer down, you go there naked and helpless, without any weapons whatsoever."

**Meany challenged Senate proposals to order the 35,000 airport workers back to their jobs during continued bargaining culminating in "some sort of federal commission" settling the terms of the next contract. No employer will bargain, Meany continued, if he knows the federal government is going to break a strike.**

The result of strike-halting bills introduced into the Senate has been "no bargaining since last Friday afternoon," Meany observed, asking: "Why should they offer anything more when a veteran and experienced senator is going to pull their chestnuts out of the fire?"

He made it clear he was talking about Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat, whom he called "our erstwhile friend," adding "how he can set himself up as a champion of labor and then become hysterical about a strike I can't understand."

Meany told delegates and their families at the annual convention banquet: "If there is no right to strike, collective bargaining doesn't mean anything."

Stressing the importance of elec-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## IAM, Wirtz Deny Any Emergency

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists warned the Senate Labor Committee that any law designed to break a strike of airline mechanics would impair the welfare of the nation and the exercise of free collective bargaining.

The IAM president appeared for the union at a hearing called to determine whether the strike against five airlines threatens the national "health, safety and defense" and should be halted by congressional action. He cited evidence to prove that no such threat exists and urged that labor and management negotiators be free to settle the dispute by bargaining.

**The committee nevertheless by an 11-5 vote approved a resolution giving Pres. Johnson authority to direct the strikers to return to work for a 60-day period and to extend this for two more 60-day periods if negotiations remained deadlocked. The action came just before the AFL-CIO News went to press.**

The committee called Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for a second round of questioning. In his first appearance, Wirtz told the committee the strike had not brought the country to an "emergency stage" and urged it to delay any strike-ending legislation.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany also urged the Senate to reject "ill-conceived proposals" and thus enable the parties to bargain "unfettered by government decrees," al-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Senate Unit Approves Jobless Aid Standards

A closely-divided Senate Finance Committee approved an unemployment insurance bill setting for the first time federal standards on both amount and duration of jobless benefits.

It wrote into a toothless House-passed bill these major improvements:

- States must pay jobless workers 50 percent of their lost wages up to a ceiling of at least 50 percent of the average weekly wage in the state.
- Benefits must cover at least 26 weeks of unemployment for workers who were employed at least 20 weeks during a one-year base period.

**The Senate committee standards fell short in a number of areas of the legislation sought by the Administration and the AFL-CIO. The labor-supported bill would have gradually raised the benefit ceiling to two-thirds of the average state wage. And it would have limited disqualification periods a state could impose—which the Senate bill does not.**

In coverage, the Senate bill is inferior to the House-passed measure, which would have brought an additional 3.5 million workers under protection. By eliminating a House provision requiring coverage of establishments with one or more em-

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## *Meany Asks Rollback In Bank Interest Rate*

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Congress to roll back bank interest rates and curb the fierce competition for funds which has inflated the cost of borrowing money, forced up prices and thrown the home-building industry into a slump.

In a letter to Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) of the House Banking Committee, Meany said labor considers the "upward spiral" of interest rates "fraught with danger" to the nation's economy.

The Banking Committee took a step in the direction of checking the money squeeze by approving emergency one-year legislation setting a maximum interest rate of 4.5 percent that commercial banks can pay on time deposits of less than $100,000. Higher rates paid by commercial banks on "certificates of deposit" have drained funds from savings and loan associations—the chief source of home mortgage money.

**Meany reminded Patman that more than a month has passed since the House Banking Committee formally called on the Federal Reserve Board to "act within 30 days to put an end to this excessive interest rate competition." But the FRB, Meany stressed, "has done virtually nothing."**

Home mortgage costs have shot up and are still rising, Meany noted, while the number of new housing starts is down 18 percent from a year ago and at the lowest level since 1961.

"Yet this slump comes at a time

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# Contract Goals Reviewed for Yardmasters

Chicago—An outline of the Railroad Yardmasters' bargaining goals over the coming four years highlighted the keynote address of Pres. Ralph H. Wachowiak at the opening session of the union's 29th convention here.

He also reviewed wage and work rule improvements won since the last convention in 1962, reported on current movements for wage increases and discussed the union shop contract achieved on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Wachowiak's report and that of Sec.-Treas. W. A. Snyder on financial matters were approved by the more than 100 delegates.

**All three members of the Railroad Retirement Board spoke—Chairman Howard W. Habermeyer; A. E. Lyon, the labor member, and Thomas M. Healy, the carrier member.**

Lyon's administrative assistant, Bill Barber, described recent changes in railroad retirement benefits, and representatives of the Travelers Insurance Co. detailed the health and welfare program the company administers for the union and the railroads.

Several proposed changes in the union constitution were to be acted on at later sessions of the convention.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN** ties in the trade union movement are expressed as Sir Tom O'Brien, general secretary of the British National Association of Theatrical & Kine Employes (NATKE), presents Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes the gold badge of the NATKE, a rare honor accorded Walsh by mandate of the NATKE convention last May.

# *Merger Agreement Links Grape Unions*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

and marched together to rally nationwide support for the Delano grape strikers.

The formal step towards merger was hastened, Kircher said, by the desire to ensure that DiGiorgio grape workers know that the two groups are not competitive and that the full support of the entire AFL-CIO is behind the joint organizing effort.

The union leaders made it clear they expected the merger to spur the big job of organizing farm workers throughout the nation and bring them long-denied rights of collective bargaining, social insurance, decent wages and union protection.

"First we will finish the job in Delano," said Chavez, "then there will be organizing drives like the campaigns we already have underway with substantial progress in Texas and in other parts of California.

**"Prior to this, we have had a joint project by two unions. The difference now will be that we will be one union with organic unity."**

The merger, Pitts said, "represents unity of the labor movement for all the things we have been attempting to do over the years for the farm workers. I am sure this will bring about justice for them and it will bring about recognition by many growers that here is a potent organization which offers a way to solve labor-management problems."

Exact mechanics of the merger have yet to be worked out and no name has yet been selected. The application before the AFL-CIO is for an organizing committee charter.

The initial strength, in workers under contract and the much larger number who have signed authorization cards, runs into many thousands, Kircher told the press conference.

Once in business, the union will have the huge job of organizing the hundreds of thousands of farm workers who have been left out in labor's march toward decent living standards and dignity.

The united efforts of the merged group, Itliong said, "will immensely strengthen the ability of the AFL-CIO to organize farm workers."

The merger agreement came after many conferences of leaders of the two groups with Kircher and representatives of the California labor movement.

**NFWA Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta told reporters that NFWA has made important organizing strides among the melon and truck crop workers around Rio Grande City, Tex.**

Eight smaller farm operators, have signed NFWA contracts and one large grower has agreed to recognize NFWA as employe bargaining agent, she disclosed.

# CWA Sets Strike Vote, Raps 'Pitiful' Bell Offer

New York—The Communications Workers set into motion the machinery for a strike vote in its nationwide unit of Western Electric installation employes as the union's contract with the Bell System affiliate expired.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, announcing approval by the union's executive board of the strike vote call, accused Bell management of "playing a cheap and tawdry game with the economic fortunes of the hundreds of thousands of people on their payroll."

He charged that after four weeks of negotiations with Western Electric aimed at setting a pattern for other CWA units in the Bell System, the company made its first wage offer only 27 hours before the expiration of the contract.

**This, he said, was a "pitifully inadequate" proposal amounting to about 5 cents an hour. Subsequent offers were so low that all chances for a settlement before the agreement ran out were "torpedoed," he said.**

"The record of these negotiations," Beirne declared, "permits no interpretation except that Western Electric management wished to force us to order a strike vote."

The union represents about 23,000 Western Electric installers across the country. Beirne said the results of the strike balloting would be known by Aug. 20 and predicted the membership would approve "whatever legal steps are necessary to halt these foolish activities and policies of Western Electric management."

The CWA, he reported, had received "no offer at all" on four major points it considers basic—"improvement of the Bell pension plan, company payment for all health and hospitalization expenses under the contract, vacation improvement, and security for the union."

Citing record Bell System profits of some $2 billion annually, he declared that employes of Western Electric and other Bell affiliates "deserve something much better than the ridiculous offer we have before us."

# LPIU Pacts Spur Plan for Early Pensions

New York—Six locals of the Lithographers & Photoengravers, representing nearly 20 percent of the membership have negotiated agreements embodying the employer-paid early retirement program the union adopted in January, Pres. Kenneth J. Brown reported.

**The program provides for financing by employer contributions increasing in three years to 3 percent of straight time earnings. Benefits, to be negotiated, will begin at that time.**

Chicago Local 245 set the pace by achieving the program in May. Since then it has been negotiated by Philadelphia Local 14L, Kansas City Local 235; St. Paul-Minneapolis Local 229, Bridgeton, N. J., Local 207 and Wilmington, Del., Local 58L.

The Local 229 pact covers photoengravers in the rotogravure division of the Brown & Bigelow Co. as well as lithographers, while the other agreements all cover lithographers.

# ILGWU Chosen At Georgia Mills

Cartersville, Ga.—The Ladies' Garment Workers overcame a vigorous anti-union campaign, including the distribution of handbills the union called libelous, to win bargaining rights at the E-Z Mills here. The National Labor Relations Board posted the results as 569 for the ILGWU, 240 opposed.

Union Regional Dir. Martin Morand said the union has sued for $850,000 libel damages and, if it collects, will donate the full amount to Cartersville churches and charities designated by union members at the mills.

***IATSE Backs King Bill:***

# Film Labeling Urged To Curb 'Runaways'

Detroit—Full support for federal legislation aimed at curbing "runaway" activities of American film producers was voted unanimously by delegates to the 48th biennial convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes & Moving Picture Machine Operators.

The resolution directed IATSE officers to "actively" support a bill introduced by Rep. Cecil R. King (D. Calif.) which would require on-screen labeling of a motion picture's country of origin.

"Runaway activities, which continue to displace thousands of American motion picture technicians and craftsmen, are expanding into the television industry because the practice has met no effective resistence from the U.S. government," the resolution stated.

**It pointed out that loopholes in existing customs laws permit foreign-produced TV films to be exhibited and exploited without being clearly labeled with their country of origin.**

Hollywood delegates reported that their members have been particularly hard hit by the growing practice.

"The runaway situation in Hollywood is more critical today than it ever has been in the history of the motion picture industry," said Donald P. Haggerty of Local 683. "The July 1st trades show that there are 55 American-financed motion pictures in production and 40 of these are being produced in Europe, which leaves the balance of 15 motion pictures being shot throughout the entire United States."

He added that eight of the pictures were being shot in Hollywood at the same time 21 American-financed pictures were being shot in England.

**Job Losses Aired**

A. T. Dennison of Local 728 said there were 2,800 members in the local in 1946, whereas today it has a working membership of less than 1,000.

Albert K. Erickson of Local 727 showed delegates the June 3 edition of a Hollywood trade paper which headlined the fact that production has hit a 10-year high.

"On that day of this tremendous production upsurge in the world," he said, Local 727 had 100 of its members out of work. Some of them had been unemployed since January. In other words, they had not worked one day in six months."

Delegates also supported a resolution to seek exemption of projectionists from criminal prosecution for their role in screening pictures judged obscene.

**"This Alliance should exercise all means at its command to expedite and facilitate the enactment of legislation to fully protect projectionists who are being unnecessarily prosecuted for allegedly violating the so-called obscenity laws of several states."**

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, addressing the convention, said the federation will wage an all-out campaign this year to see that its friends in Congress are re-elected.

"Without our full support," he said, "many of the new congressmen we count as friends will have tough battles to keep their seats this year because it is a non-presidential election year."

Among other actions, the convention approved a 25-cent increase raising the quarterly per capita payments to the international union from $4.50 to $4.75.

Pres. Richard A. Walsh and all other officers were re-elected to two year terms. The only contested election was for the post of eighth vice president. Roy R. Ruben, incumbent, won re-election over James Schulkey of Detroit Local 812 by a vote of 703 to 217.

**Briton Hits 'Work'**

American "right-to-work" laws were assailed by Sir Tom O'Brien, general secretary of the British National Association of Theatrical & Kine Employes, who told the delegates that the concept is symptomatic of the "disease of nonunionism."

"Workers who take advantage of all the benefits and social achievements of trade union movements and still refuse to join their unions are parasitical frauds," he declared.

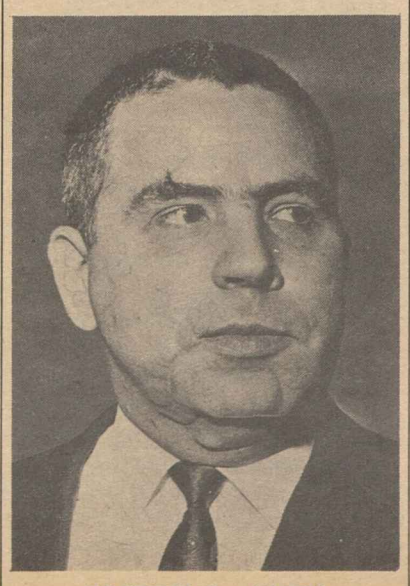
"They are leeches on the trade union body. Their selfishness and greed are beyond contempt. They are really industrial traitors.

**"And for government and employers to protect these non-unionists by invoking the principle of the 'right-to-work' is to turn a moral obligation upside down."**

O'Brien said the right to work involves its own obligations and duties, and "one of them is certainly not the right to rob their fellow workers of support."

He said the "right-to-work" movement is just another reason for active participation by labor in politics.

"For anyone seriously to argue that modern trade unionism should not concern itself with politics is to live in a fool's paradise," he declared.



**JOSEPH L. AMES**

# J. L. Ames Fills Chapman Post For AFSCME

Joseph L. Ames of St. Louis has been named to succeed Gordon W. Chapman as secretary-treasurer of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Chapman, who has been associated with the union since its founding in 1936, stepped down for reasons of health. The board created the post of secretary-treasurer emeritus and Chapman will continue to assist the union as a consultant.

**Ames, 41, has been an international representative of the AFSCME, secretary-treasurer of its St. Louis local, president of its Missouri State Council, and a national vice president. He resigned the latter post in May to come to Washington as assistant to AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf.**

Chapman, 59, first became secretary-treasurer in 1937 and had since held the post except for an interval when he served as a consultant to the State Dept. He had been reelected to a new two-year post by acclamation at the union's convention in April.

**Schnitzler Hails State Body:**

# *Mississippi Labor Builds New Spirit*

Jackson, Miss.—The growing feeling among Mississippi workers that they do not have to accept "industrial plantationism" was hailed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a speech at the Mississippi AFL-CIO convention here.

He praised the state labor body for its leadership in helping establish a climate in which "fear has lessened a little" and welcomed the "growing desire" of Mississippians to reject the principle of one set of standards for the worker and another for his employer.

"It is clear that the Mississippi worker is realizing that it is up to him if this state is to escape from its curse as the nation's sweatshop," Schnitzler went on.

**"The Mississippi worker is realizing that state laws aren't going to help him. He's learning that the local powers aren't going to help him, and each new industry wants only his labor—and that only so long as it is at the lowest price in the nation.**

"We in the labor movement know, and the Mississippi worker is rapidly finding out, that only through united action, only through unions of his own choosing, only through collective bargaining and strong contracts will this state be lifted out of industrial plantationism."

Schnitzler warned that employers realize the workers' "growing economic awareness" and to combat it probably will resort to their tradition "of pitting worker against worker, and most particularly black worker against white worker."

He predicted that discrimination and racism, "a favorite anti-union weapon" of employers throughout the country, will be used intensively, and urged the delegates not to be confused by emotional outcries about states rights or "black power."

**'Black Power' Disputed**

"The fact is," he said, "that 'black power' does not, in my opinion, represent the true expression of the civil rights movement in America. I say this not as an apology or to explain away what is obviously the sincere and total belief of some persons in the civil rights movement.

"I say this because the vast majority of those in the civil rights movement—and I consider myself one of this group—do not agree with this concept any more than the vast majority of those in the labor movement believe that our future lies in the socialization of industry in America."

**Schnitzler recalled that civil rights groups have given strong support to labor's legislative goals. And, he noted, the same forces that have sought to sell so-called "right-to-work" laws as a fair employment practice are also those which practice discrimination in hiring.**

If these forces succeed, he warned, the state can continue to be "the economic ghetto, the industrial plantation that runaway employers want it to remain."

"But I and the AFL-CIO are betting that this time it is going to be different," he declared. "I am convinced that the labor movement of Mississippi today and those who will become a part of the labor movement in the months ahead are not going to allow themselves to be diverted or stopped.

"Organized labor—with the support of the citizenry in this state—can be the instrument to achieve goals that have so long eluded the average worker and his family. Mississippi needs a strong organized labor movement; equally important, America needs a strong Mississippi."

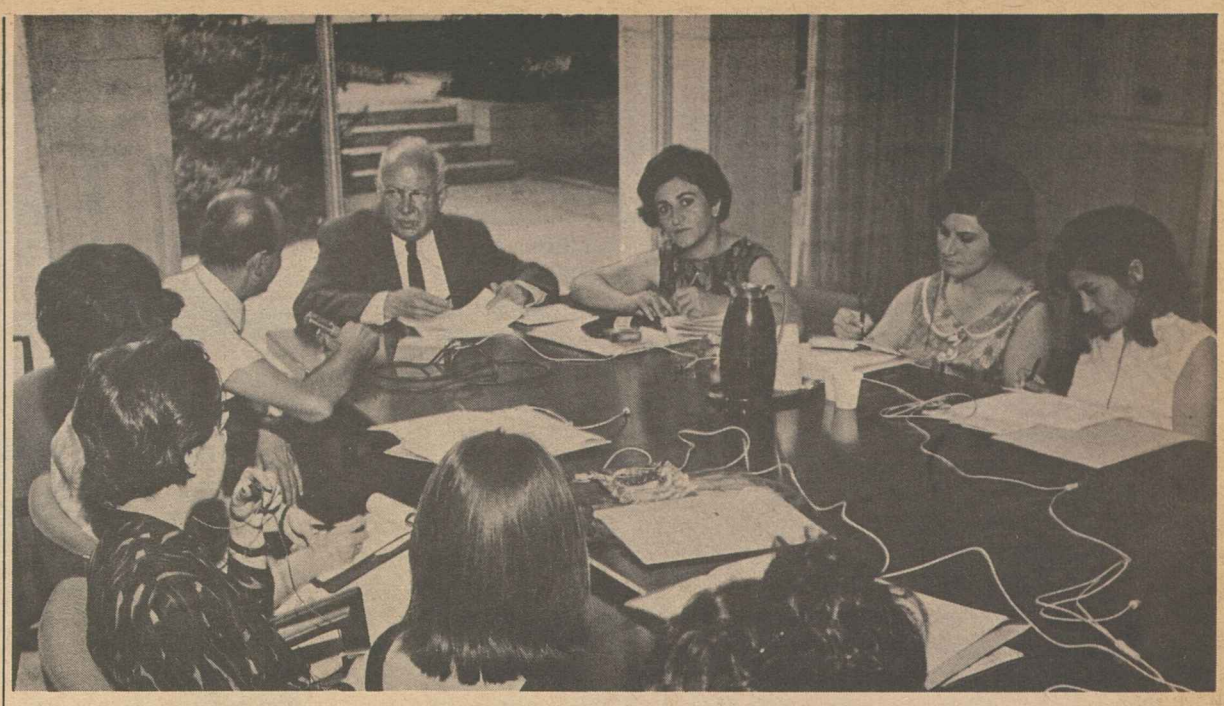
Schnitzler described as "tragic" the state's record on minimum wage legislation and opposition to funds for education, anti-poverty programs, medical care and "virtually all people-to-people programs" that involve federal aid.

**U. S. Subsidies Welcomed**

The opposition to Uncle Sam's money for the great mass of people is not based on "fundamental thriftiness, rugged individualism or resistance to federal encroachment," he noted, because most of the state's landholders take U.S. subsidies "without a murmur of dissent."

**He pointed out that "last year $723 million in federal funds came into Mississippi—more than twice the amount of federal taxes paid by the state's citizens—and that a large part of it went as subsidies to big landholders.**

"The tragedy," he declared, "is that the worker and his family receive very little—even by the trickle-down system of economics practiced here. All of this is no longer lost on the citizen of Mississippi."



**FIRST TEAM** of Turkish women union members to visit the United States called at AFL-CIO headquarters and was briefed by Henry Rutz (at head of table), of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs. The team is spending six weeks in this country visiting union headquarters and plants which employ women.

## Nabisco Strike Wins Contract At New Plant

Buena Park, Calif.—The 130 workers at the National Biscuit Co. plant here won their first union contract—and 9,000 fellow-members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers at Nabisco plants around the country resumed making cookies and crackers.

**The two-week strike at the new Buena Park plant brought a minimum pay hike of 17.5 cents an hour—with many workers receiving additional 5-to-15-cent increases on classification adjustments**

When the contract expires Aug. 31, 1967, the Buena Park workers will negotiate jointly with other ABC locals on a national agreement—a major union demand.

Production was halted at the other nine Nabisco bakeries represented by the ABC when pickets from Buena Park appeared and workers refused to cross the line. The shutdown extended to Atlanta, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, Houston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Fairlawn, N. J., and Portland, Ore.

# *Rights Backers Win First Test in House*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

an attempt to have the bill sent back to the Judiciary Committee on a technicality.

**Twenty Republicans joined 180 Democrats to bring the bill to the floor; 75 Democrats and 105 Republicans opposed the move.**

The omnibus measure includes anti-discrimination safeguards for selection of state and federal juries. It also gives the Justice Dept. authority to sue to desegregate schools and public facilities without waiting for a written complaint of discrimination. And it strengthens laws prohibiting interference by threats or force with the exercise of constitutional rights.

It was the housing section, however, which was the focal point of the legislative battle.

**Housing Clause Modified**

The Judiciary Committee modified the original bill to exempt the sale of single family homes and rentals of apartments in buildings of less than five dwelling units from the anti-discrimination section. Interpretations differed as to whether the exemption on home sales extended also to a real estate agent commissioned to sell the home, or merely to an individual not using an agent.

The House leadership indicated it would accept an amendment specifically exempting a real estate agent acting at the request of the home owner, although civil rights leaders protested that this would perpetuate suburban segregation walls.

**If the bill passes the House with its fair housing provision included, it is expected to face a southern-led filibuster.**

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, who helped gather the two-thirds majority needed to limit debate on two previous civil rights bills, has expressed his opposition to any federal ban on discrimination in housing.

Asked by a reporter whether he would join a filibuster against the housing provision, Dirksen suggested that the questioner ask instead whether he would "resist" a filibuster.

**'A Loud Sonorous No'**

"The answer to that is a loud, sonorous no," Dirksen said.

The AFL-CIO and legislative teams of its affiliates, along with church, Negro and civic groups in the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights, worked at reinforcing support for the legislation on Capitol Hill. It was the same coalition which had successfully pushed the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act, with the exception of the "black power" Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee which has abandoned the legislative effort as a "sham."

**House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), dean of the House in length of service, spoke up at the opening of the weeklong debate in answer to arguments that previous civil rights legislation had not ended disorder and turmoil.**

"We are not like lords of the manor, conferring a favor," Celler said. "We are guaranteeing the rights of people. If you were to talk to a man from outer space, could you hear yourself say that a man's rights on this earth depend on the color of his skin?"

## Glass & Ceramic Union To Seek Annual Salary

Toronto—The Glass & Ceramic Workers will push ahead for a guaranteed annual salary to put the union's production and maintenance members on the same stabilized economic plane as executives. The resolution on the guaranteed annual salary came at the union's 17th constitutional convention.

The delegates also called for a new kind of dynamic and creative cooperation between governments at the federal, state and city levels to rebuild decaying urban areas.

**"We must build a second America within 35 years," said the resolution. "Physical decay of our cities is reflected in school dropouts, delinquency, rising crime rates and social disorganization. The discriminated-against, the old and the poor are increasingly concentrated in humiliating, degrading and ugly core city ghettos."**

The delegates also underscored the need for the free labor movement to lead the way in showing that cities can be rebuilt and made into communities where people want to live. The call to battle against the real enemies of humanity—poverty, hunger and disease—was sounded by both Ralph Reiser, international president, and Pres. Claude Jodoin, of the Canadian Labor Congress.

"The great challenge before the human family is to work together to build a rational and responsible world where all people can live in peace so we can harness the technological revolution to man's peaceful purposes," said Reiser.

Jodoin urged emphatic support for a stronger United Nations because "international cooperation is a must if we are to ever attain world peace. Only when we achieve this can we look forward to a bright future."

The 200 delegates solidly endorsed the forecast of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler that labor will participate actively in the 1966 congressional elections.

**'We Are Not Fools'**

"Certainly we were disappointed at some of the developments in this session," Schnitzler said. "But we are not fools, and to ignore the election would be to turn over Congress to our enemies by default."

**He urged delegates to stop thinking that the failure of labor's prime bills in Congress was caused by the letdown of "our friends," citing instead hard work by "our enemies."**

The big work on constitutional amendments was devoted to streamlining election procedures at the international and local levels to make them less cumbersome.

## Third Try Wins Green Bay Plant

Green Bay, Wis.—The United Textile Workers of America was chosen by employes at the Diana Mfg. Co. here in the third National Labor Relations Board election since 1962. They voted for the UTWA, 138-88.

A negotiating committee will be elected and contract proposals drafted for an early start on bargaining, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Charles Heymanns said.

A 1962 election at the same plant was lost, 36-97, and a 1965 election by a margin of 90-108.

## 4-Day Strike Resolves 4 Years of Frustration

South Paris, Me.—Workers at the Paris Mfg. Co. put an end to nearly four years of legalistic frustration by throwing a picket line around the plant here and four days later winning an initial contract.

Management had previously used every legal avenue to avoid a contract since the Furniture Workers won a National Labor Relations Board election, 100-48, in October 1962.

**The settlement included, among other things, wage increases of 15 cents an hour in three equal steps by next Feb. 1, union shop and dues checkoff, and paid holidays and vacations.**

After the UFWA's labor board election victory, the union engaged in a year of fruitless attempts to negotiate an acceptable first contract. Then followed filing of unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB, issuance of a formal complaint, hearings and an examiner's report, the company's appeal to the full board, and a decision upholding the examiner.

Management's refusal to comply with the decision forced the board to seek a court enforcement order, which sent the parties back to the bargaining table for another unsuccessful round of bargaining.

Finally, the workers called a strike that surprised townsmen by its militance and effectiveness. The contract signing was the final chapter.

# A Right to Strike

**THE PUSH IN** Congress to break the Machinists' strike against five of the nation's 11 major airlines raises a serious question about the implications of such an action in terms of the future effectiveness of the Railway Labor Act.

**The law, which covers airlines and their workers as well as the rails, does not prohibit strikes. It provides elaborate machinery, if free collective bargaining has not produced agreement between employers and employes, for fact-finding, mediation and settlement recommendations by a specially-appointed presidential board.**

The careful avoidance of a ban on strikes was not accidental. In theory at least a union retains the right to strike—some place along the line—if all the machinery has been used and no agreement has been reached even after renewed bargaining. This basic principle can be undermined if precedents pile up for special legislation whenever collective bargaining fails to produce immediate agreements.

"If you go to the bargaining table without the right to shut the employer down, you go there naked and helpless," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a speech to the Newspaper Guild convention.

**"If there is no right to strike, then there is no free collective bargaining. It doesn't mean anything."**

Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists freely acknowledged in testimony before the Senate Labor Committee that the strike had been an inconvenience to some members of the public.

But even in the Senate the specter of national emergency, of danger to the public health and safety, was no longer proclaimed. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz flatly denied any present "emergency."

Siemiller pointed out that six major airlines and 13 "feeder" lines were not affected and the lines were advertising that some of their flights had taken off with empty seats. Machinists continue to service all planes for Dept. of Defense needs.

**So we have a situation in which the Machinists fulfilled all obligations under the Railway Labor Act. There was bargaining, fact-finding, and then came settlement recommendations from a regularly appointed emergency board.**

To the workers these terms were not satisfactory—and they struck, perfectly legally, for legitimate economic goals.

But they found the airlines strangely reluctant to resume any meaningful bargaining. Why? It became clear that Congress might be willing to pass a special law solving all their problems for them.

"Looking at it from the selfish viewpoint of employers, they would be crazy to bargain," Meany told the Guild convention. "Why should they offer anything" to their mechanics if Congress seems prepared "to pull their chestnuts out of the fire?"

Cries arose on Capitol Hill that the strikers' demands were "outrageous . . . inflationary . . . unreasonable." While the Senate Labor Committee discussed the request by Wirtz that action be postponed to give collective bargaining a "last clear chance" to work, the spokesman for the airlines would not bargain. The carriers wanted special legislation forcing the workers back to their jobs at their old rates for 180 days more of maneuvering. The end of the line would be another special law—and new barriers to collective bargaining.

Workers still have a right to strike. That is, provided Congress doesn't pass a special law saying that in a specific case they don't.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GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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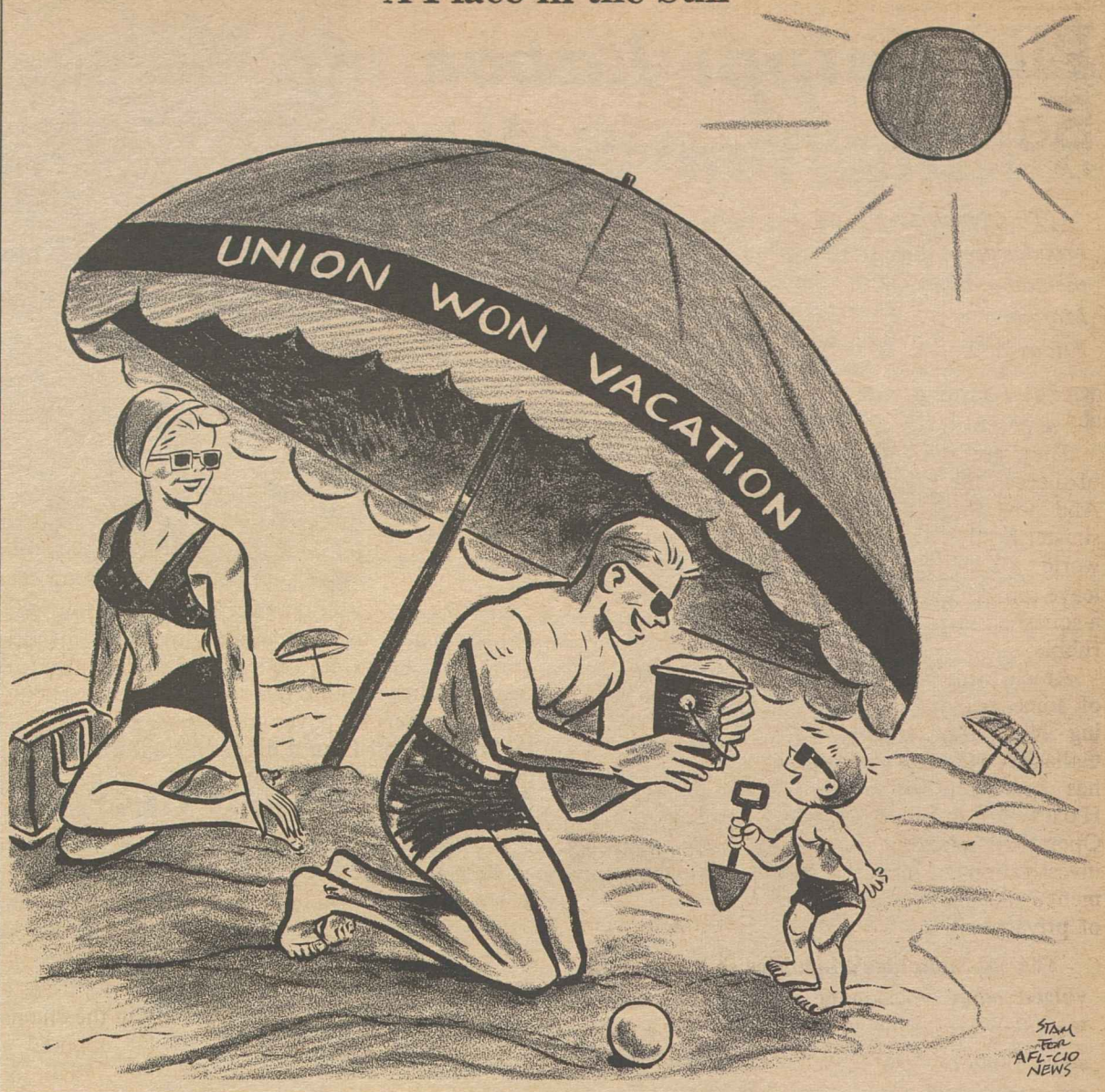
## A Place in the Sun




***In 50th Year:***

# National Parks Prove Magnet For Rising Tide of Vacationers

*The following is excerpted from "The National Heritage," an article on the National Park Service appearing in the July 1966 AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**EACH YEAR** since the end of World War II, the national, state and community parks, the national forests, historic monuments and memorials, seashores, camping areas, recreation spots, both public and private have been bursting at the seams as the actual rush of vacationers far outruns the boldest forecasts.

More and more Americans are now able to satisfy their desire to see, to learn about and—perhaps more important—to understand the heritage of their country.

**The labor movement has contributed substantially toward enabling millions of people to enjoy vacations. And labor's efforts to negotiate better vacation clauses for its own members have led to similar benefits for non-union families.**

While the lush and plush vacation resorts offer the finest in everything, if the pocketbook can stand it, there are trips and vacations for the modest budget. Practically, however, because motels, hotels and restaurants are expensive for a family on vacation, there has been a fantastic boom in family camping.

From Memorial Day on to Labor Day, nearly all available campsites become teeming tent cities. Most campsites are run on a first-come, first-served basis. Publicly-operated camps often have a 14-day limit.

While most state and city governments recognize this problem and are expanding their facilities each year, there is one agency of the government that is bending all efforts to solve it.

This is the National Park Service, a division of the Dept. of the Interior.

**Celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, NPS has as its major and exclusive responsibility the administration and maintenance of some 232 diverse areas, including 32 national parks, 143 historical areas and six national seashores, stretching from coast to coast and into Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.**

Early in this golden anniversary year, the service announced the opening of 2,108 new camping sites in 77 areas of the NPS where camping is permitted to accommodate the expected increase in the number of campers taking to the road during 1966. The new sites will increase the total number of campsites operated by the NPS to 29,890.

That the national parks and monuments are magnets for travel is on the record. Only a few years ago, 40 million persons visited the parks annually. In 1955, with visits of 55 million, analysts predicted 80 million by 1966. Yet NPS records show that over 121 million people actually visited the parks in 1965.

More than 137 million persons are expected to visit these parks in 1966.

The responsibility of administering 26 million acres of real estate is the full-time chore of 5,702 specially trained professionals, plus 5,614 seasonal employes.

The National Park Service was established Aug. 25, 1916, to manage the national parks and monuments established by Congress and by executive action of the President.

**IN THE MAINTENANCE** and operation of the nation's resources, the NPS cooperates with other groups and agencies. But the most vital cooperative effort must come from the visitors themselves. The few who wantonly or thoughtlessly desecrate the sites would leave only desolation for those who will follow.

There is concern also with the deterioration along coastal and inland waterways, where private ownership has held sway for decades. Dilapidated docks, buildings and structures of a bygone era are eyesores and a desecration of the land. Now that the conscience of the nation has been stirred and something is being done federally, statewise and locally to clean up the pollution in waterways and coastal areas, the public can have greater and freer access to such areas.

**Action along these lines is currently taking form in legislation before Congress to set aside sand dunes and coastal areas and preserve them free of the stigma of human exploitation.**

The more than 137 million people expected to visit areas of the NPS this year will, it is believed, develop a fringe benefit in the field of conservation undreamed of previously. As they see the grandeur of their own country and realize the areas set aside by NPS and other agencies are theirs to use and enjoy, they may become educated to the need for more and more such areas to serve those millions who will follow.

The vast armies of today's vacation travelers can be the stimuli of a grass roots public opinion in helping to shape the nation's policies on the preservation of the nation's beauties and natural resources.

***Morgan Says:***

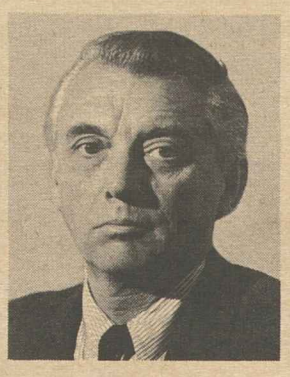
# Plan for National Data Center Seen New Assault on Privacy

By Edward P. Morgan

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**ECONOMY** and efficiency are bywords of the materialistic American dream.

They are the touchstones in the foundations of success, the keystones in the arches of progress. And now they threaten, after a fashion—and a sinister fashion at that—to collapse an individual's world about him and leave him as nothing but a squashed statistic in the rubble.



Morgan

At least that is the fear of some people, including Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), who has been conducting a House Government Operations subcommittee investigation of government's alleged invasion of privacy.

**The subcommittee's inquiries so far have divulged some shockingly arrogant practices—including probes of the sex life of prospective stenographers—and have produced some heartening promises.**

In starting a new phase of hearings, Gallagher announced that many federal departments and agencies have either abandoned the use of objectionably intimate personality tests, put them on a voluntary basis or greatly modified their use. Also government contractors are being urged to use the same restraint the Civil Service Commission now employs with such testing of federal personnel. And the Census Bureau, he said, has adopted new procedures to protect the privacy of farmers, their families and hired hands in answering questions on the farm census.

But the federal government has already collected such massive data on American citizens that creation of a national data center, or what Gallagher calls a central dossier bank, has been suggested for the swift interchange of information. This is the subject which now holds the subcommittee somewhat anxiously transfixed. One of its first witnesses, possibly outdoing the committeemen's own anxiety, was Vance Packard, author of "The Hidden Persuaders," "The Naked Society," and other books about the threat to individual freedoms.

**"In recent years," he said, "we have seen an enormous growth in techniques for observing, assessing, controlling, keeping track of and exchanging information about people . . . We have the hidden tape recorders, the lie detectors, the personality assessors and the bureaucratic investigators."**

And their roles have been vastly simplified by the proliferation of records, the ingestion and regurgitation of these data by computers. Records on individual Americans, he said, now number in the billions.

Under the pressures alone of more economy and efficiency in government—without any big brother motivations at the outset—it was natural, logical and inevitable that federal agencies would look around for ways to pool their data on people.

It is not generally known but the Johnson Administration is using computers to aid in the discovery of talent for federal jobs. The Budget Bureau has a committee studying the feasibility of a computerized government data center, plucking information from separate files at 20 different government offices, the Internal Revenue Service, the Census Bureau and the Social Security Administration among them.

**SOCIOLOGIST** Packard saw the grim prospect here not of a deliberately totalitarian minded type with its eye on everything everywhere, as in George Orwell's "1984," but of a "relentless bureaucrat obsessed with efficiency" leading us into "that ultimate of horrors, a humanity in the chains of (a computer's) plastic tape." He opposed a national data center without assurances that individual identities would be separated from the data.

Gallagher, however, rejoined darkly that cost-conscious bureaucrats might settle for what he called "quick and dirty computer systems"—quickly put together without safeguarding the individual's privacy, because experience at the Pentagon showed that such safeguards increased the cost of the system from three to 10 times.

Packard observed that people are "increasingly and rightly" resentful of being treated as computer-controlled numbers.

**"This resentment," he added, "is believed to be a factor in the student unrest at the vast state universities, where the student's exams may be machine-graded and his ID number is often printed twice as large as his name."**

"What we are looking for," said Gallagher at the outset of the session, "is a sense of balance. We do not want to deprive ourselves of the rewards of science; we simply want to make sure that human dignity and civil liberties remain intact."

They are not entirely intact at the moment and whether a computer can be taught to be tender with them remains to be seen, especially when man himself can't seem to learn to be reasonable with his fellow-man.

***Defends Housing Compromise:***

# Celler Presses '66 Rights Bill To End Loopholes, Extend Gains

**REP. EMANUEL CELLER** (D-N.Y.) declared that the 1966 Civil Rights bill is urgently needed because of loopholes discovered in previously-enacted legislation on the subject.

The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, where the measure originated, pointed out that the job to be done in civil rights is too big to be taken care of in one bill.

Speaking on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, broadcast nationally by the ABC radio network, Celler said:

**"Civil rights must be protected in all walks of American life and the struggle for the maintenance and preservation of these rights has been arduous and difficult. It was not expected that we could give complete relief with one bill. We had to approach this gigantic war against intolerance gradually. I am hopeful that this will be the last bill."**

The New York congressman said he did not like the compromises made in Title IV, the housing section, but, "as chairman of the committee, I felt that in order to get the bill through, it was necessary to compromise. Sometimes, in this life, we know it is better to bend than to break."

**TO THE OBJECTION** that the prices of homes are depreciated when non-white families move into an all-white neighborhood, Cellar pointed out that the contrary is true:

"The prices of houses go up, not down, because the Negroes are willing to pay high prices for those houses.

**"We have had real estate operators come to the committee and tell us they feel that Title IV will act as a shield. They would have a protection in the sense that they can say, 'The bill says that we must not discriminate, and we therefore will not'."**

On the provisions in the bill that would seek to end discrimination in federal and state court juries, Celler said, "In some counties in the South, the Negro population may be as high as 70 percent, yet the percentage of Negro jurors on a panel only 1 to 5 percent. You could hardly expect that a Negro defendant appearing before a jury which is so one-sided could get a fair trial."

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**THE POTENTIAL FOR REFORM** of the House Rules Committee following the unhorsing of Chairman Howard W. Smith in his own 8th Virginia Congressional District Democratic primary is broad and attractive. A clear chance lies ahead to transform the committee into an instrument of the leadership, which is what it should be, rather than a self-constituted independent barony claiming the right to delay and destroy leadership programs.

The new chairman presumptive for the 90th Congress, under the sacred seniority rules, is Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi. His voting record is almost the same as Smith's—to wit, negative, obstructionist, stubbornly hostile to the Democratic Party national programs. But he isn't "Judge" Smith.

It is impossible to think of him as exhibiting Smith's versatility and ingenuity in manipulating the committee, Smith's tactical and parliamentary skills on the floor. Seventy-six years old, Colmer is pedestrian.

**The committee can be transformed, in any case, by leadership selection of a new Democratic member to fill the vacancy created by Smith's departure.**

The technical party division on the committee has been 10 Democrats and five Republicans. But since Smith and Colmer on most issues voted with the Republicans, the effective leadership majority has been eight to seven, subject to reversal when one of the other Democrats felt tempted to turn maverick.

Designation of a dependable Democratic liberal, an Administration loyalist, would raise the effective leadership majority to nine to six.

* * *

**ONE WAY** to achieve this is for the Democratic caucus next January to break away from the even-stephen tradition of dividing Rules Committee members equally between Southerners and Democratic House members from all other sections.

This system made sense when it was instituted. Democrats from the South and the other areas were often evenly balanced; sometimes the Southerners furnished the majority of all party members in the House.

**This is no longer true—and hasn't been for years. Southern Democratic membership has been eroded by the election of Republicans in a developing two-party system. Even earlier the Mountain States, the Far West, New England and the Midwest began electing Democratic members outnumbering the Southerners by substantial margins. The margin right now is more than two to one.**

There is no reason the North, West and East should not have six Democratic Rules Committee members to four for the South. There is ample talent available from major states not now represented in the committee roster.

* * *

**ANOTHER POSSIBILITY** would be for the Democratic leadership to take the bold step of reconstituting the committee in form and function.

The Rules Committee got the way it is because Smith, and before him other Southern Democrats, simply usurped power lying unused in a vacuum.

The famous George Norris revolution against a "czar-like" Speaker was not intended to make the Rules Committee the arbiter of events in place of official majority party leadership.

**Assuming the continued election of a majority of House Democrats from the North, West and East, assuming a continued loss of strength by Southerners to Goldwater-type Republicans, the Democratic caucus would have the power as well as the right to initiate drastic revisions in the rules under which the committee operates.**

In advancing either line of reform, the re-election of the 50-plus freshman Democrats in the Class of '64 is extremely important. The leadership needs them in the party caucus.

**CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION** by Congress is needed to close loopholes in existing laws, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee said on As We See It, the AFL-CIO public service radio program. Celler was interviewed by Harry Flannery of the AFL-CIO public relations staff.

# Senate Group Sets Standards On Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

ployes, the number added was reduced to 2.3 million.

The Senate committee retained the House provision for an additional 13 weeks of compensation during recession periods for persons who have exhausted their state benefits. But the committee voted to make these additional benefits entirely federally-financed. The House bill would have required states to pay half the cost.

The taxable wage base for the program would be gradually raised to $4,800 under the Senate bill, as compared with $3,000 under present law and $4,200 in the House bill. The Administration proposal would have boosted it to $6,600.

**After the committee had completed its work on the bill, a motion to scrap the changes and substitute the House-passed bill was defeated 9-8, with Chairman Russell B. Long (La.) leading the majority that included Democratic Senators Anderson (N.M.), Douglas (Ill.), Gore (Tenn.), McCarthy (Minn.), Hartke (Ind.), Fulbright (Ark.), Ribicoff (Conn.) and Metcalf (Mont.). Then the committee voted 13-4 to report the legislation to the Senate.**

The new standards would not automatically apply. States would have to change their laws to conform. But if they failed to do so, they would not be entitled to the heavy rebate they now receive from the federal unemployment insurance tax.

## Texas AFL-CIO Names Legislative Director

Austin, Tex.—Pres. Harry Hubbard, Jr., of the Sabine Area AFL-CIO Council, has been named legislative director of the Texas AFL-CIO, effective Sept. 1. Hubbard has worked at the Texas-U.S. Chemical Co. plant in Port Neches and is president of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 4-228 there.

**LABOR'S PARTNERSHIP** with the United Fund in New Haven, Conn., made possible this seashore summer day camp. Chatting with some young guests are Dante J. Bartolino, chairman of the Community Services Committee of the New Haven Central Labor Council; Andrea Succo, business representative of Carpenters Local 79, and Frank J. Fallon, labor staff member with the United Fund.

# N.Y. Medical Aid Law Highlights Legislature

New York—Passage of New York's new medical assistance law providing almost total tax-paid health care for an estimated 7 million low-income persons was a high point of labor-backed achievements at the six-month session of the state legislature.

For example, a family of four with one wage earner, with $6,000 income after taxes, half that amount of savings and a maximum $1,000 face value of life insurance for each person, would be eligible under the new law for tax-paid hospital, medical, surgical, dental and optometric care, drugs, plasma, X-rays, dentures, eyeglasses and many other needs after paying an initial $60 to $70 toward such costs.

**With a split legislature, the New York State AFL-CIO saw a score or more of bills on its program passed by the overwhelmingly Democratic Assembly but quietly killed by being held in committee in the Republican-dominated Senate.**

A major disappointment was the Senate refusal to bring to a vote, after it was reported out, a bill to update workmen's compensation benefits still tied to wages of up to 40 years ago.

A similar bill had received overwhelming bipartisan approval a year ago, only to be vetoed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller on grounds of alleged inadequate financing. This objection was fully met by the 1966 draft of the bill, State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett noted as he pleaded unsuccessfully for passage on behalf of disabled workers and the widows and children of those killed on the job.

On the plus side were enactment of the $1.50 state minimum wage, approved despite vetoes of two such bills a year ago; admission that the state's public worker labor relations law was a failure through passage and signing of bills exempting transit, welfare and ferry workers from any of the punishment mandated by the law, and a measure prohibiting firing of a worker because of a single wage garnishment.

**Different bills to ban use of the so-called lie detectors by employers to screen workers were passed by each house of the legislature, but became victims of inter-party conflict. An anti-professional strikebreaker measure was reported out but was never allowed to come to a vote in the Senate.**

Among more than 30 other labor-endorsed measures that became law—others still await signature or veto—were bills that give labor relations rights to employes of non-profit restaurants and hotels, return to Longshoremen and their employers the right to limit inflow of casuals to waterfront jobs and assure a guaranteed annual wage to permanent workers, apply workmen's compensation coverage to farm workers, extend the home-work industry ban to include mailing operations, create a major construction fund for expansion of the New York City University, and provide a fairer share of state education aid for city school systems.

# *Defense Dept. Orders 'Truth-in-Lending'*

The Defense Dept. has ordered businessmen who loan money or finance merchandise with military personnel to state clearly and accurately the amount of the loan, the cost of financing the annual interest rate and the annual interest in dollars and cents.

The directive knocks down arguments of opponents of "truth-in-lending" that interest cannot be stated in annual terms. Attached is a simple table, the first of its kind in government, which gives an easy formula for figuring the amount. Lenders will have to use the table or more precise figures if they want to deal with servicemen and their families.

Enforcement of the order is up to each post commander and includes revocation of licenses for anyone who fails to comply, advertises or deals in an unfair or misleading manner, or fails to sign a full disclosure certificate on each deal.

### Protections Listed

Off-base businesses can be labeled "off limits" to all military personnel if the Armed Forces can prove that reports of "usurious, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive" deals are true.

**The military no longer will help lenders collect debts if it finds that exorbitant charges and other unreasonable obligations are involved. The order also warns against helping collect loans made without a clear previous statement of all finance charges.**

The directive went into effect July 1 and should end the victimization of servicemen who, because of low pay and transient living patterns, have been most likely to look for easy credit.

Under the standards of fairness required by the military, attorney's fees are prohibited in loan agreements unless a suit is filed. In such cases, the fee cannot exceed 10 percent of the debt and the debtor will not have to pay fees for a lawyer employed by the lender.

The order also nails those who peddle shoddy goods and then sell the credit contract to a collection agency. Both the original seller and the holder of the debt will be held responsible for any inferior merchandise or other defect in the transaction.

Late charges in excess of 5 percent of the payment or $5, whichever is less, are prohibited, as is the practice of charging more than once on any single late payment.

Borrowers are given the right to terminate the deal any time before the merchandise is delivered unless it is specially made.

The department is preparing a pamphlet for distribution to every man and woman in uniform in the world explaining the directive, offering advice on wise credit buying practices and including a copy of the credit computation table.

*Separate Talks Ordered:*

# Court Backs Printers In Bargaining Stand

New York—The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that newspapers belonging to the Publishers Association of New York City must bargain individually with Local 6 of the Typographical Union.

A three-judge panel unanimously upheld a 1965 order of the National Labor Relations Board requiring each publisher to bargain separately with the printers. It found that each publisher had engaged in an unfair labor practice by refusing to bargain for separate contracts. The court noted that the association had rejected a formal request by the printers for such bargaining on July 21, 1964.

Pres. John J. Gaherin of the Publishers Association said the decision would be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. But Local 6 Pres. Bertram A. Powers commented:

**"This decision was the logical conclusion in view of the publishers withdrawing from group bargaining whenever it suited their purposes. If they can withdraw from a group procedure, so can we."**

Of the 10 unions in the industry, only the Newspaper Guild has in the past bargained with the city's publishers on a separate contract basis.

The Court of Appeals decision had no immediate effect on the current bargaining between the Publishers Association and Local 2 of the Printing Pressmen, last remaining negotiations in the three-months long strike against the World Journal Tribune, Inc., the new corporation formed by the merger of the World-Telegram & Sun, the Journal American and the Herald Tribune. But it could have an effect on the next round of negotiations for renewal of the new contracts due to expire Mar. 30, 1967.

### Powers Optimistic

"With this decision," Powers explained, "we will now have the opportunity to explore the individual problems of each publisher, and we believe that separate negotiations will enhance prospects of successful collective bargaining in the newspaper industry."

**Named in the federal court decision were Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc.; Newspaper Enterprises, Inc.; Long Island Daily Press Publishing Co., Inc.; New York World Telegram Corp.; News Syndicate Co., Inc., and the New York Times Co.**

In its decision, written by Judge J. Joseph Smith, the court voiced concern about possible effects of its verdict, but said Congress should iron out "any inequities which result."

"While the question is not wholly free from doubt," the decision said, "we conclude that the board was correct in determining that the Congress did not intend to instruct it to require an unwilling union to continue in the consensual relationship if it unequivocally withdrew its consent."

### Doubts Expressed

A concurring opinion by Judge Irving R. Kaufman expressed the fear that the decision might actually worsen the problems between the New York publishers and the union, but agreed that the basic issue as to whether there should be individual bargaining by each publisher or collective bargaining through an association was one for Congress to decide.

**Some progress was reported as the publishers and the Pressmen continued efforts to resolve their differences in the current merger dispute. Local Pres. W. J. Kennedy said the talks had produced better understanding and more hope.**

Gaherin denied that the World Journal Tribune had asked the other papers still in publication—the Times, the News, the Long Island Press and the Long Island Star-Journal—to close down, as they had done in the last two strikes. The New York Post is no longer a member of the association.

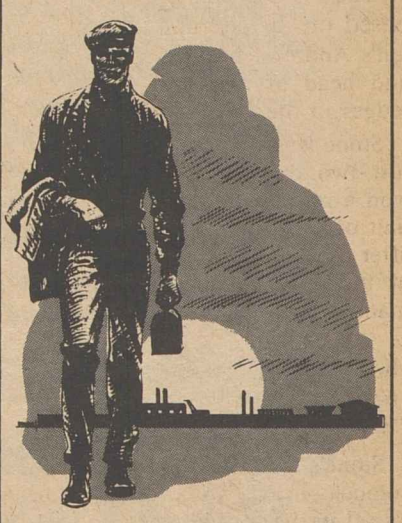
## Klan Repudiated In UFWA Victory

Union, Miss.—Company opposition and Ku Klux Klan harassment both were repudiated by workers at Cleveland Industries here who voted for the Furniture Workers, 85-42, in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Klan members concentrated on spreading racist rumors and preventing the UFWA from finding a hall where all members could meet, a union spokesman said. That problem was solved by outdoor meetings on a field owned by one of the workers.

The UFWA reported that management held in-plant meetings at which employes were told the union could not help them and that a vote for the UFWA was the same as a vote for the NAACP. Workers responded by wearing union buttons on the job.


## 'WHEN THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE'



What have shorter working hours and longer vacations brought to America's union members? For thousands they have meant an opportunity to enjoy life and help others while making their communities better places in which to live.

See "When The Day's Work Is Done," a special documentary film to be shown on nationwide television during the Labor Day period. Narrated by Dave Garroway; comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne. An AFL-CIO production.

**Check your local TV listings for time and channel**

Absence of Emergency Stressed:

# Move To Bust Airlines Strike Draws Strong Labor Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

lowing free men to "settle their differences in the atmosphere of liberty which our constitution stoutly proclaims."

"There is no other way, consistent with our American ideal of a free society, to settle this strike," Meany declared in a statement.

A "hasty legislative shortcut devised under pressure in an atmosphere of political expediency" would, he said, constitute "a blow against all free workers and the institution of free collective bargaining in America."

**Steelworkers' Pres. I. W. Abel announced that his union's executive board has voted full support for the 35,000 striking airline workers and opposed any action that would freeze workers to old contract terms "while encouraging management to refrain from realistic collective bargaining."**

Executive Dir. Jack Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. expressed concern about federal intervention in the strike, saying "it can only result in delaying a fair settlement."

A message of support for the strikers came from the Railway Labor Executives' Association, which pointed out that the Machinists have "complied with every provision of the law and are conducting a legal and orderly strike. They have the right to strike."

The walkout of mechanics and ground crewmen of five airlines—United, Northwest, Eastern, Trans World and United—began July 8 after 10 months of negotiations.

The Transport Workers Union meanwhile reported that it had failed to reach contract agreement with American Airlines and that 12,000 airport workers were preparing to strike. Pres. Johnson promptly created an emergency board, an action which under existing law bars a strike for 60 days.

**Siemiller started his Senate committee testimony by saying "this is a legal strike for legitimate economic objectives. It is also a peaceful and orderly strike" reflecting credit on the "trade union discipline" of IAM members in the 231 locations where pickets are stationed.**

The dispute has grounded 61 percent of major airline services, Siemiller said, but he cited a government report showing that less than 6 percent of intercity passenger travel is by domestic airlines and that less than one-tenth of 1 percent of domestic intercity freight traffic is by air.

**No Perils to Defense**

"We know of no situation where the health of the nation or any single community in it has been endangered. Nor is national defense imperiled," he said.

Noting that all Defense Dept. military flights have been serviced, Siemiller declared: "We do not believe that the right to strike can be recognized only in cases where a strike is ineffective or where no one will be inconvenienced."

While Benito Mussolini became famous for "making the Italian railroads run on time," Siemiller said, "I doubt this is a system many Americans would care to live under."

**He said: "We believe that the right to strike is basic to Western freedom. The right to withhold one's services in support of what a man considers to be a fair and equitable settlement is a right inherent" in American policy.**

Wirtz told the committee, headed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), that the strike has not brought the country to an emergency stage. He asked the committee not to act at this time on a proposal by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) for a return to work and continued bargaining and voiced outright opposition to another bill providing for compulsory arbitration. He urged that "free collective bargaining be given a last clear chance."

Morse urged immediate committee action on his proposed bill to order the strikers back to their jobs for six months while bargaining continues under special federal mediation machinery. Morse explained that mediators named by the President would have authority to specify which party to the bargaining refused to "accept a fair settlement."

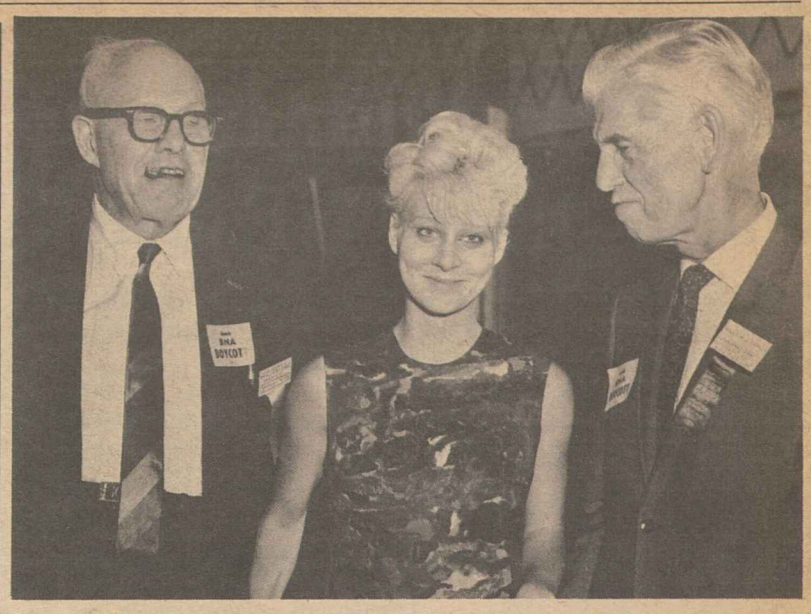
The committee chose, at least temporarily, to refer the issue to the White House.

**The Oregon senator first proposed federal operation of the airlines and a return to work while bargaining continued. When objections were voiced he amended the bill by striking out a section calling the impasse a "national emergency" and saying instead that it threatens "substantially to interrupt interstate commerce."**

The Machinists called the Morse bill "direct intervention on the side of management." A union statement pointed to the "extraordinary profits" of the carriers in the last three years. Some of the strikers, it said, earn "less per hour than Greyhound bus mechanics, longshoremen, top-skilled steelworkers, carpenters on a construction site or a presser in one of the better shops."

William J. Curtin, chief negotiator for the struck lines, testified that the strike has created a "national transportation crisis worthy of prompt resolution, even if it takes extraordinary means."

The strike is seriously damaging defense transportation, mail delivery, incomes of airline employes and is causing a general disruption of U.S. business, Curtin said.



**LAPEL BADGES** backing boycott of Bureau of National Affairs publications are worn by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and William J. Farson, executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild. They are joining hands with Linda Zeinalgol, one of the BNA strikers who attended the Guild's convention banquet as guests of the Cleveland delegation. Cleveland delegates not only gave up their banquet tickets; they took the place of the strikers on the continuing BNA picket line.

# Meany Sees Strike Ban As Curb on Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

tions in November, he said "this is where we can use our influence, to put in people with compassion for others."

Labor, in its desire to secure for all workers a share of the wealth they have produced, will "fight for it on the picket line, the economic front and the political front," he declared.

**"We will find out who our friends are when they run for office and when the chips are down. In that effort, I am convinced the Guild is going to play its part."**

The AFL-CIO president recalled the early struggles of newspapermen to gain recognition for their union—over the publishers' argument that they were "professionals" and didn't belong in unions.

"I was a plumber," Meany said, "and I don't know what the social standing of a plumber was in those days, but the economic standard of a plumber was a hell of a lot better than any newspaperman I knew."

He said the Guild has raised the standards of all newspaper employes it has organized and also raised the standards of journalistic ethics to the extent it was possible to do so.

Meany said he wished publishers had been equally diligent.

**"Their standards were not high in those days and I am sorry to say that their standards are not high today," he observed. As an example of ethical lapse, Meany cited identical editorials appearing in newspapers throughout the nation opposing repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) — "all written by the paid publicity agents of the National Right to Work Committee."**

Highlights of the convention banquet included the labor songs of Joe Glazer, filmed recollections of the late Heywood Broun, founder of the Guild, and the ovation given to the Bureau of National Affairs strikers who came off the picket line to the banquet hall—courtesy of the Cleveland delegation. A group of Cleveland delegates gave up their banquet tickets to the strikers and took their place on the picket line.

When the convention opened, the 250 delegates received recommendations from ANG officers for a more vigorous organizing and bargaining program. After committee reports, delegates were to vote on goals including substantial increases in wages, increased efforts to abolish wage discrimination against women, protection against dismissals due to automation and other technical methods, and more inter-union cooperation.

**$292 Top Minimum**

The officers reported that the prosperity of the newspaper industry, and the forecasts for even greater profits in the future, justify convention action in seeking wage minimums of $292 a week for employes in key classifications, $146 for any adult classification.

**Newspaper profits are pyramiding, with profit ratios up to 23 percent of revenue, they said. In the past year the Guild made its greatest wage gains in two decades, the report noted. The defense fund passed the $1 million mark for the first time and dues-paying membership was at an all-time high.**

ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock urged that Congress strengthen anti-merger legislation to stop the "ruthless plundering of our free press."

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson noted the failure of many journalism college graduates to enter the newspaper field and called for a united effort to "raise minimums to a competitive position with other media."

Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., cited recent mergers, work stoppages and job losses as indicative of the continuing need for maintaining the union's defense fund at a high level.

# Charge of 'Intimidation' Follows Air Base Firing

The American Federation of Government Employes has filed an unfair labor practice charge against and Air Force officer for what it termed an "outrageous" attempt to intimidate union members.

The AFGE charge, filed with the Secretary of the Air Force, is based on an attempt to fire Lawrence Stone, president of the union's Andrews Air Force Base local and head of a council of AFGE lodges in the Defense Dept.

Stone was told he would be fired just two days after his local had won a representation election for a unit of 1,100 workers and one day after he filed charges of harassment of union members against several management officials.

**AFGE Pres. John F. Griner described the alleged grounds for firing Stone as "frivolous" and "an obvious subterfuge."**

Stone's supervisor—a lieutenant colonel—listed two grounds for dismissal in the formal firing notice.

One allegation is that Stone—a $15,000-a-year engineer with 20 years of federal service—had overclaimed $3.70 on a travel expense voucher. The other allegation was that he had not received permission from his supervisor to leave his job to attend a Pentagon meeting on union-management problems with the Air Force's civilian personnel director.

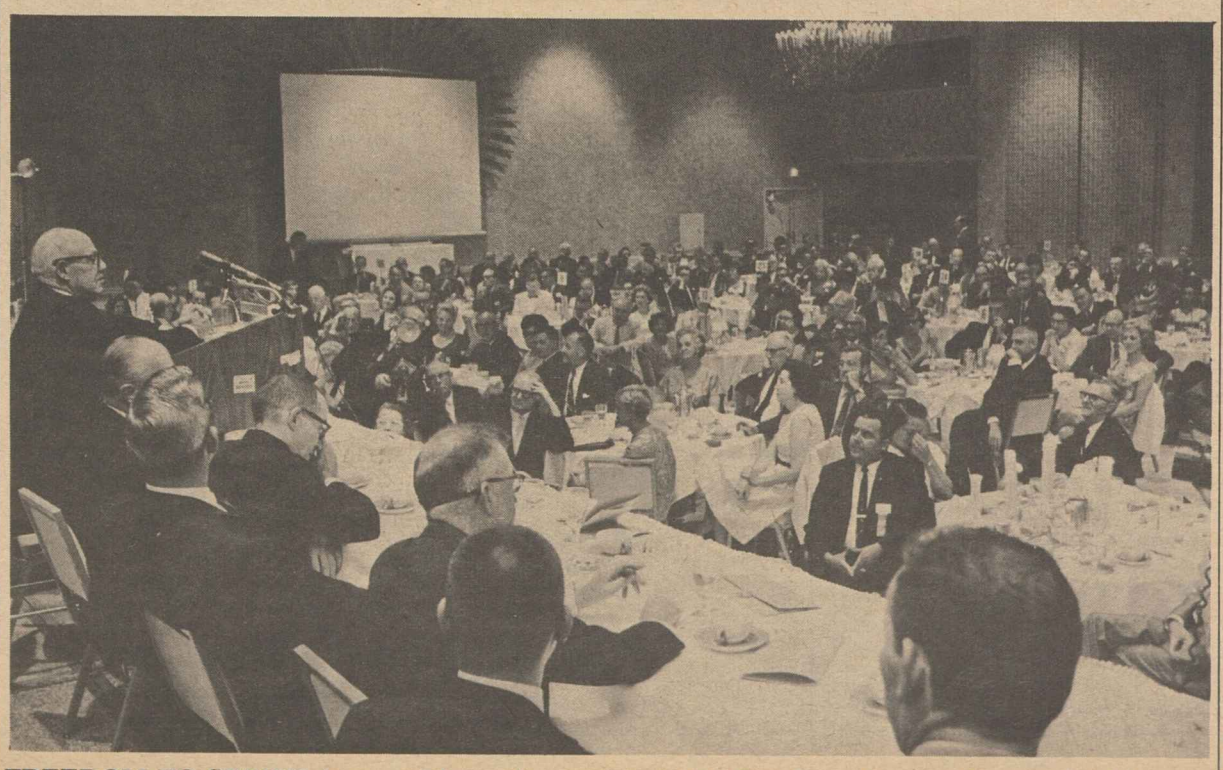
In its unfair labor practice charge, based on the union recognition policy spelled out in presidential executive order, the AFGE said the real intent of the dismissal action was to:

- "Discourage union membership by demonstrating to employes the results of militant activities, and
- "Discipline a union officer for filing a complaint."

At a news conference, Stone termed the action against him "a case pure and simple of union busting." If it stands, he warned, "the government's labor-management program won't be worth the paper it's written on."

Stone, a veteran of two wars and a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve, said Air Force investigators "put me in a back room for about an hour for interrogation" on the expense voucher which he said resulted when a secretary typed in the wrong departure time for a trip.

In addition to filing the unfair labor practice charge, the AFGE is contesting the proposed dismissal through Air Force and Civil Service Commission appeal channels.



**FREEDOM TO STRIKE** is essential to a free society, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the 33rd annual convention of the Newspaper Guild. He is shown addressing the convention banquet.

## Quebec Unionist Named To CLC Organizing Post

Ottawa, Ont.—Phillipe Vaillancourt, formerly Canadian Labor Congress education director in Quebec, has been named an assistant national organization director.

*After Stormy Debate:*

# Foreign Aid Funds Slashed by Senate

The Senate passed a battered version of the Administration's foreign aid bill and a conference committee will try to reconcile it with a more generous House-passed bill.

The Senate bill authorizes $2 billion for economic assistance to less fortunate nations, but boosts the interest rate underdeveloped nations must pay on long-term loans.

A separate Senate bill authorized $792 million for military assistance programs—$100 million below the White House request.

**Economic Aid Cut**

While the House bill was close to the Administration's budget request, the Senate cut the economic aid package by $409 million. It also limited the aid authorization to one year, except the Alliance for Progress in Latin America, which was given a two-year extension. The President had asked a five-year authorization for all economic programs. The House approved five years for the Alliance and two years for other economic programs.

**During a stormy seven-day debate, the Senate adopted 26 amendments to the bill—most of which added restrictions to the program. The nation's basic commitment to the principle of foreign aid was reaffirmed, however, in a 66-27 vote for final passage. On this, 48 Democrats and 18 Republicans supported the bill; 15 Democrats and 12 Republicans voted against it.**

The House had lumped economic and military aid into a single package, but the Senate divided the programs. The $100 million slash was voted, 55-37, despite a warning by Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara that the need had increased, rather than decreased since the budget was drawn up.

After Congress has completed action on the authorization bill, it will take up the appropriation for the aid program. The authorization bill merely sets a ceiling on the money that can be appropriated.

In another action, the House Commerce Committee, at one stage embroiled in sharp controversy over auto safety legislation, emerged with unanimous approval of a bill directing establishment of federal safety standards for new and used cars and tires.

**The committee combined in a single bill separate auto and tire legislation passed by the Senate, and strengthened some of the provisions.**

The first auto standards would apply to the 1968 model year and would be based on safety requirements the government has set for cars it buys for its own use. Additional standards would be imposed a year later. The committee voted to create a 13-member advisory council, with five representatives of the auto manufacturing industry, three state or local government members, and five public representatives.

**The tire regulations call for standards for original equipment tires and a grading system to end the present confusion over the relative merits and capabilities of different "lines" of tires.**

Despite its involvement in the airlines dispute, the Senate Labor Committee continued to work in closed session on a minimum wage bill approved by the subcommittee. The subcommittee bill would set the date for the present $1.25 wage floor to reach the $1.60 level as Feb. 1, 1968—a year earlier than the date set in the House-passed bill.

The House Labor Committee approved a $5.7 billion, two-year extension of federal aid programs for grade and high schools. It authorized up to $2.2 billion for the current fiscal year, rising to nearly $3.6 billion the second year. The bill includes funds for continued "impact" grants to schools attended by children of servicemen and federal civilian employes, ignoring Administration efforts to end the program.

**UNION LABEL** of Ladies' Garment Workers will be in Luci Baines Johnson's wedding gown when she is married Aug. 6 to Patrick J. Nugent in Washington. Here Sally Kowalski (left) and Rose Tomei, members of the union's Local 281 in the plant of the Robert Leonard Corp., Lowell, Mass., lay out sections of white lace before sewing them together for the nuptial gown. Dresses of the 13 attendants also are being completed at the Leonard plant and will carry the union label.

# Potters Vote Rule Changes On Elections

Miami Beach, Fla.—Election machinery in locals of the Operative Potters was streamlined in a series of amendments to the constitution by delegates to the union's 72nd convention here.

The changes make it possible for a plurality to choose a winner instead of the majority required in the past for election as delegate to a convention or a wage conference. The old practice frequently required time-consuming runoffs.

The more than 200 delegates, representing nearly 100 locals with about 17,000 members, called for a $2 per hour federal minimum wage and doubletime after 35 hours a week. A companion resolution urged state and provincial legislative bodies to establish wage floors equal to those set by the federal governments of the United States and Canada.

**The convention in addition called for the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and unanimously voted to continue active support of COPE.**

The delegates also acted to step up the union's continuing campaign to promote the sale of union-made products its members manufacture.

Policy resolutions adopted at the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last December were endorsed.

Speakers were Mayor Elliott Roosevelt of Miami Beach, who welcomed the delegates, and Rep. Rudolph N. Marginot of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Pres. E. L. Wheatley and Sec.-Treas. Charles F. Jordan were re-elected at the 1965 convention to terms that run until 1969.

7-30-66

# *Two Democrats Set For Arkansas Runoff*

Little Rock, Ark.—Right-winger Jim Johnson and former State Atty. Gen. Frank Holt will face each other in a runoff primary Aug. 9 for the Democratic nomination for governor of Arkansas.

Johnson and Holt ran first and second in a field of seven candidates seeking the nomination to succeed six-term Gov. Orval Faubus, who did not run again.

The Republican candidate will be Winthrop Rockefeller, former state industrial development chairman who ran a strong race against Faubus two years ago and is expected to prove a formidable candidate again.

**In other Democratic primaries, all three incumbent House members seeking renomination, plus Sen. John L. McClellan, won easy victories. The House incumbents include Representatives E. C. Gathings, Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the Ways & Means Committee, and J. W. Trimble, a member of the powerful Rules Committee.**

In the 4th District long occupied by former Rep. Oren Harris, who resigned last February after being appointed as a federal judge, two young attorneys—State Rep. David Pryor of Camden and Richard Arnold of Texarkana, a newcomer—will meet in a runoff for the Democratic nomination.

Arnold's second-place finish in a field of five knocked out Charles L. Honey, a former aide both to Harris and Sen. J. W. Fulbright, rated a favorite in advance.

**2 GOP Nominees**

Republicans will field candidates only in the 4th District, where party leaders designated a farmer-engineer, Lynn Lowe, and Trimble's 3rd District, where the GOP state chairman, John Paul Hammerschmidt, was selected.

In the fierce battle for nomination for governor, Johnson and Holt together polled about half the total vote, with former Rep. Brook Hays in third place and the ballots well splintered among the other four candidates.

**Johnson, a supporter of Republican Presidential nominee Barry Goldwater in 1964, campaigned violently against the federal government, for private property rights and what he called "constitutional government" and against the "money changers" in the state capitol.**

As a state senator he made himself a segregationist spokesman following the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions and ran unsuccessfully against Faubus for governor in 1956. He rode a wave of angry feelings into a State Supreme Court nomination in 1958, and in the first primary July 26 pulled heavy support in southern and eastern Arkansas where racial feeling has always been most intense.

Holt, also a former Supreme Court justice as well as former attorney general, coldly refused to engage in personality attacks and rejected discussion of race as an issue. His runoff primary position was assured when he ran well ahead in populous Pulaski County, where Hays had been rated strongest.

# Congress Urged to Curb Spiraling Bank Interest

*(Continued from Page 1)*

when there should be a sharp rise in building homes and community facilities to meet the crying need to rebuild the cities of the nation," Meany said.

**He noted that a 1-point rise in the interest rate on a $20,000, 25-year mortgage adds more than $3,600 in interest costs, adding: "For the vast majority of American wage and salary earners, $3,600 represents well over one-half year's earnings."**

Meany urged Congress to consider as "a matter of immediate and pressing concern" these proposals:

- "A rollback of interest rates to more reasonable levels. It would be appropriate . . . to consider an interest rate ceiling of 4.5 percent on time deposits of all types.
- "A congressional resolution demanding the Federal Reserve exercise its authority—through the purchase of government securities and regulation of reserve requirements—to stabilize the money market and maintain reasonable interest rates.
- "A curb on the business investment boom, through repeal of the 7 percent tax credit on investment in new equipment, which would make more funds available for housing and other economic activities.
- "A measure to provide a gradual and orderly end to the issuance of certificates of deposits.
- "An immediate review of the effect on the money market of the issuance by the federal government of participation certificates." [These are shares in portfolios of government loans, sold to private investors under a no-risk arrangement.]
- "Development of effective coordination and cooperation among the various federal agencies, including the Federal Reserve System, that are in the money and credit areas."

Meany strongly urged that Congress itself direct the necessary steps to lower interest rates rather than expand the authority of the Federal Reserve Board. "Past actions" of the FRB and its failure to use its existing power effectively, Meany said, are arguments against granting it broader authority.

## Ex-AFGE Aide Gets Consumer Unit Post

The Consumers Information Committee on Resources & Energy has announced the appointment of George E. Meagher as its new executive director. Meagher has been legislative director of the American Federation of Government Employes and previously had served on the staff of the late Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.)

## *Buying Power Of Workers Drops*

**Rising consumer prices drove down factory workers' purchasing power by about 25 cents a week in June although net spendable earnings were unchanged from May, the Labor Dept. reported.**

**"Real" spendable earnings, representing actual purchasing power, slid from $81.13 a week in May to $80.91 for a worker with no dependents, and from $88.12 to $87.88 for one with three dependents, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said.**

**After-tax earnings remained at $91.35 and $99.22, respectively, or about $2.15 higher than in June 1965. The factory workweek, which usually rises during the month, was unchanged at 41.5 hours, as were hourly earnings at $2.70.**

# IBEW Upheld On Procedure For Discipline

Carson City, Nev.—The Nevada Supreme Court has upheld the right of a union to hold hearings on disciplinary charges against members before a state court may intervene.

Affirming a lower court ruling, the Supreme Court ruled that a hearing committee named by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had the authority under the union constitution to take evidence against 43 members of Reno Local 401 who had been accused of encouraging "wildcat" work stoppages contrary to union policy.

**The committee was holding hearings in Reno when some of the accused members asked for a court injunction to halt the hearings. The state's top court said the complainants could not show that they were being irreparably injured by the proceedings.**

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said the ruling "recognizes the value of having union tribunals decide internal disputes" and also "confirms the fairness of IBEW procedures."

The hearings are slated to resume Aug. 22.

# 2nd Quarter Profits Zoom 13 Percent

## Unit Labor Costs Stay Unchanged

Corporate profits zoomed upward in the second quarter of 1966—at a time when unit labor costs were virtually static—with price increases causing most of the climb.

Profits tallied out at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of more than $83 billion before taxes, or about 13 percent higher than for the same period in 1965, according to the quarterly survey of Business Week magazine.

The rise was chalked up in the face of lower profits than last year in two industry bellwethers, steel and autos.

**Rise 'Remarkable'**

The new level was less than 1 percent higher than in the first 1966 quarter, the magazine notes. But it adds that most economists are inclined to call the first quarter performance "remarkable" in that it showed a jump of 12 percent over the 1965 first-quarter annual rate of $74.5 billion and was 5 percent more than the $78.1 billion annual rate set in the final three months of 1965.

**The reports "reveal a clear-cut case of profit inflation," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger charged. "Prices have been rising while the cost of labor per unit has barely moved," he said.**

"The growing spread between the prices of industrial goods and unit labor costs is now greater than at any time since mid-1951, according to government figures. As a result, profit margins have continued to widen and the total volume of profits has been soaring, while improvements in wages and salaries lag far behind."

**Cost Stability Cited**

Business Week cites the unit labor costs to which Goldfinger refers, commenting on their "remarkable stability."

The Census Bureau's unit labor cost index for June, it points out, was 99.3 percent of the 1957-59 base of 100, in contrast to 99 percent in June 1965. It adds that the bureau's index showing ratio of price to unit labor costs was 106.4 percent of the 1957-59 base, compared to 103.9 percent in June 1965 and 106 percent in December.

"The record is clear for all who wish to look at the facts," Goldfinger commented.

"In the first half of 1966, it looks as though profits were up 11 percent or more than a year ago, while dividend payments to stockholders were up 14 percent.

**"In contrast, wages, salaries and fringe benefits increased only**

*(Continued on Page 3)*


# AFL-CIO News

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# Senate Clears Bill to Send Striking Machinists Back

**MERGER AGREEMENT** between the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the National Farm Workers' Association gets favorable comment from, left to right, AWOC Rep. Larry Itliong, Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of California AFL-CIO, NFWA head Cesar Chavez and AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher. The merger pact, which will unify striking grape workers for the Aug. 30 representation election at two DiGiorgio Corp. locations, will go to the next meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council for ratification.

## Meany Hits 'Punitive' Measures

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

The Senate approved a resolution ordering Machinists back to their jobs on five struck airlines despite a strong warning from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that any such measure would "force free men to work against their will for the profit of private investors." Meany declared the AFL-CIO was "unalterably opposed" to such a bill.

Senate passage of the resolution, 54 to 33, followed by minutes a 51 to 36 vote approving an amendment offered by Sen. Wayne Morse and backed by the Senate leadership, under which both Congress and the President would compel the 35,000 strikers to return to work.

In its final form, as sent to the House, the measure calls for:

- **A 30-day back to work order, effective when and if the measure becomes law.**
- **A 60-day extension of the order, at the President's option, to be triggered by his appointment of a special panel to mediate the dispute.**
- **Another extension of 90 days by prolonging the life of the panel, if the mediators themselves so advise and again at the President's option.**

The vote on the amendment followed Senate rejection, 66 to 21, of a motion by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) to defer action until Aug. 10 to allow time for a new ratification vote by the strikers.

**Adoption of the resolution followed four days of debate during which a number of senators voiced strong opposition to any form of strikebreaking legislation.**

Morse and other members of the Senate Labor Committee had re-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

***Final Tests Near:***

## House in Hard Fight On New Rights Bill

A closely-divided House fought for days on the 1966 civil rights bill with opponents centering their fire on the section to ban race discrimination in housing and with final action probably postponed beyond another weekend.

An unusual coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans formed in an attempt to block a clarifying and "softening" amendment the leadership said was essential to passage of the housing section and was beaten by only one vote.

The coalition then prepared to back another amendment that would strike out the housing section completely and leave the bill without any provision on discrimination in housing.

In long sessions of preliminary actions the House waded through dozens of proposed amendments, with opponents staging a delaying action by quorum calls and other devices.

The legislative leaders who devised the bill were the same—Democratic Chairman Emanuel Celler (N. Y.) of the Judiciary Committee and Republican Rep William M. McCulloch (O.), the ranking minority member — who cooperated in framing earlier civil rights bills.

**House Republicans, however, were resisting McCulloch on some issues, with GOP Floor Leader Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (Mich.) leading the attack on the housing provisions as the AFL-CIO News went to press.**

The first test vote on the housing section came on an amendment, sponsored by Rep. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.), to spell out the exact terms of a Judiciary Committee provision exempting the owners of single homes and small apartment buildings from the anti-discrimination section.

Both Celler and McCulloch said the clarifying amendment was nec-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## *IUE Submits New Terms For GE Pact*

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers presented the terms of a proposed new contract to the General Electric Co. with an offer to begin full-scale collective bargaining on Aug. 15.

**Chairman John H. Callahan of IUE's General Electric Conference Board delivered the proposals at GE headquarters along with a suggested timetable for negotiations.**

It calls for two weeks of management study of the union proposals, followed by intensive negotiations and what the union hopes will be an "offer as soon as possible."

At the same time IUE Pres. Paul Jennings announced that the un-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Williams Wins Easily; Smylie Out in Idaho*

G. Mennen Williams, six times governor of Michigan but more recently an assistant secretary of state, took a long step on the political comeback trail winning an impressive victory over Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh of Detroit for Democratic nomination for the Senate.

**Another veteran political leader, Republican Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, suffered a shocking defeat, however, in his bid for a fourth-term nomination, losing to State Sen. Donald W. Samuelson.**

The implications of Smylie's disaster could be national in scope. Smylie took the lead, following the overwhelming 1964 defeat of Republican Barry Goldwater by Pres. Johnson, in demanding a stronger voice for Republican governors in his party's councils and was elected chairman of the newly organized GOP Governors' Association.

A recognized moderate, who has often had substantial labor backing in his campaigns, he was beaten badly by Samuelson, a conservative with powerful right-wing support.

In Kansas both Gov. William H. Avery and Sen. James B. Pearson won renomination in the Republican primary, Pearson turning back

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Senate Urged to Keep Jobless Aid Bill Intact

The Senate started action on the unemployment compensation bill reported by the Finance Committee as its first order of business following the airlines controversy and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for passage of the committee bill without "weakening amendments."

**The committee version "does not include all the improvements" needed to modernize and improve the 30-year-old unemployment insurance system, Meany noted, but the improvements it does embody have "high and urgent priority."**

The existing unemployment insurance systems in the states "are inadequate, unfair and discriminatory," he declared. Half the unemployed receive no benefits at all and, in the total, only $1 out of $5 lost by workers through joblessness is compensated for.

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**UNION STORE CARD** of the Retail Clerks is affixed to the window of a Horn & Hardart retail store in New York City following the signing of the first contract covering 400 store employes in New York and New Jersey. Shown are Sec.-Treas. David J. Durst of Salesclerks' Local 150, left, and company official Gerard P. Uehlinger. Another RCIA local—No. 302—represents the firm's Automat employes.

# *Technical Engineers Step Up Organizing*

St. Louis, Mo.—The opportunities for organizing among federal employes opened up under Pres. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition were stressed by delegates to the 37th convention of the Technical Engineers.

Officers and staff members were directed to step up recruiting activities in U.S. installations in all parts of the country. The "substantial" agreements negotiated in shipyards in which the union has achieved bargaining status have enabled the locals, it was pointed out, to increase their membership and add strength for future bargaining.

**White Collar Prospects**

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. in a convention speech cited opportunities for organizing among professional and white collar workers both in and outside federal employe ranks.

**After extended discussion of the organizing potential, the approximately 80 delegates voted to increase per capita payments to the national union by 25 cents to $1.25 a month. If the proposal is approved in a membership referendum, the proceeds will be used mainly for membership campaigns.**

The convention voted unanimously to change the name of the union from the American Federation of Technical Engineers to the American Federation of Professional & Technical Engineers, subject to AFL-CIO approval.

The delegates were brought up to date on changes in the labor laws since the last convention two years ago by Herbert Thatcher, Washington labor lawyer whose clients include the Technical Engineers.

The convention unanimously endorsed the united front of eight unions, including the AFTE, formed to coordinate bargaining with General Electric and Westinghouse.

Pres. Russell M. Stephens and Sec.-Treas. James Woodside were re-elected without opposition.

Also named to new terms were the following vice presidents: Edmund Noetzl, Northeast; Rodney Bower, Atlantic states; Maurice Wheeler, Midwest; Albert G. Ross, Far West; Albert Resolute, federal employes, and Grant Timmins, Canada.

The 1968 convention will be held in the Philadelphia area.

# Mississippi AFL-CIO Votes Organizing Drive

Jackson, Miss.—A concerted organizing drive aimed at broadening the base of trade unionism in Mississippi was unanimously approved by delegates to the State AFL-CIO convention here.

Preliminary plans were laid at an all-day post-convention session at which AFL-CIO Assistant Organizing Dir. Alan Kistler met with state labor leaders. Representatives of several unions undertook to secure aid from their internationals, and another meeting was set for Oct. 29 and 30 in Jackson.

**Pres. Claude Ramsay and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight were re-elected by acclamation and for the first time the convention elected a Negro member of the executive board—Robert Woodson, assistant business agent of Carpenters Local 3031, Jackson, an industrial local with the membership about equally divided between whites and Negroes.**

In other actions the convention condemned extremism of both right and left; endorsed AFL-CIO convention policy resolutions on the National Labor Relations Act, including repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act; supported the Johnson Administration's course in Viet Nam, and backed the anti-poverty program and truth-in-packaging and truth-in-lending legislation.

Speakers included E. T. Kehrer, southern representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Hodding Carter III, chairman of the biracial Mississippi Young Democrats; State Treas. William Winter, who is regarded as a potential Democratic candidate for governor, and State Superintendent of Education J. M. Tubb.

## Machinists Chosen At R.I. Naval Base

Providence, R.I.—Machinists Local 616 has been certified as exclusive bargaining agent for machinists and allied trades at the Quonset Point Naval Air Station under Executive Order 10988.

The certification covers toolmakers, machine tool operators, oilers, helpers, apprentices and other toolroom employes. Union representatives will meet with Capt. William T. Hardaker, base commander, to negotiate a first contract.

*Meany Hits 'Punitive' Measures:*

# Senate Approves Bill to Send Airline Strikers Back to Jobs

*(Continued from Page 1)*

vived their moves to impose such a measure following the overwhelming rejection by the strikers of a tentative settlement reached in negotiations at the White House.

Meany, in telegrams to all senators emphasized that no national emergency existed and that there had been no evidence of any delay in moving defense material.

A vote for any strikebreaking measure "can only be considered as antilabor in character and a retaliation against the Machinists, who acted as free men have every right to act," Meany said, adding:

**"I urge you to vote against any punitive measure and allow the parties to end this perfectly legal strike in a legal manner through the negotiation of an acceptable agreement."**

Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the striking union also sent telegrams to all senators urging that before any vote they check their morning newspapers for the six-month profit report of Trans World Airlines.

**Profits Soar**

TWA profits in the first half of the year jumped 22 percent over 1965 profits and other struck lines were holding back profit statements, Siemiller declared. He urged also that the Senate investigate whether the airlines "can afford to increase their offer and get this strike settled now." Strike-bound Eastern Airlines later reported a 12 percent profit increase in 1966's first half.

The executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers called on Congress to avoid "one-sided, restrictive legislation" but instead to exert its "enormous influence" on both labor and management to "reach a prompt and equitable agreement with the help of government officials" through free collective bargaining.

**Noting that the strike has been "legal, peaceful and orderly," the IUE board said Congress "cannot in good conscience engage" in strikebreaking activity against employes and put its "enormous power on the side of management." It added:**

"Rising airline industry profits and productivity have nearly doubled, while rising prices and living costs have cut deeply into airline employes' paychecks."

**Nine-Month Talks**

The walkout of mechanics and ground crew members began July 8 after nearly nine months of negotiations by the IAM and management of five major airlines out of the 11 in commercial service—United, Eastern, Northwest, Trans World and National.

Earlier, Pres. Johnson had appointed an emergency board whose proposals for settling the contract dispute were rejected by union negotiators.

The President called the parties to the White House July 29 for intensified bargaining. They reached an agreement which the strikers themselves rejected in a secret ballot vote by a margin of nearly 3 to 1 out of some 24,000 ballots cast.

The Senate then began debating proposals to declare an emergency, to force the strikers back to work, to give the President authority to end the walkout, and other measures.

**It rejected, 81-6, a proposal by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.) to order the strikers back to their jobs and impose compulsory arbitration if the strike were not settled within 180 days. Supporting Lausche were Senators Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.), Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) and John J. Williams (R-Del.).**

Finally, after another day of debate, the Senate approved the back-to-work resolution as amended by the "compromise" worked out by Morse and the Senate leadership.

House consideration of the measure was to begin in the Commerce Committee, whose chairman Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) said hearings would begin promptly.

## Housing Group Expands Board

New York—The United Housing Foundation, 15-year-old organization set up to promote low-cost co-operative housing, has expanded its board of directors from 15 to 20 members.

Added to the board are Max Kanner, vice president of the ILGWU Houses; Seymour Klanfer, vice president of the Amalgamated Housing Corp.; Albert Shanker, president of the New York local of the Teachers; Abraham Shocket, a director of the East River Housing Corp., and Sec.-Treas. Alfred Smoke of the Hatters. Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky is president of the housing foundation.

# *Remarks of Senators Opposing Strike Bills*

*Excerpts from speeches by senators opposing any legislation to order Machinists back to work on five struck airlines:*

**Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.)**—"I think any step of this kind should only be taken with the most convincing evidence that such action to require, to force, to compel, to dictate to workers that they go back to work against their will—that such actions are justified by a clear national emergency.

**"The right to strike is organized labor's most vital right . . . Members of Congress are seriously inconvenienced. So are business leaders. But does this honestly require such drastic action as federal dictation to require workers to break a strike? That is the question.**

"As far as I am concerned, there has been no pressure. Organized labor certainly has not exerted any undue pressure. . . . It is clear . . . that this country is not in an emergency that would require this kind of emergency legislation.."

**Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.)**—"It is not just this simple instance of the airline strike now. . . . It is the precedent we would be establishing and deepening.

"It seems to me that we have to ask ourselves the central question: Is this the kind of impending national disaster that requires the substantive action of this body? So far, nobody has been willing to say that it is.

**"It seems to me that we would do well to abide our sense of pique for the moment, to let our sense of being inconvenienced take its place in proper perspective to our sense of a much larger national obligation, and that is in the retention of the fundamental principle of collective bargaining.**

"For that reason . . . I hope that we take the long view on this, rather than the short one, and think twice before we inject this body into a dispute that is clearly—up until now, at least—within the bounds of normal . . . differences of opinion."

**Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska)**—"I believe it would be a tragic mistake for us to intervene. . . . If the strikers are forced back to work, nothing will be solved. They will go back grudgingly and unwillingly. They will not be happy and management will not be happy. Another crisis may soon confront us."

**Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.)**—"If there is anybody from Louisiana who cannot get on an airplane, call my office. We have not yet failed to get a single person on an airplane. Eastern Airlines is not operating, but Delta is . . . So Eastern is not making any money but Delta is.

**"There is no national emergency. The President will not say that there is. . . nor the Secretary of Labor, nor the Committee on Labor. . "**

**Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.)**—"There has been no showing in this chamber, or in the record, that there is a national emergency. If Congress is going to be involved every time a segment of an industry . . . or of our population is inconvenienced, this will be a very busy Senate.

"Let us vote down both resolutions, and when someone comes in to show there is a national emergency, and there is danger to the health and welfare of the citizens . . . then we can consider this other legislation."

**Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.)—"The price we will pay for damage to our collective bargaining system will be far greater than any temporary gain from a politically forced settlement."** **(Text on Page 4).**

**Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.)** at a news conference: "I will vote against any form of government interference in the bargaining process. I don't feel this is a national emergency. The truly worrisome thing is that each time the government takes a hand in labor negotiations, it must concern itself with profits and wages. I am made uncomfortable by government-fixed wages and profits."

Labor Costs Static:

# Quarterly Profits Continue to Soar

(Continued from Page 1)

**9 percent. And this is on top of a profit rise of 52 percent before taxes and 67 percent after taxes between 1960 and 1965. On the other hand, wages, salaries and fringe benefits increased merely 33 percent in those five years.**

**"If there is inflation in the United States, it is profit inflation."**

Business Week observes that if most forecasters are right, "corporations will continue to rake in chips at the present record level for the balance of the year," with predictions of total before-tax profits ranging from 10 to 11 percent higher than last year's $75.7 billion.

**'Less Than Full Share'**

The magazine says that some industries, notably autos, "appear to be getting less than their full share of the wealth." But it quotes an unidentified economist as saying that 1965 was not an ordinary year for autos and "by normal standards, the industry is not doing half so bad."

What worries industry now, the magazine says, is whether it can expand production without running up production costs. It adds:

"In the second quarter, however, business showed a surprising ability to keep profit margins under control. Higher production costs apparently were more than offset by rising volume, greater efficiency, and the ability to pass any higher costs of production on to the consumer without his complaining. The key to the higher profits was, as one bank economist puts it, 'higher selling prices more than anything else.' "

**The second-quarter profits parade was led by Polaroid, according to a table of 51 "blue chips" listed by Business Week, with a gain of 98.9 percent over the comparable three months of 1965.**

Other firms leading the way included Boeing Aircraft, with profits up 59.9 percent; Intl. Paper, 49.9 percent; Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical, 54.1 percent, and Safeway Stores, the big supermarket chain, 52.3 percent. Only seven of the 51 firms showed lower earnings.

Business Week visualizes a possible "serious problem" next year, "when a number of major labor contracts come up for renewal."

It also cites the views of some economists that soaring profits will encourage Congress to hike corporate taxes to finance both the war in Viet Nam and domestic programs.

Tight money also could "be a headache," it adds, as financing for new plants and equipment becomes harder to find.

**The article lists one "particularly encouraging factor," quoting the National Industrial Conference Board as reporting that plans for future capital spending are still growing faster than the actual spending.**

"While admittedly there are questions to be answered about the trend of corporate profits," the magazine winds up, "there's little to suggest a turning point."

**MESSAGE TO "MA BELL"** is transmitted by members of the Communications Workers to headquarters employes at Western Electric offices in New York City. The union is conducting a strike authorization vote among 23,000 Western Electric installers while negotiations creep along. Management made what the CWA called a "pitifully inadequate" offer of a 5-cent increase after four weeks of negotiations.

# IUE Offers Contract Terms to GE, Asks Bargaining to Begin Aug. 15

(Continued from Page 1)

ion's executive board has voted "to accept $8 million of the many millions offered by various segments of the labor movement to back up IUE's resources with all that may be required for successful collective bargaining with GE and Westinghouse."

Additional millions are available if needed, Jennings said, adding the funds were offered without any discussion about repayment.

Callahan said in a letter to GE's chief negotiator, Philip Moore, that with both union and management proposals on the table, "we will have the maximum of time to mark out the major areas of difference and begin to narrow or eliminate them to reach a settlement by Oct. 2," the date on which IUE intends to terminate its contract, it told GE.

**What is needed more than ever, Callahan said, "is willingness to examine issues with a sense of responsibility to all concerned and a determination, through bargaining, to resolve disputed questions."**

The IUE did not make its proposal terms public. It is one member of an eight-union coalition formed to coordinate bargaining toward these goals in 1966 negotiations with GE and Westinghouse:

- A substantial wage increase along with an end to geographic salary differentials and a cost of living escalator provision.
- Holiday and vacation improvements on a par with those in other basic industries.
- Better income and employment security such as adequate layoff pay and other means of maintaining and increasing employment.
- A full union shop, an improved arbitration clause, and provisions for dealing with problems caused by automation.
- Substantial increases in pension and insurance programs, particularly in pension minimums and early retirement clauses, to bring them up to major industry standards.

The eight-union agreement to abandon the long-time single-union approach in favor of a joint program of improvements has AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's strong backing. While all the unions agreed to coordinate their bargaining goals, it was understood that each would handle its own negotiations.

GE representatives walked out of a pre-negotiation meeting with the IUE May 4 alleging that representatives of the seven other unions that also attended were not a part of the IUE bargaining team.

**The IUE filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board and a U.S. District Court judge has ordered GE to explain why it should not be enjoined from refusal to bargain. The IUE expects a ruling before Aug. 15.**

In his letter to Moore, Callahan responded to a GE request that negotiations begin without IUE committee members from other unions by observing: "Since you refused to meet, the matter is now before the courts. The court should be given an opportunity" to act on the NLRB's request for an injunction to "require you to meet with the committee selected by the IUE."

# Grievance Pile-up Spurs Canadian Nickel Strike

Toronto, Ont.—All operations of the giant Intl. Nickel Co. in Sudbury, Ont., and Port Colborne, Ont., have been shut down by a walkout of 16,000 members of the Steelworkers.

The refusal to work resulted from a buildup of grievances and came as negotiators were seeking a new contract for about 14,500 workers represented by Local 6500 in Sudbury and 1,500 represented Local 6200 in the Port Colborne refinery.

The employes had rejected one company offer and authorized a strike when the firm increased the rising number of penalties for minor infractions it had been imposing in recent months.

**Finally, when a shift boss ordered several Sudbury miners to the surface after they had opened lunch boxes before starting work—a practice of 20 years' standing—about 400 fellow-workers immediately walked out. In less than 24 hours all the firm's Sudbury operations were tied up. Port Colborne employes walked out a week later.**

The union in bargaining for a new contract is seeking wage increases large enough to match rates equal to those paid for comparable work under USWA contracts in the United States, introduction of the cooperative wage study program and a supplementary unemployment benefit plan, improved pensions, vacations, welfare coverage, job training and safety protection, and higher bonus earnings.

In other parts of Canada the USWA:

- Scored an important breakthrough in the iron ore industry in Northeastern Quebec and Labrador by winning wage rates 15 to 26 cents an hour higher than for comparable jobs in the U.S.

**Pacts End Strikes**

New three-year agreements ended strikes by 1,800 employes of the Iron Ore Co. in Labrador City and Schefferville, Que., and 1,500 working for the Quebec Cartier Mining Co., Port Cartier and Gagon, Que.

- Made an advance in the long fight for some form of union security at Noranda Mines, Ltd., gold mining operations near Timmins, Ont., by negotiating a voluntary revocable checkoff of union dues. Noranda, which also agreed to 26 cents in wage increases in two installments during an 18-month contract, was the last Timmins area holdout against the checkoff.
- **Also won the dues checkoff and wage increases ranging from 33 to 45 cents an hour in a new three-year agreement with Noranda's Geco copper subsidiary in Manitouwadge which introduced shift premiums of 5 and 10 cents.**
- Scored another breakthrough in the base metals industry—an extended vacation plan—in a new pact between Local 5757 and the Sheritt-Gordon Mines, Lynn Lake, Man. Workers with five years of seniority will get three additional weeks every five years. Wages were hiked by 5 per cent with an additional 5 cents an hour for those paid $2.69 an hour or more.

## International Secretariat Elects Teachers' Officials

Chicago—Election of two U.S. union members to posts with the Intl. Federation of Free Teachers' Unions was anounced here by the American Federation of Teachers. AFT Vice Pres. James O'Meara was elected an IFFTU vice president. AFT Legislative Rep. Carl J. Megel was elected to the executive council.

## Factory Hirings Show June Rise

Factory hirings and recalls in June rose slightly more than seasonally to 65 per 1,000 workers, while layoffs were unchanged at 9 per 1,000, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Both were at their most favorable levels since the end of the Korean fighting and reflect a strong employment situation, the BLS said. The quit rate dropped from 25 to 24 per 1,000 workers between May and June, and was at the low point for the year.

Hirings and recalls were greater than seasonal in primary metals, machinery, fabricated metals, rubber and textiles. Layoffs were 3 per 1,000 workers or less in ordnance, primary metals, machinery, instruments and petroleum.

# 65 Unionists to Train As Poverty Fighters

The Office of Economic Opportunity has approved a grant of $51,734 to Pennsylvania State University to train 65 selected union officials as neighborhood leaders in community action programs.

The project was developed by the university's Dept. of Labor Education and the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO. The participants will be selected from among labor leaders who have shown competence in community leadership, and will include volunteer chairmen of central body community service committees and officers of unions in low-wage industries.

**The Dept. of Labor Education will conduct a one-week residential and training institute on the campus at State College, and will cooperate with the State AFL-CIO in recruiting the trainees.**

The program will be developed with the aid of an advisory committee which will include representatives of labor bodies within the state and of the National AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver, in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, expressed himself as "very pleased" at the AFL-CIO interest in the program. The Pennsylvania program, with a comparable one at the University of West Virginia, are part of "an OEO-AFL-CIO effort to aid the poor in all major Appalachian states," he added.

"These and other programs indicate a movement in AFL-CIO beyond the invaluable political and legislative support it has always given progressive programs," Shriver said.

"This further step is taking some responsibility for the actual operation of programs you fought to establish. This kind of labor-government partnership holds greater promise for the solution of basic problems than either the Administration or the AFL-CIO would have alone."

## UAW Wins Vote At Philco Plant

Lawndale, Calif. — Representation rights at a new electronics plant here were won by the Auto Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election, 258-245. The victory at the Ford Philco Aeronutronics plant will stimulate organizing activities at other company facilities, the UAW said.

Dir. William L. Gilbert of the AFL-CIO Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee hailed the work of the UAW and in-plant committees in the face of "tough opposition."

# The Profits Boom

SECOND-QUARTER reports on corporation profits reveal the continued booming surge that business generally is enjoying. And reports on unit labor costs, on the ratio of prices to unit labor costs and on the steady upward creep of consumer prices reveal other facts about the economic situation.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics report for June called attention to the impact of rising prices on the purchasing power of workers.

There was no decrease from May to June in the number of dollars—"take-home" pay—available for spending by the average factory worker, after deductions for income taxes, social security contributions and other things had been made.

The same number of dollars, however, didn't buy as much.

**"Real" spendable earnings, representing actual purchasing power, dropped by 25 cents a week.**

The profit situation is very different.

As AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger points out, in connection with a story on profits in the news columns of the AFL-CIO News, the indicated figures are that in the first six months of the current year profits zoomed 11 percent or more above 1965 levels and dividend payments to stockholders rose 14 percent.

**"This is on top of a profit rise of 52 percent before taxes and 67 percent after taxes between 1960 and 1965," he comments.**

The increase for wages, salaries and fringe benefits was only 33 percent for the comparable five years and the increase for the first six months of this year only 9 percent, he added.

* * *

**THE PUBLIC** would never know it from newspaper scare talk about the "inflationary" threat that might be created by increased wages, but that isn't the "inflation" we've got, if any. "If there is inflation in the United States, it is profit inflation," says Goldfinger. "The cost of labor per unit of production has barely moved."

An analysis of profits by the authoritative business magazine, Business Week, confirms this on the basis of Census Bureau figures.

**Taking 1957-59 as the base period of 100, the unit labor cost index in June of 1965 was 99 and in June of this year was 99.3 percent.**

Looking at what Business Week calls the "important" statistic of the ratio of prices of things produced to unit labor costs, the upward trend is in prices. The price-unit labor ratio was 103.9 percent in June of 1965, 106 percent in December and 106.4 percent in June of 1966. "Unit prices have been rising faster than unit labor costs," observes Business Week.

In this kind of situation, business inevitably begins to worry lest Congress see what is happening and thinks about raising corporate taxes and unions see what is happening and ask wage hikes.

**These worries are cropping up, reports the magazine. But even the business prognosticators acknowledge that the profits picture for the rest of 1966 looks as rosy for the second half as the realities of higher profits for the first half.**

At least we are not hearing much these days from business spokesmen about an alleged "profits squeeze," a phrase they dropped on every possible occasion only a few years ago.

"If there is inflation in the United States, it is profit inflation," to quote Goldfinger again—and the figures prove it.


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*Official Weekly Publication of the*

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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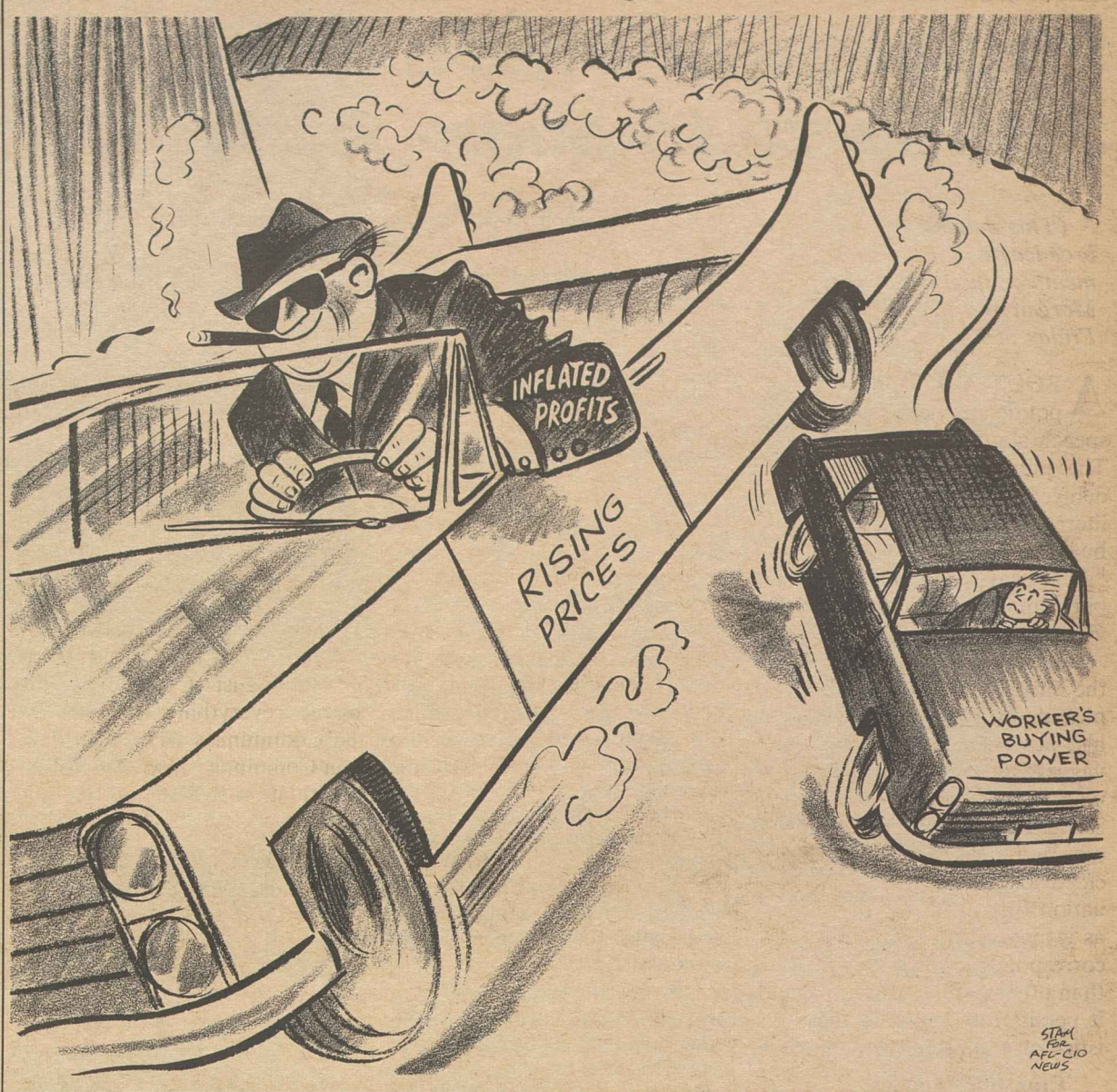
# Roadhog




***Stresses Absence of Emergency:***

# Senator Nelson Assails Haste To 'Pass a Law' Ending Strike

*Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) consistently refused in the Senate Labor Committee to support any of the resolutions offered to force airline mechanics back to work on five struck airlines in the absence of an acceptable new contract. On Aug. 3 he took the Senate floor to oppose the pending Clark proposal, reported by the committee, to "authorize" the President to order the strikers back to work. Excerpts from his speech follow:*

**I HAVE PARTICIPATED** from the beginning in the deliberations of the Labor Committee on the intricate issues of the dispute and the broad ramifications of congressional intervention.

I am mindful of the fact that the whole American power structure and opinion leadership is almost unanimous in its insistence that Congress "pass a law."

Nevertheless, I am unable to support this measure. I think the price we will pay for the damage to our collective bargaining system will be far greater than any temporary gain from a politically forced settlement at this juncture.

**This is a dramatic dispute. It has caught public attention. It has inconvenienced many people and it has caused many others to suffer economic hardship. This is certainly a matter of genuine concern and we deplore it. Yet put in perspective the struck airlines account for 3.6 percent of the total intercity passenger miles traveled via the nation's transportation system and about one-twentieth of 1 percent of the total freight movements. Part of this 3.6 percent is being carried now by other airlines, buses, trains and automobiles. The secretary of labor testified last week and on Monday [Aug. 1] of this week that there was not a national crisis in our transportation system.**

This is not to say that there is not great public inconvenience and frustration as well as economic damage.

If strikes of this magnitude demand governmental interventions at this stage, where then do we draw the line and what are the implications for the whole system of free collective bargaining? This dispute has not run its full natural course; the opportunities for a negotiated settlement have not been exhausted. When the employes voted down the settlement agreed to by their national leadership they acted as free men expressing their honest conviction that the settlement was not fair.

**Honorable men may differ on the question of whether or not it was fair "under all the circumstances"—i.e., the status of the economy, the problem of inflation and many other peripheral implications unrelated to the question of whether he is getting paid a fair return for his labor. If there were no Viet Nam and if the economy were not running too hot already, the merits of the employe's position would be viewed more objectively and fairly than it has been.**

I oppose congressional intervention now because, as I indicated, the possibilities of settlement have not been exhausted.

At our Monday [Aug. 1] hearing and executive session, I urged a further exploration of settlement possibilities and an early report to the Labor Committee. The main reasons for rejection of the agreement by the employes should be explored and negotiations to resolve the problem should be further pursued. If the cost of resolution is not reasonable or the parties come to a stalemate, then they should report to the committee. Congress may then act in its discretion.

**AFTER DAYS OF INTENSIVE HEARINGS** and committee discussions, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the heart of the problem is not really the transportation interruption, or the genuine merits of the contract dispute but rather the much broader questions of inflation, wage-price guidelines and other contract disputes that will follow this one. This strike is simply the victim of other broad policy considerations.

The hard reality is that we are engaged in a major war and are now experiencing the inflationary pressures, dislocations and inequities that logically follow. This is the first time any country has been rich enough to attempt the production of a major war out of one pocket and a Great Society out of the other.

**The result of it all is that prices are going up, profits are soaring to new heights and the rising cost of living is biting deeply into real wages and fixed incomes. Wage guidelines have worked with considerable effectiveness but price guidelines have all too often been only an invitation to raise prices to enhance profits. Examples of shameless profiteering throughout the economy are multitudinous. I think it cannot be expected that one portion of our nation will stand by to sacrifice while another profiteers.**

Effective wage, price and profit measures that spread the burden equally will have to be adopted for the duration of this problem if we are to avoid a major crisis in the foreseeable future.

***Morgan Says:***

# California State Official Links Right Wing, Religious Bigots

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**ABOUT A YEAR AGO** a working California politician named Alan Cranston made a speech about the dangers of right-wing extremists. The public reaction was extraordinary. He was deluged with mail, telegrams, phone calls and literature. He says he didn't make a precise count but he encountered a "great deal" of sentiment both for and against his views.

Morgan

Among the replies of the antis he and his staff picked up a thread they had not been more than vaguely aware of before: intertwined strands of racial hatred and religious prejudice. They decided to research the situation further, especially as it involved the John Birch Society, because the correspondence mentioned it more consistently than other group, and propaganda from it or about it persistently reflected these collateral characteristics of a sinister twist on religion and race.

**Cranston, running for reelection as state controller, did an unusual thing for a public official. He deliberately and publicly denounced the radical right in general and the Birch Society and its founder, Robert Welch, in particular.**

Cranston is the man who was defeated in the Democratic primary in 1964 by ex-White House News Sec. Pierre Salinger for nomination to the U.S. Senate seat of the late Clair Engle. But despite the Johnson landslide, Salinger was beaten by a conservative Republican and political novice, the former Hollywood luminary, George Murphy, with vigorous and enthusiastic right-wing support. Cranston, a liberal Democrat, apparently still has higher political ambitions than the unglamorous but important controllership.

But an open challenge to the radical right, which may be stronger in California than in any other state with the possible exception of Texas, is hardly the most cautious political strategy, for either short- or long-term objectives. In Sacramento, Cranston released a 26-page "white paper" branding the John Birch Society as anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro and a "seed-bed of neo-fascism."

Asked what was behind his decision and his timing, Cranston replied that he thought it was important to reveal his accumulated evidence. He said that while Welch's dictatorial methods and the authoritarian atmosphere of secrecy in which his society was run were well known, he was not aware that anybody had emphasized before its disturbing parallel manifestations of racial and religious hatred. He doubted that many members of the society themselves were aware of these accents. He said he had no quarrel with the Birch group's "stated aim of anti-communism." But he added his research showed a consistent cross-fertilization of views, propaganda and charges between the society and out-and-out hate groups.

"If anyone believes that our nation is in the grip of a monstrous Communist conspiracy," Cranston said, ". . . it is a small step further to imagine Jews, Negroes, Catholics or what-have-you behind the conspiracy.

**"THE ONLY** significant difference between so-called 'harmless' groups such as Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade is that Welch publicly blames everything he finds evil in the world on the Communists while Smith . . . publicly blames it on Communist Jews. On virtually all else, from fluoridation to Eisenhower, they agree."

**Other points in the Cranston paper: a recent University of California survey reveals that about one-third of the U.S. populace is markedly anti-Semitic. He suggests hostility toward Negroes may be greater. He implies such hatreds are a background to the Birch Society's "astonishing growth" to nearly 100,000 members, with plans to spend $12 million this year. The report claims "abundant evidence" of a "dual membership in the Birch Society and white supremacy groups . . . especially in the South."**

Cranston insisted his paper was not connected with Gov. Edmund D. (Pat) Brown's re-election campaign or the strategy to link Brown's Republican opponent, ex-actor Ronald Reagan, with the radical right.

Cranston said, at a reporter's suggestion, that he would send Reagan a copy of his research. It makes interesting reading.

## *Negro Women's Clubs Give Award to Morgan*

**Oklahoma City, Okla.—Edward P. Morgan, ABC radio news broadcaster sponsored by the AFL-CIO, was presented with the distinguished service award of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs at a meeting here.**

**The honor is one of many Morgan has received since he began broadcasting under labor sponsorship 11 years ago—among them the Polk Memorial Award for outstanding radio reporting, the University of Missouri honor award for distinguished service in journalism and the Sidney Hillman Award as the best newsman of 1960.**

***Keenan Hails Cooperation:***

# Bargaining Unity Called Key To GE, Westinghouse Gains

**SOLID UNITY** among electrical industry unions in approaching new contract goals will end the long-standing employer practice of playing one union off against another, a top officer of one of the unions has predicted.

**Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president, said that the eight unions bargaining with General Electric and Westinghouse have "recognized that the only way they can overcome the difficulties they have in this industry is by joining together" in a cooperative effort.**

"We don't intend to waver," Keenan declared, despite solid employer opposition. The union group's determination "is quite a shock to the corporations that we have to bargain with," who thought "we could never get this kind of unity." His statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, a weekly public affairs feature on the Mutual radio network.

Noting the up-coming 75th anniversary of the IBEW, Keenan explained that the union's newly-established Founders' Scholarship program, named in honor of the union's early officers, will enable members "who have served their apprenticeships and have worked at the trade for one year" to study electrical engineering at a college of their choice.

**"WE HAVE** a great number of members who have gone through an apprentice program after they had finished high school," he said, pointing out that "many of these fellows stay in the industry" and "some of them go to management." Such a scholarship program also "will do the industry some good," he said, in that "many of these people will pass on to management with some knowledge of a trade union and how it functions."

**The IBEW's Founders' Scholarships are among the most recent additions to the more than $1.5 million in college scholarships offered each year by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates.**

Reporters questioning Keenan on the AFL-CIO produced program were Alan Adams of Business Week magazine and Duane Emme of Labor newspaper.

# *IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON*

*by Willard Shelton*

**THERE ISN'T** anything in the northern and western primary elections thus far to justify an over-hasty conclusion that the Goldwaterites are making an overwhelming comeback in the Republican Party. Some Goldwater victories have occurred, but they are spotty. There is considerable evidence that a political revolution is brewing in one section—the South—and that the beneficiaries may be Goldwater-type Republicans.

**Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho suffered a shattering defeat in the Aug. 2 GOP primary, and his victorious opponent, State Sen. Donald W. Samuelson, is an unchallengeable conservative who had right-wing backing.**

A fever chart of Idaho Republican voters would be required, however, to pin down the reasons for what happened. Smylie was seeking an unprecedented fourth term as governor; the tradition in sparsely populated mountain states, as it was on the prairies in Abraham Lincoln's day, is to "pass the jobs around." Smylie, as a responsible state executive, felt compelled to sponsor a state sales tax, and the proposal is sufficiently unpopular so that it is going to referendum on the November ballot.

Smylie would undoubtedly have preferred to run this year for nomination to the U. S. Senate. But he himself appointed the Republican incumbent, Sen. Len B. Jordan, to fill a vacancy in 1962, and the situation was awkward.

He took his pitcher to the well once too often in seeking another term as governor after 12 years in the office. He had the burden of the normal animosities and abrasions arising from long exposure in public office. And then—besides—he suffered the right-wing hatred.

Smylie's defeat is being coupled in the news stories with Ronald Reagan's recent victory in the California Republican primary for governor. The Goldwater wing of the GOP, it is suggested, has won two contests out of two.

**But the Republican candidate for the Senate in Oregon, Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, is not a Goldwater man. Neither is Gov. George Romney of Michigan, running for a third term that he hopes will lead to the GOP presidential nomination in 1968. Neither is Gov. Rockefeller of New York.**

Two Goldwater supporters ran for Republican nomination in Michigan congressional districts. They lost.

* * *

**THE SOUTH** is another matter: the whole 11-state area of the Old Confederacy is in political convulsion. Republicans are quite genuinely on the march to power in what was once a one-party Democratic oligarchy—and they are Goldwater Republicans.

Wherever a Democratic candidate can be labeled as supporting Pres. Johnson, or as having supported the late Pres. Kennedy, or as taking a liberal and modern-minded approach to public issues, he may find himself facing a hard GOP challenge.

**Thus, in Georgia, the Republican candidate for governor is Rep. Howard H. Calloway, elected just two years ago in the Goldwater surge. The prospective Democratic nominee is former Gov. Ellis Arnall, whose record is liberal, and Calloway's chances are considered enhanced by that fact.**

In Florida, Mayor Robert King High of Miami defeated Gov. Haydon Burns for the Democratic nomination for the statehouse and Burns has refused to endorse him for election. The Republican nominee, Claude R. Kirk, Jr., says he wants Goldwater and former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon to help campaign for him. He calls High "the Kennedys' candidate."

Ironically, two Goldwater veterans in Alabama—Rep. James D. Martin and John Grenier, who are running for governor and the Senate, respectively—find themselves robbed of any such campaign material. Gov. George Wallace is as hostile to Pres. Johnson and "the Kennedys", publicly, as anyone could be, and he got his wife, Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, nominated for governor.

**ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY** unions are approaching new contract goals with a unity that spells the end of the employer practice of playing one union against another, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan (center) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said as he was interviewed by Alan Adams (left) of Business Week magazine and Duane Emme of Labor newspaper on the AFL-CIO-produced public service program Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network.

# Area Jobless Report Shows Strong Gains

Four major manpower centers, long afflicted with chronic unemployment, have shown a job pickup that removes them from the list of areas with substantial unemployment, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The department's survey of the nation's 150 major job centers showed a total of 13 in May with unemployment of 6 percent or higher. This compared to 17 in March and 22 in May 1965.

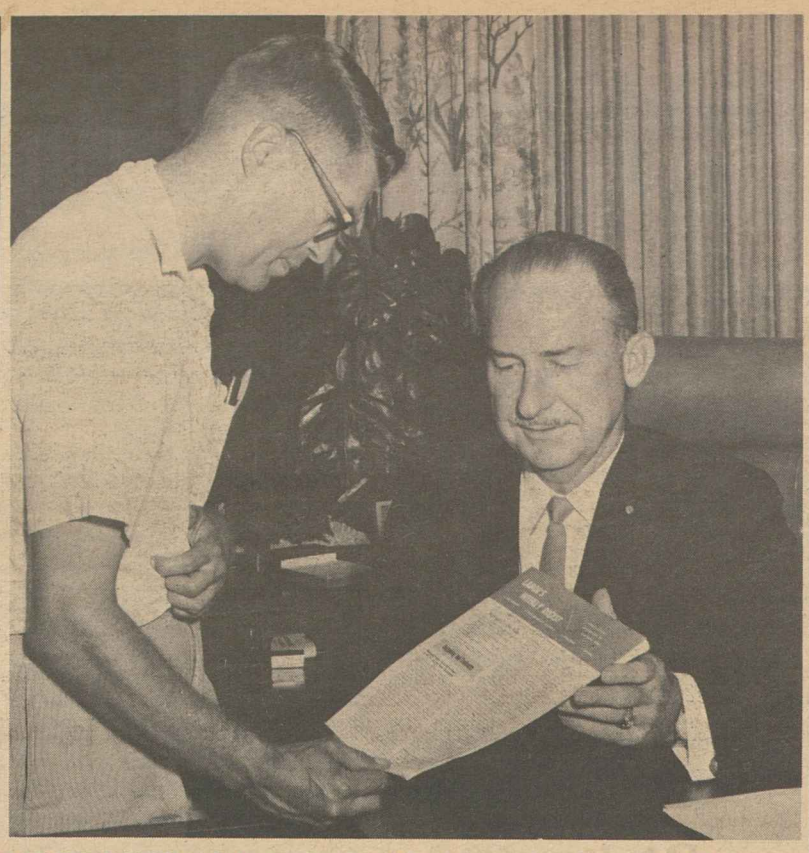
**The Charleston, W. Va., and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa., areas were removed from the substantial unemployment list for the first time since areas were so classified 11 years ago, the Labor Dept. said.**

The Huntington-Ashland, W. Va., and Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis., areas were taken off the 6 percent or more jobless list for the first time in eight years.

The job improvement in these four areas caused them to be reclassified in the group with 3 to 5.9 percent jobless.

Five other major centers showed job gains which put them into the 1.5 to 2.9 percent jobless group. These were Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; South Bend, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Seattle, Wash. One area — Baton Rouge, La.—moved in the opposite direction, being shifted into the 3 to 5.9 percent group, the report said.

The Labor Dept. said 59 major areas are now in the low unemployment category—1.5 to 2.9 percent jobless—the highest total since the area list was started. About 40 percent of the workforce in the 150 areas is in these 59 areas.



**FIRST ISSUE** of Labor's Weekly Digest is given by Chairman George Riveire of the Newspaper Guild's striking Bureau of National Affairs unit to Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks. The Digest offers an alternative to BNA's Daily Labor Report and other services for the duration of the strike in which union security is the main issue. RCIA is one of numerous unions which have canceled BNA services until a fair settlement is reached.

# Good Reception Given Strikers' Labor Digest

Newspaper Guild members on strike against the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., reported an encouraging reception for the first issue of Labor's Weekly Digest.

Some of the strikers took time out to produce the Digest, which will for the duration of the strike provide a summary of news developments for and about labor as an alternative to the struck BNA services.

**The Guild earlier had reported a strong response to its appeal to other unions to cancel their subscriptions to BNA services, produced by strikebreakers and supervisors since the unit walked out May 9. Some 5,000 subscribers to the new Digest were urged to send donations to the strike fund in lieu of subscription charges.**

Meanwhile, the BNA strikers, a unit of the Washington-Baltimore Guild, continued their battle for a better contract—on the picket line and in legal proceedings:

- Unit members voted unanimously against a company proposal for a return to work without meaningful union security but with the discharge and transfer of several strikers.

The strikers also urged the company to resume negotiations under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and reiterated their desire for an "equitable and non-discriminatory settlement."

- A court hearing was scheduled Aug. 17 for a BNA guard accused of knifing Guildsman James Mitchell in a picket-line scuffle. The guard is charged with assault with a dangerous weapon. Mitchell was treated for face cuts at a nearby hospital and returned to duty in charge of Guild strike headquarters.
- Guild legal counsel argued orally Aug. 4 that the National Labor Relations Board should issue a complaint charging BNA management with refusal to bargain. An NLRB aide had previously refused to issue the complaint.

# Efforts Urged to Spur Union Use of Libraries

New York—Union officials would make better use of libraries if librarians tried harder to show how the facilities could be of direct benefit to them, two union educators made clear at a meeting here.

The advice was given by Education Dir. John Dillon of Auto Workers Region 9A and Education Dir. Carl Schlesinger of New York Typographical Union Local 6 at a meeting of the Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups of the American Library Association.

**It was offered during a panel discussion of the doctoral thesis of Prof. Dorothy Bendix of the Graduate School of Library Science at Drexel Institute, which attempted to explore the use unions make of educational and informational resources with special reference to group and reference services.**

On the panel were Schlesinger, Dillon, Prof. Bendix, Mrs. Roberta McBride, librarian of the Labor History Archives at Wayne State Univeristy, and Lillian Tudiver, chief of the Brooklyn Public Library's Social Science Division.

The panelists agreed that unions do not use library services to the extent of other community groups.

In casting about for the reasons, Schlesinger suggested that "polite letters from generally middle-class oriented librarians" to local union leaders might not go unanswered if the librarians realized that "each union is different not only in its structure but in its outlook."

**Bibliographies Suggested**

He also said that sending short reviews of new labor books to a random list of union officials might pay off in increased interest. He pointed out the value of a library's offering to provide a bibliography of books and articles about a specific union or trade.

Dillon proposed that librarians visit union leaders and describe the available facilities and services, and that they make a special effort to offer practical services to unionists on a continuing basis.

During discussions, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin said librarians could give valuable aid by offering assistance in starting union educational programs.

**Albert K. Herling of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers urged librarians to buy more labor works and labor newspapers to assure students and others of access to both sides of labor disputes.**

The librarians also visited the Firestone Library at Princeton University and went to the Ladies' Garment Workers summer retreat at Unity House, Pa., where ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler spoke on the use of libraries by unions.

# Pulp-Sulphite Unit Turns Back Raid

Rittman, O.—The Pulp-Sulphite Workers by a 555-361 vote repulsed an attempt by the Teamsters to take over bargaining rights at the Packaging Corp. of America, which the AFL-CIO affiliate organized 32 years ago.

Only five workers voted for no union. Russell Schroeder, Ted Dethloff and Al Shibley from the AFL-CIO regional office in Cleveland—veterans of the Glass Bottle Blowers successful fight two months ago against a Teamsters' raid at the Johns-Manville Co., Defiance, O.—assisted a Pulp-Sulphite team headed by Intl. Rep. Jack Stone.

The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of control by corrupt elements.

## $915,000 in Backpay Collected in New York

Albany, N.Y.—The state Labor Dept. compelled more than 10,000 employers to pay $915,000 to nearly 15,000 workers in the first half of 1966, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) reported. The money was for minimum wage underpayments and workers' claims for unpaid wages.

**Prices, Productivity Cited:**

# *Higher Wage Goals Set by News Guild*

Describing a $270 weekly wage goal adopted only a year ago as already "obsolete" because of rising prices and productivity, the Newspaper Guild's annual convention raised the goal to $292.

The $22 increase in the goal for key newspaper job classifications, the convention pointed out in a unanimously approved report, is necessary to provide the 1966 equivalent of a $100 wage goal adopted 20 years ago.

The convention at the same time increased its wage goal for all adult jobs from $135 to $146.

**The Guild said the 3.2 percent wage-increase guideline proposed by the President's Council of Economic Advisers "is particularly unrealistic in the news industry "where profits have ranged from 19 to 23 percent of revenue before taxes compared with the average 9.5 percent of revenue before taxes prevailing in other industry."**

The convention heard Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), a former Chicago Guild member, call for "flexibility" in cases where profits are so high that the 3.2-percent formula can be exceeded without increasing prices.

Pucinski urged the Guild and other unions to conduct an educational drive among young people entering the labor market to counteract the propaganda of "right-to-work" advocates and other anti-labor forces.

Among others to address the convention briefly were Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

**The convention urged increased efforts to abolish wage discrimination against newspaper women and to obtain automation and jurisdiction protection, job security, improved pensions and added leisure time. It called for increased interunion co-operation to help achieve these goals.**

In other actions, the convention:

- Voted full support to the Canadian Labor Congress's current campaign to eliminate the use of anti-picketing injunctions in strikes and called for the adoption of both state and federal legislation to prohibit the use of professional strikebreakers.
- Urged revision of state and provincial laws that impose a penalty period before workers idled by strikes and lockouts can receive unemployment compensation and called on the Senate to resist any weakening of proposed legislation to strengthen unemployment compensation laws.
- Voiced wholehearted support of the Washington-Baltimore Guild strike against the Bureau of National Affairs, called on the federal government to "stop subsidizing" strikebreakers by continuing subscriptions to BNA publications, and urged BNA management to "come to its senses and offer conditions which will permit a quick and honorable end" to the strike.
- **Called on Guild locals to give full support to the boycott of the Kingsport (Tenn.) Press by five printing trades unions by demanding that local boards of education refrain from buying Kingsport-produced textbooks.**
- Urged adoption of "the strongest possible 1966 Civil Rights Bill" and opposed exemption of small apartment houses and of real estate brokers.
- Condemned a growing trend toward newspaper use of "canned editorials" supplied by special-interest organizations as "an abdication of editorial responsibility" and "a violation of a public trust."

**Merger Curbs Proposed**

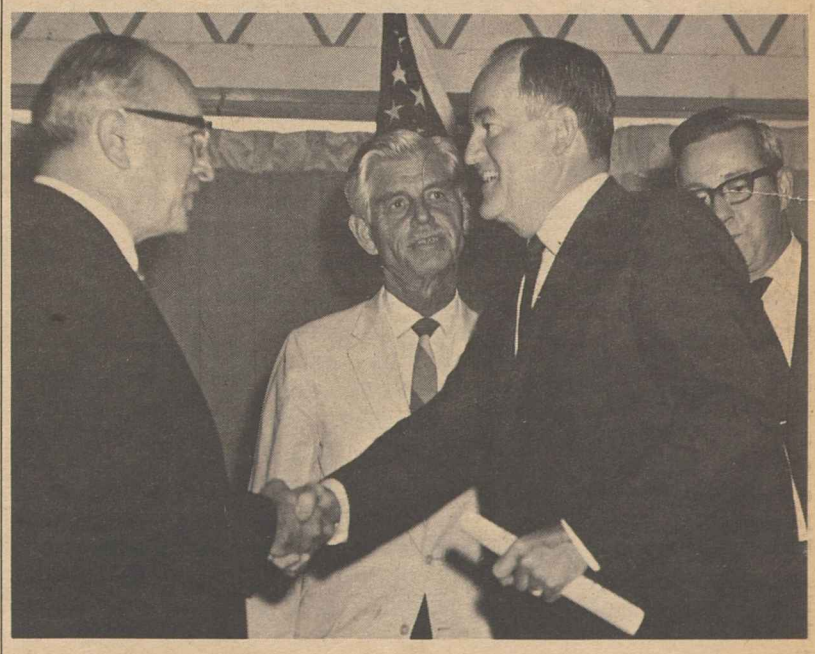
Expanding a recommendation of previous conventions, the Guild urged legislation to require news magazines as well as newspapers to provide 90 days' notice to both their employes and the Justice Dept. of any contemplated merger or suspension.

**If Justice Dept. investigation disclosed the publication was in danger of going out of business, the law would require that nonmonopoly purchasers be given an opportunity to buy the publication at its fair market value before it could be sold or merged with a competitor at any price.**

The convention went on record in favor of home rule for the District of Columbia, declaring that "for 92 years the voteless, voiceless residents of the District have been the cracked glass in this supposed showcase of democracy."

And it called for legislation to extend provisions of the National Labor Relations Act to the agricultural worker to make him "a first-class citizen at the collective-bargaining table."

Hugh Harrison, president of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild, was elected without opposition to fill a vacancy as vice president from the Guild's West Coast and Rocky Mountain region.



**TOP OFFICERS** of the Newspaper Guild welcome Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey to the ANG convention, held in Washington, D. C. From the left, Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, Humphrey and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

*'Put Jobs on the Line':*

# Top Educator Spurs Fight for Integration

The nation's top educator has called on school administrators to take the lead in fighting for quality integrated education, even if it costs them their jobs.

Harold Howe II, the U.S. Commissioner of Education, talked bluntly and in tough terms to a School Administrators' Conference sponsored by the National Urban League and Columbia University's Teachers College.

Howe's speech was reprinted in the August issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist under the title, "Test for Schoolmen: Action on Integration."

Howe commended the educators for bringing new ideas and techniques into the school systems but, he added, very little has been accomplished in moving towards integration.

**"The load we must carry," he declared, "is that of irritating a fair percentage of our white constituents—of embarrassing some governors and mayors, of alarming some newspaper publishers and of enraging suburban taxpayers who, in proportion to their means, are not paying as much for their good schools as paupers in the cities are paying for their bad ones.**

"And all this means that, finally and most grievously, we must run the risk of being invited to resign. Unless all of us are willing to put our jobs and our integrity on the line, we should admit that American educators are no longer prepared to be the prime movers in American education."

Howe observed that the nation's schools remains almost as segregated today as they were when the Supreme Court issued its desegregation decision in 1954. An entire sub-generation of Negro and white youngsters who started school that year has graduated from high school—most of them without any classroom experience with the other race, he said.

Howe said that school officials have the advantage of both authority and knowledge, but have lacked a "productive commitment" on integration. He commended educators for introducing new ideas into schools and added:

"But to win public support for such advances as team teaching, modern curriculum, language laboratories, ungraded classrooms, closed-circuit television and computerized instruction is not enough. We must at the same time desegregate the schools."

**Howe told the educators that "a revolution is brewing under our feet and it is largely up to the schools to determine whether the energies of that revolution can be converted into a new and vigorous source of American progress or whether the explosion will rip this nation into two societies."**

It is now much less dangerous to make a mistake than to do nothing, he added.

Howe reviewed the familiar plans for desegregating school systems: faculty and student exchanges; busing; educational parks with as many as 20,000 students; supplementary centers for special education.

**U.S. Aid Analyzed**

He listed the federal programs which have help towards integration. He said grants and training institutes have been provided under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to help train teachers and other school personnel in handling desegregation problems.

The federal aid to education program enacted in 1965, Howe added, provided nearly $1 billion especially aimed at benefiting the 5.5 million school children from families with an annual income of less than $2,000 a year.

In addition, Howe continued, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1965 gave a special thrust to all federal programs where discrimination is involved. The simple rationale, he said, is "no desegregation, no federal money."

Yet, Howe said, this rationale in practice is both frustrating and complex. The Office of Education finds this so both with its desegregation guidelines in the South and in the problem of de facto school segregation in the North and West.

**The task of educators, he said, is "to make the schools of the central city such good schools that they attract people rather than repel them" and to make each school "a cross section of the social and economic backgrounds of the metropolis."**

"We are in the midst of a struggle for excellent education for every American youngster and we must use every likely tool we can devise," Howe declared. "Local school administrators must consider such means as redrawing school district boundaries and consolidating with neighboring districts for educational purposes, even though political boundaries may remain unchanged. We cannot wait for mayors and city councils to do the work they hired us to do. And sometimes we must do work they don't want us to do."

# *Yardmasters Press Rail Wage Drive*

Chicago—Members of the Railroad Yardmasters who have served wage notices on many of the country's major carriers were assured full support by delegates to the union's 29th convention here.

Pres. Ralph H. Wachowiak reported that talks have been started on the union's demand for a 20 percent general wage hike, plus further increases based on seniority, and for more liberal vacations. Negotiations, he predicted, eventually will be handled on a national basis.

**Wachowiak was elected without opposition as the union wound up its convention after making a number of minor changes in the constitution and bylaws. He had been serving as president since the death of the late M. G. Schoch in March 1965.**

Sec.-Treas. Waldo A. Snyder was re-elected, and the following were re-elected vice presidents and members of the executive board: R. M. Semple, vice chairman; C. E. Falconer, Reinhold Schmidt and F. R. Griffin, Jr.. E. P. Wine was re-elected vice president and elected for the first time to the executive board.

Other vice presidents re-elected included F. W. Baker, C. A. Calhoun, Jr., I. W. Wirrin, N. L. Eberts, A. T. Otto, Jr., C. W. Rademacher and V. E. Wilmes. Newly elected vice presidents were V. R. Adkins, J. R. Culver, J. E. Jones, G. E. Sweeney and E. M. Gray, Jr.

## Louis Levine Named N. Y. Labor Dept. Aide

New York—Louis L. Levine, community services and rehabilitation director for the New York City Central Labor Council, has been appointed a deputy industrial commissioner in the State Labor Dept.

**KENTUCKY AFL-CIO** is promoting the use of this front end license plate for the autos of union members to remind unorganized workers that it pays to join the family of organized labor. State law requires the use of but one official plate, placed at the rear of the car.

# House Nears Final Tests On Rights Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

essary to eventual passage of the bill.

Apparently on the theory that a superficially stringent measure would be easier to defeat than a clearly moderate one, most Republicans and southern Democrats joined to attack the amendment.

**It was approved on a teller vote by a 180-179 count, with the decisive vote cast to break a tie by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), acting as chairman of the House in Committee of the Whole.**

A second test was scheduled after another full day of confused debate when the House agreed to take up on Aug. 5 an amendment by Rep. Arch A. Moore (R-W. Va.) to kill the housing section entirely.

A handful of liberal Democrats, ignoring leadership warnings, refused to vote for the Mathias amendment. But the bulk of the opposition came from Democratic and Republican opponents of the anti-discrimination ban. Only about 20 GOP members supported Mathias.

Some progress was registered on sections of the bill dealing with issues other than housing, such as new safeguards against discrimination in the selection of federal and state juries and stronger guarantees of the constitutional rights of citizens against denial through force or intimidation.

The bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee also would authorize the Justice Dept. to file suits to compel the desegregation of schools and other public facilities without waiting for a written complaint from some citizen.

**The housing section fell under heavy attack, however, despite endorsement of the Judiciary Committee modifications and the Mathias amendment by the groups working in the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights as well as by Celler and McCulloch.**

House passage of the bill would send it to the Senate, where Republican Floor Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has announced he is opposed to any prohibition on housing discrimination and that he would not "resist" a Southern filibuster designed to halt passage of a bill containing any such provision.

## Thomas Murtha Dies, Stage Union Leader

Queens Village, N. Y.—Intl. Rep. Thomas Murtha of the Theatrical Stage Employes died at the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital, Saranac Lake, N. Y., after an illness of several months.

For many years he was business manager of Brooklyn Stage Employes Local 4 and at the time of his death was also president of the union's District 10, composed of New York State locals.

# *South Atlantic Region Leads U.S. Job Gains*

Non-farm employment in the U.S. rose by 11.5 percent between 1960 and 1965 and the South Atlantic led all regions with a sharp 18 percent increase, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The performance of the nation's regions, states and cities is detailed in an updated publication titled "Employment and Earnings Statistics for States and Areas, 1939-65." It is the fourth in a Bureau of Labor Statistics series.

Among the states, Nevada led the way with a 50 percent jump in nonfarm employment over the five-year period.

Other states recording sizable job gains were Alaska and Arkansas, with 24 percent each, Florida with 23 percent and Arizona with 20 percent.

**In earnings, the factory production worker has had a gain of 20 percent since 1960. Average weekly earnings in 1965 ranged from $75 in Mississippi, Arkansas and North Carolina to $144 in Michigan and $159 in Alaska, the report showed.**

The variations in earnings between North and South reflect differences in types of manufacturing —auto, aircraft and machinery in the North and textiles and other soft goods in the South—the report observes.

Widespread differences in earnings also exist between metropolitan areas, even within the same state, the report notes.

In Pennsylvania, factory workers in Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton averaged $73 a week last year while workers in Pittsburgh earned an average of $128.

The highest metropolitan area earnings in 1965, the report adds, were shown by workers in Flint, Mich., at $166.26. The lowest earnings were those in Fall River, Mass., at $69.38.

The Labor Dept. offers the 772-page report as a basic tool for community and plant location planners, market researchers, trade groups and regional economic analysts. Union researchers also could put it to good use. The report, priced at $4.25, is available from BLS regional offices or the Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Wash., D.C.

# Annual Drive Launched For Labor Day Safety

The 8th annual Labor Day Safety Campaign co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health and the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council has been launched with its slogan "Whatever you do, do it safely over the Labor Day weekend."

Material sent international and national unions and state and local central bodies includes tips for safe driving, safety in swimming, camping and other recreational activities, and safety in the home.

**The hints can "help make labor's own holiday weekend a safe and happy one," Robert M. Farrell, chairman of the Labor Conference and safety director of Operating Engineers Local 150, Chicago, said in an accompanying letter.**

"Accidents cause pain and suffering," he pointed out, "and, oftentimes, a loss of income and excessive drain on health and welfare funds."

The tips include:

- Driving: Make a safety check of the car before leaving, wear seat belts, don't try to cover too much ground in too short a time, don't be so intent on the immediate that you ignore the road ahead, give plenty of room to other drivers, stop and pass carefully, give adequate warning when turning, and be extra cautious in case of rain.
- Recreation: Don't be overconfident in the water, make sure life preservers work, watch out for camp fires especially if the wind changes and if possible avoid carrying flammable liquids in a car—especially in a confined area like a trunk.
- At home: Clean up the yard to remove dangers like rocks, nails, glass, old lumber, etc., and check it for poison ivy, oak and sumac; make sure play equipment is strong enough to take rough play; keep a watch on swimming or wading pools; place the charcoal grill on level ground and never use it inside, dress properly for cooking, never use kerosene, gasoline or lighter fluid for a starter, and keep an extinguisher or water handy just in case.

## *Meany Accepts Bible Week Role*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted the post of honorary chairman for labor for this year's observance of National Bible Week.**

**Spyros P. Skouras, national chairman, made the announcement at national headquarters of the Laymen's National Committee. National Bible Week will be observed from Oct. 17 to 23.**

*Deception Cited:*

# Steps Asked to Curb Abuses in Packaging

Swift congressional action to curb packaging abuses that are causing serious problems for the nation's consumers was urged by the AFL-CIO in testimony prepared for presentation to the House Commerce Committee.

Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged enactment of "truth-in-packaging" legislation to provide regulation of weights, measures and labels of household goods. He also asked a ban on deceptive packaging and misleading "savings" come-ons.

The AFL-CIO spokesman said the legislation is needed to cope with the "packaging revolution" which has put a "gloriously differentiated" array of 8,000 packages on the typical supermarket shelves, causing "a serious problem of confusion to the consumer" who seeks to buy knowledgeably and stay within the family budget.

**Today's products are sold by the package rather than by the pound or ounce as was once the practice, Biemiller stated, with the result that a "comprehensive and rational system of weights and measures has virtually disappeared from the retail market place."**

This has also opened the door to packaging abuses, he declared, such as the deceptively designed or shaped package. He noted that of the thousands of items available to the public, liquor is one of the few commodities required by law to be sold in specific quantities, such as pints, fifths and quarts.

Biemiller gave support to the bill that passed the Senate on June 9, and to a similar House measure, but urged additional safeguards be written into the legislation to curb deceptive shapes and sizes as well as to ban untruthful illustrations on packages. He also urged a flat prohibition of so-called "cents-off" advertising lures as being impossible for the customer to check and impractical for the store manager to verify as to their honesty.

**He indicated a fear that the consumer's needs may lose out if procedures for setting up regulations by the secretary of health, education and welfare become bogged down by "excess baggage." Biemiller noted that the Senate-passed bill gives assurances to manufacturers and packagers that not only include the customary procedures of the Food, Drug & Cosmetics Act, but go far beyond.**

In addition to the present "thorough procedure" which "often takes years to complete" the bill provides the manufacturer and packager with a circuitous route through voluntary standards procedures which unless eliminated "may seriously reduce the effectiveness of the law," he said.

The need for swift regulation to protect America's millions of consumers was clearly demonstrated, Biemiller declared, by recent experiences of shoppers from consumer organizations and university groups who conscientiously shopped for greatest quantity for the lowest price, yet failed to achieve that objective.

**Confusion Proved Costly**

The confusion encountered in relating costs to the weights and sizes of packages caused the test groups to make mistakes in nearly 50 percent of their purchases. The errors raised the costs of their purchases by nearly 10 percent, Biemiller reported.

**Contributing to this failure, he said, are the abuses of label information, such as packages having illegible print or in white ink on yellow paper. Also, puzzlement over a single item available in such combinations as 6.5 ounces for 25 cents, 7.75 ounces for 29 cents, 13.25 ounces for 43 cents makes shopping a chaotic and costly experience, he testified.**

Biemiller concluded his testimony by offering for committee study an exhibit of brand name items including the costs, sizes and "savings," that had tripped up shoppers from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in Washington, Consumers Union in New York and Consumers Cooperatives in Berkeley, Calif.

**A NEWLY-FILMED SEGMENT** of the AFL-CIO documentary "When the Day's Work is Done" features an interview by narrator Dave Garroway (left) with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne. The half-hour film salute to union members and their service to their communities will be shown on 100 television stations during the Labor Day holiday period.

## *Rail Firemen Back Merger Plan*

**Cleveland, O. — The 29-member policy committee of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen has approved a proposal to create a new rail union by uniting with two other rail groups—the Railway Conductors and the Switchmen.**

**The committee said regrouping is necessary to stay on a level with "high financial empires" of rail management.**

**The Conductors took similar action earlier and the Switchmen will pass on it soon.**

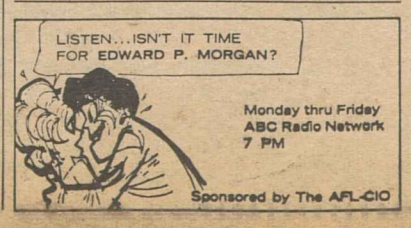
# United Nations Urged to Act On 'Apartheid'

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has renewed its demand that the United Nations "take the most energetic steps" to free South West Africa from "the evils of apartheid to which they have been subjected by the Verwoerd government" of South Africa.

The demand was voiced by Gen. Sec. Omer Becu following the Intl. Court of Justice's rejection of the challenge of Ethiopia and Liberia to South Africa's administration of the territory under mandate of the former League of Nations. The court based its ruling on a finding that Ethiopia and Liberia, as individual members of the league, had not established their legal right to watch over the administration of South Africa.

**The decision shifts the judgment, Becu declared, to the international community, of which the free trade union movement forms part. The UN must act, he said, in view of the "latest turn of events."**

"The ICFTU cannot cease its fight for an end to a policy of apartheid for achievement of social justice and full political rights for the African people of Southern Africa," he said. "It is the duty of the UN to ensure that fundamental human rights enshrined in its charter and in the Declaration of Human Rights are respected and applied in South and South West Africa. We demand urgent action."




# *Williams Wins Easily; Smylie Out in Idaho*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

a challenge from a respected and moderately liberal House member, Rep. Robert Ellsworth.

**The Democratic nominee for governor is Robert Docking, son of a former governor, who piled up an impressive vote in the party primary. J. Floyd Breeding, a former member of Congress, won the senatorial nomination and will face Pearson in November.**

Despite Smylie's defeat in Idaho, Republican Sen. Len B. Jordan won nomination for a full term after serving previously by appointment. His Democratic opponent will be former Rep. Ralph R. Harding, who for the last two years has been an assistant secretary of the Air Force.

In Michigan, Williams will seek to unseat Sen. Robert P. Griffin, a co-sponsor of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act, in the November election. Griffin was appointed by Michigan's Gov. George Romney to fill the vacancy created by the death of Democratic Sen. Pat McNamara last April.

**Support Pledged**

Cavanagh promptly announced that he would give his full support to Williams, and the former governor pledged a hard-fighting campaign against Griffin.

"Let the word go out throughout the state," he said, "you ain't seen nothin' yet."

Romney won the Republican nomination without opposition for a third term as governor—a term stretched from two years to four years by a new state constitution. Democrats nominated their state chairman, Zoltan A. Ferency, also unopposed.

The size of the vote for Romney and Williams, although they are running for different offices, will be watched by political observers in November as a test of their pulling power.

**Williams, unchallenged leader of the organization that gave Michigan an almost unbroken series of Democratic victories for a decade, must beat Griffin to launch a new career on the national scene. Romney has as much at stake because he must win, and by a commanding majority, if he is to maintain his present standing as a prime potential candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968.**

In races for Congress in four states, including Missouri as well as Michigan, Idaho and Kansas, all incumbents won renomination in their own parties although many face close races in the November general election.

Two identifiable Republican conservatives, including former Rep. George Meader in Michigan's 2nd Congressional District, failed in their effort to win GOP nominations. Meader was beaten by Marvin L. Esch. Richard D. Kuhn, in the 19th District, lost out to George McDonald. Kuhn had the benefit of a $2,500 contribution left over from 1964 in the Citizens for Goldwater-Miller treasury.

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# Senate Urged to Keep Jobless Aid Bill Intact

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The House-passed jobless compensation measure, which was amended in the Senate committee, made no provision for federal minimum standards which the states would be induced to meet.

The Senate committee reworked the bill to set up federal standards on the amount and duration of weekly benefits in all states and to create a federal guideline on eligibility requirements imposed on a jobless worker.

**House Bill Revised**

In addition, it revised the House-passed provisions for extended federal benefits to workers whose state eligibility is exhausted by providing that these extended benefits be financed wholly from federal funds.

Federal standards covered in the Senate Finance Committee bill include these:

- The individual minimum weekly benefit must be at least 50 percent of a jobless worker's average previous wage, and the statewide maximum compensation must be at least 50 percent of the statewide average wage.
- The duration of state compensation must be at least 26 weeks, payable to any worker with 20 weeks or more of employment in his base period.
- Compensation cannot be denied by a state because a jobless worker is undergoing an approved training program or because he lives in or files a claim from another state.

**Extended federal benefits of 13 weeks for the long-term jobless, following the exhaustion of state compensation, would be financed by raising the wage base for unemployment taxes to $3,900, as the House version did but by making this increase effective in 1968 rather than 1969, and adding a further increase in the wage base to $4,800 instead of $4,200 in 1972.**

The standards provided in the Senate committee bill would be required in all state unemployment compensation laws if the states were to continue to receive back the major portion of taxes for the system collected by the federal government from employers.

The House-passed bill was weakened by the Senate committee only in regard to coverage of workers now left unprotected. The House bill would have covered 3 million additional workers; the Senate committee reduced this to about 1.8 million.

# *Address List Denial Voids NLRB Vote*

An employer's refusal to give the Auto Workers a list of workers' names and addresses is sufficient reason for setting aside a representation election and ordering a new vote, the National Labor Relations Board has decided in the first decision since the name-and-address rule was adopted last year.

The Crane Packing Co., Morton Grove, Ill., entered into a consent election last April but refused to provide the union with an election eligibility list. The UAW filed objections after losing and the NLRB regional director upheld the union position.

**All five members of the labor board agreed with the director's finding, rejecting the employer's arguments that the board exceeded its powers and that even if the rule first applied in the Excelsior Underwear case was valid, the NLRB should not apply it at Crane because the union had various means of communicating with company employes.**

The vote in the election 14 months ago was 188 for the union, 339 against, with 57 challenged ballots.

# Senate Votes Standards on Jobless Pay


# AFL-CIO News

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# Meany Lashes Airlines Bill As Attack on Basic Liberty

## Senate OKs Key Federal Jobless Aid

Federal standards on the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits, the first major change in the law in 31 years, have been voted by the Senate.

The Senate passed the measure 53 to 31 after beating back an attempt led by Sen. Thruston Morton (R-Ky.) to substitute a modified version of the House-passed bill, which made no provision for federal standards, by a vote of 51 to 36.

The Senate-approved measure now heads for a House-Senate conference to resolve differences. The House measure, passed earlier in the session, had been characterized by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony before the Senate Labor Committee as "completely unsatisfactory . . . a mere token measure."

Of the nine rollcalls involved in the two-day debate on the Senate measure, the most critical came on adoption of a federal standard on the amount of jobless benefits. The standard was written into the measure on a vote of 45 to 36.

The bill passed by the Senate would set up these nationwide standards:

- Require all states to pay weekly unemployment compensation benefits of 50 percent of the average weekly wage received by a worker before he became jobless or a maximum 50 percent of the state's average weekly wage. The Administration's original bill, supported by

*(Continued on Page 7)*

**NEWSMEN LISTEN** and cameras record as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany gestures to make a point at Washington press conference on airlines strike. Meany expressed his "total opposition" to a federal law forcing 35,000 Machinists back to work, charging that it would be a blow to collective bargaining. There is no national emergency because of the strike; transportation is not paralyzed; the flow of defense materials and manpower has not been interrupted or delayed, he declared.

## Meany Scores Use Of Force On Strikers

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

A vote by Congress to end a "legal, non-emergency strike" of airlines mechanics by a federal law forcing the men back to work would "deliver a crippling blow to the whole labor movement and, more than that, to the liberty of every American who works for wages," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany told a press conference, convened after the House Commerce Committee refused him permission to testify on a strike-ending Senate resolution, that the proposed law would be a "first step" toward nationalization or government seizure of other industries behind the cloak of the "national interest."

**He agreed that the strike has caused inconvenience, but denied that this would justify a law forcing free men to work against their will for private, profit-making employers.**

**He urged congressmen not to "pass legislation that you will regret the rest of your lives."**

In answer to reporters' questions, Meany said "I agree with Roy Siemiller—take away the promise of congressional help and they [the lines] will settle damn quick." P. L. (Roy) Siemiller is IAM president.

Meany's attack on the bill came as the House Commerce Committee ended brief hearings on the Senate-passed measure and began consideration of various portions.

**As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the committee had given**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**Housing Bias Policy Approved:**

## *'Milestone' Civil Rights Bill Faces Filibuster in Senate*

The House approved a "milestone" civil rights measure establishing a national policy against housing discrimination and sent it to the Senate, where it faces a possible filibuster from the GOP-Southern Democratic coalition.

Final passage of the House bill after 12 days of intensive debate came by a vote of 259 to 157. But a series of close non-recorded teller votes on the housing section provided the real guides to the fight.

**The bill contains provisions assuring non-discrimination in the selection of federal and state juries, broadening federal laws against acts of racial violence and permitting federal court injunctions against anticipated violence or intimidation.**

But the provision that touched off the controversy in House debate was to bar racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. As finally adopted the bill covers primarily apartment houses and individual homes built or sold by commercial interests.

Present home owners, boarding houses and owner-occupied apartment houses with no more than three family units are exempt.

A victim of housing discrimination would be able either to go to court or take his complaint, under the bill, to a federal fair housing board that would have power to issue cease and desist orders against landlords, builders, real estate agents and financial institutions.

Pres. Johnson, hailing the measure as "an important new milestone," and urging prompt action by the Senate, expressed his regret that the housing provision "was not as comprehensive as that we proposed and sought." He indicated efforts would be made to restore the

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Joblessness Still 3.9%, Mired at 8-Month Level

**By Robert B. Cooney**

The nation's unemployment rate remained immovably in the 4 percent area in July as the non-farm job picture showed continued strength, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Edging down to 3.9 percent in July, the key seasonally adjusted jobless rate has fluctuated around 4 percent for eight months, stubbornly refusing to break towards "full" employment.

Convinced that "a considerably lower rate could be attained," Commissioner of Labor Statistics Arthur M. Ross disclosed the Labor Dept. is developing data on the 20 percent "worst-off" census tracts.

Whether measured by race, age group or sex, Ross explained, these "poverty tracts" have uniformly higher jobless rates than the non-poverty tracts.

**Ross said the Census Bureau has been asked to include the criteria of unemployment and low labor force participation in its present standards for defining**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Medicare Program Seen As 'Off to Good Start'

The medicare program is off to a "good start" and is working smoothly in its first month of operation, the advisory council on the new health care legislation reported to the President.

The Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council, set up under the medicare program, is headed by Kermit Gordon, vice president of the Brookings Institution and former director of the Bureau of the Budget, and composed of physicians, hospital and insurance industry leaders and experts in the area of social insurance.

Gordon's letter to the President, released by the White House, noted the council's "satisfaction with the results of the intensive preparatory work which preceded the initiation of the medicare program and with the smoothness of the first month of operation."

**No peacetime effort of the government, he said, "has ever presented larger or more complex administrative problems" and "these tasks were well per-**

*(Continued on Page 6)*

**LABOR-SUPPORTED BILL** permitting Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York to own and operate its own hospitals is signed by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R.) to cap long legislative battle. Bill's supporters included Ladies' Garment Workers Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, second from left; City Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., fourth from left; United Federation of Teachers' Pres. Albert Shanker, sixth; Central Labor Council Sec. Morris Iushewitz, eighth.

# *Joblessness Sticks at 3.9% Rate, Level Even for Eight Months*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**poverty tracts. These are income, housing, educational level and lack of skill.**

Some 12 million people—about half of them white and half Negro—live in these poverty tracts in cities over 250,000, he said

**Poorest Least Employed**

The 4 percent jobless rate means full employment exists for some groups and not for others, Ross said. It is full employment for the mature, experienced, well-trained or better-connected individuals in middle-class neighborhoods. The 4 percent national rate, however, obscures the high unemployment levels in the poverty tracts for Negroes, the under-educated, under-trained and inexperienced, Ross added.

The data being collected will provide the basis for policies and programs to zero in on unemployment problems.

**Ross said it was evident from this nation's lower jobless rates in the past—the rate was 2.6 percent early in 1953—and from the experience of European nations that "a considerably lower rate can be attained" than the present 4 percent.**

The Labor Dept. report for July showed total unemployment declining seasonally by 650,000 to 3.2 million. Compared to a year ago, unemployment was down by 400,000, with the entire net decline among those seeking full-time jobs.

The unemployed were made up of 1 million adult men, 870,000 adult women and 1.3 million teenagers.

The overall national jobless rate was 4.5 percent in July a year ago. It fell to 4.1 percent by December, dipped as low as 3.7 percent in February and April and then moved up to 4 percent in May and June.

The Negro jobless rate continued to run more than double the white race. The Negro rate was 7.9 percent in July, down from 8.9 percent a year earlier. The white rate was 3.4 percent in July, down six-tenths of 1 percent from July 1965.

The teen-age jobless rate continued high at 12.2 percent in July, compared to 13.4 percent a year ago.

**Key Rate Stays Low**

The jobless rate for married men—the key breadwinner group—remained low at 2 percent in July; a year ago it was 2.3 percent.

**The blue collar jobless rate moved up for the third straight month, from 4 percent in April to 4.6 percent in July. The rise for this group, and for men 25 years and over, was linked by the Labor Dept. to the slowdown in auto production and the early model changeover.**

On the employment side of the picture, the Labor Dept. said nonfarm payroll jobs showed an extra-seasonal gain.

At 63.8 million in July, non-farm payroll employment was up 3.1 million from a year earlier, the report said. Payroll jobs were down by 250,000 from June, but this decline was 150,000 less than expected.

The net improvement, said the report, was centered in miscellaneous services and government.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, therefore, non-farm payrolls showed a gain of 150,000 to 63.6 million. Manufacturing employment held steady at 19.1 million as a 70,000 job drop in autos was offset by gains elsewhere.

**Over the year, factory employment contributed the largest gains—about 1.1 million jobs—to the gain in payroll employment. Job gains of about 500,000 were scored by trade and other services, while state and local overnments added 575,000 jobs.**

In a separate report on teen-age summer employment, Ross said the figures indicated "very considerable success" in the programs and policies aimed at creating work during the vacation period.

**Teen Jobs Up**

Comparing the difference between the pre-vacation month of May and the vacation month of July showed a rise of 3.1 million in teen-age employment. Of the increase, 2.7 million were white youngsters and 400,000 were Negroes.

**This represented a sizable jump in teen-age job gains when compared to the same May-July period in recent years: 2 million in 1963; 2.2 million in 1964; 2.7 million in 1965. The percentage of the Negro teen-age job gain was 10 percent in 1963, 9 percent in 1964, 16 percent in 1965 and 13 percent this year.**

Over the past year, there was a gain of 920,000 teen-age jobs. Of these, 887,000 went to whites and 33,000 to Negroes.

The year before—July 1964 to July 1965—saw a gain of 963,000 teen-age jobs. Some 767,000 of those went to whites and 197,000 to Negroes. There was no explanation of the sharp fall-off this year in gains for Negroes.

# Strengthened Safety Laws Backed in Ohio

Columbus, O.—Stronger and more centralized enforcement of Ohio's industrial safety laws has been called for by a study committee of the Legislative Service Commission.

Labor spokesmen, who testified at committee hearings, called that finding and others a forward step. They will renew efforts to get more improvements when the study group meets in September, they said.

Witnesses before the committee noted that, while Ohio has only 79 inspectors to protect the health and safety of workers, it has 109 game wardens to protect rabbits and birds.

**The study group recommended that the now-scattered safety provisions of the law be consolidated; that enforcement laws be strengthened to protect workers against employers who "openly and flagrantly defy" safety regulations; that more inspectors be hired to meet the need.**

Other recommendations: granting inspectors authority to require immediate compliance with safety laws when violations are found; using allocated funds to provide more aid for the Service Commission's studies.

During the hearings, the Ohio AFL-CIO presented witnesses who called for safety codes in industries where none exist, and for updating and better enforcement of existing codes.

# Clam Fishermen Win Union Pact

Point Pleasant, N.J.—Gourmets can enjoy clams with a union label as the result of a first agreement between the National Maritime Union and the Snow Canning Co. covering the crews of the firm's clam boats.

The pact includes average wage increases of $20 per week the first year and $10 the second, institutes company contributions for vacations, insurance and welfare benefits, and generally improves working conditions. It became effective Aug. 1 and expires July 31, 1968.

The NMU agreed to establish a union hiring hall at Point Pleasant Beach to serve the crews of the company's fishing fleet.

*Rightwing Extremism Key Issue:*

# Labor Mounts Drive To Block Reagan Bid

San Diego, Calif.—Nearly 2,000 delegates to the California AFL-CIO convention here pledged labor will mount its biggest political effort since 1958 when a "right to work" drive was overwhelmingly defeated and Gov. Edmund G. Brown was elected by a million-vote margin.

Brown and other Democratic Party leaders agree with labor that California has been picked by the extreme right-wing as the prime target for ultra-conservative activities in the 1966 election.

Actor Ronald Reagan, the Republican gubernatorial candidate, is rated as a strong possibility to defeat Brown unless liberals, labor and moderates unite in a massive campaign to turn back his candidacy, which is ardently supported by far right elements both in and out of California.

**Assailed by Pitts**

Exec. Sec. Thomas L. Pitts, said Reagan is a "puppet for the big corporate groups he has been fronting for for years," and warned that if elected Reagan would carry out policies of the extremists.

**Paul Hall, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Seafarers, and Al Barkan, head of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, met prior to the convention with top California labor leaders to forge a united labor front which will coordinate all political activities.**

Lt. Gov. Glenn Anderson said Reagan is "trying to pull the biggest political hoax in American history by hiding his feelings against old age pensions, welfare programs and other liberal causes. The governor said the enemies of labor and progress were turned back in 1958, "but they have had a face-lifting since then, and they are back, far more determined and more dangerous than ever."

Brown, Pitts and others are making a major campaign issue of the fact that Reagan has refused to repudiate the John Birch Society, which has its greatest support in the nation in southern California.

For years, Reagan was a paid spokesman for the American Medical Association in its effort to kill medicare before it was born, Brown said, and now that it is law, he is trying to kill it by making social security voluntary. The governor added:

"This is no jest. It is a deadly serious, all-out effort by the forces of extremism from across the country to reverse the progressive thrust of our state government.

**"Reagan is devoid of ideas except those short, spoon-fed answers fed to him by his public relations firm and right-wing supporters . . ."**

**Brown is strongly supporting such measures as higher minimum wages, extension of jobless benefits and other legislation to farm workers and others not exempt, and, in general, the same policies endorsed by labor.**

State Controller Alan Cranston is pressing Reagan hardest on the Birch Society issue, and he told the convention that several of Reagan's contributors are also contributing to the "despicable, neo-facist Christian Nationalist Crusade of Gerald L. K. Smith."

The names of the Reagan supporters were given to him, he said, but despite all the evidence that these things are happening, and that the Birch Society "is riddled from top to bottom with race hate and religious prejudice, Reagan still maintains he has seen nothing yet to change his opinion about the society and repudiate it".

Ernest B. Webb, director of California's Dept. of Industrial Relations, also stressed the political problems, saying that the "normally responsible and traditionally moderate GOP leaders are lining up automaton-like behind Reagan, saying that he is what he is—the darling of the Far Right and the chief espousers of Birchland philosophy."

**The delegates unanimously backed pres. Johnson's policies in Viet Nam, saying they "continue to give the best hope for eventually securing a just and lasting peace, not only in that country, but throughout Southeast Asia."**

The delegates said this country must be "compassionate, yet realistic, dedicated to peace but resolute in its determination to thwart totalitarian aggression and subversion. . . ."

They also denounced as unfair to workers the wage guidelines, urged enactment of a $2 hourly minimum wage and a 35-hour workweek.

Full support was also given to major improvements in social security, jobless benefits, social welfare programs, urban renewal, education programs, and new legislation in the field of civil rights.

**Secret Meeting Disclosed**

Before the convention, Pitt disclosed that Reagan had met with the executive director of the National Association of Manufacturers, and received a pledge of nationwide financial support.

Pitts said the sessions were held at a private Lake Tahoe lodge in Nevada, and an armed private detective patrolled the area.

Also at the session, Pitts said, was Reagan's running mate, Robert H. Finch, the GOP nominee for lieutenant governor.

Pitts said the NAM officer was Richard Cornelle, a wealthly Californian who is also secretary-treasurer of the Foundation for Voluntary Welfare.

Reagan said there was such a meeting, but denied that it was secret or that any such pledges of political support had been given.

# Postal Clerks Reject Plan For Merger

Louisville, Ky.—A proposal to merge the Postal Clerks and the unaffiliated National Postal Union was defeated on a rollcall vote, 653-616, at the 34th convention of the Clerks.

The rollcall came as the first order of business after two hours of debate. The result fell far short of the required two-thirds majority.

The issue came to the floor by referral from a special convention, held last April, at which a merger plan failed narrowly to win a two-thirds vote.

**During debate, unity proponents stressed the advantages of a larger and stronger union. Opponents argued that the merger terms were too generous, that the NPU's health plan was unsatisfactory, and that domination by large locals threatened the security of smaller locals.**

At a previous convention the NPU had approved merger by a 7-1 margin. Members also voted for it in a national referendum.

Further action on the subject by this convention was foreclosed by an amendment to the convention rules but some pro-merger delegates said they will move for later study, possibly by a special committee.

*Cites Company Profits:*

# Meany Hits Airline Strike Bill As Attack on Workers' Freedom

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**preliminary and tentative approval to the major sections of the Senate bill, but all actions were still subject to final votes.**

**The Senate had adopted on Aug. 4 by a 54-33 vote a measure calling for the following procedures in the airlines dispute:**

- An order by Congress terminating the strike for 30 days, and appointment by the President of a special airline dispute board to mediate the disagreement over contract terms during that period.
- Authority for the President to extend mediation and forbid a strike for another 60 days and, if the board recommends, for an additional 90 days.

**Injunction Proviso**

The bill provided also that federal courts could restrain any violations but no individual worker would be compelled to work against his will; wage terms finally agreed to would be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1966.

Finally the bill proposed that if no settlement is reached after 180 days, the board would report its recommendations to the President and the President to Congress, with his recommendations for ways to prevent "further interruption of the continuity of transportation services."

Negotiations between the Machinists and the airlines continued without progress as the House committee hearings were going on. During the hearings Siemiller, asked if the union would submit the dispute to final, binding arbitration, declared that "unless there is general agreement on most major issues" it would be unrealistic to submit the arbitration proposal to a vote of the striking workers.

**Meany said in his statement, prepared for the House committee and read to his press conference, that the Senate bill "proposes to make this legal strike illegal."**

The walkout "unquestionably has greatly inconvenienced a substantial number of citizens," which is "of course regrettable," Meany said, But, he noted, "as every expert witness has testified, there is no national emergency."

"Transportation is not paralyzed," he declared. "The flow of men and materials affecting the national defense has neither been interrupted nor delayed."

Meany asked "Where, then, does the public interest lie? Does it really lie with a statute which, for the sake of overcoming an inconvenience, would force free men to work against their will for private, profit-making corporations?

"We say no. We say the preservation of freedom outweighs the elimination of inconvenience."

Rejecting the claim that the airlines refused to increase their wage offers to serve the "public interest" and to prevent inflation, Meany said "We reject that claim as well."

**Touching on the Administration's wage "guidelines," the AFL-CIO president said "attempts to limit wages, when there are no effective ceilings on prices, profits, dividends or corporate salaries, do not serve the public interest—they damage it."**

The five airlines "typify the basis for our conviction," Meany said, adding "their profits have soared far beyond what the government itself considers reasonable, and they have applied no 'guidelines' in the executive suite."

Yet the proposed legislation would "force the strikers to work for these profit-rich companies on terms that are unacceptable to them, while the same (mediation) procedures that failed earlier are repeated again," he declared.

Declaring that bargaining has halted every time Congress moved to intervene, Meany said "the companies see no need to bargain when they expect Congress to break the strike."

**He urged the House to "vote this proposal down" and predicted that if it does so, "free collective bargaining will settle this dispute in less time than the Congress has already devoted to it."**

Siemiller told the House committee that the strike-ending resolution would "destroy collective bargaining in this industry." If the strikers are forced back to work under wages and conditions they feel are unjust, Siemiller predicted, "many employes will quit the industry for better-paying work in other fields."

Wages of airline mechanics average $3.52 an hour, the union head testified, in comparison with wages of $4.61 for Western Greyhound bus mechanics, $4.53 for garbage truck mechanics in New York City, $4.33 for San Francisco auto mechanics, and higher wages recently negotiated by the IAM in other areas.

**Profits Zoom**

There were these other developments in the strike that started July 8 against United, Trans World, Eastern, Northwest and National airlines:

- Airline profits after taxes climbed 55 percent to $21 million for Northwest in the first five months of 1966; 22 percent for TWA; 95 percent for United, and 44 percent for National.

Eastern's profits declined 5.6 percent in the same period—from $20 million to $19 million net, according to figures released by Meany.

- More than 2,900 delegates to the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters convention in Kansas City, Mo., voted unanimously to support the IAM strikers.
- Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen sent a statement for the House committee record stating that his union is "unalterably opposed" to the proposed bill and adding:

**"As long as either side in a labor dispute can hope to be relieved of its responsibility" to bargain either by Congress or the Administration, the "lineup of applicants for such aid will grow longer."**

# Rollcall Vote in Senate On Machinists, Airlines

*The Senate voted 54-33 for a bill to send striking airline Machinists back to work and to extend the Railway Labor Act no-strike period by up to 180 days while negotiations continue or mediators seek an agreement.*

*The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the bill as voted by the Senate, which went to the House. Fifty-four senators opposed labor's position, 33 voted in favor of labor's position. Here is the Senate vote:*

## FOR SENATE ANTI-STRIKE BILL

### Democrats 30

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Russell (S.C.) |
| Bible (Nev.) | Lausche (O.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Long (Mo.) | Smathers (Fla.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | McClellan (Ark.) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Church (Ida.) | Monroney (Okla.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | Montoya (N.M.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |
| Harris (Okla.) | Morse (Ore.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Holland (Fla.) | Randolph (W.Va.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Inouye (Hawaii) | Robertson (Va.) | Young (O.) |

### Republicans 24

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allott (Colo.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Murphy (Calif.) |
| Carlson (Kan.) | Hickenlooper (Ia.) | Pearson (Kan.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Saltonstall (Mass.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Simpson (Wyo.) |
| Dirksen (Ill.) | Jordan (Idaho) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Dominick (Col.) | Kuchel (Calif.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Fannin (Ariz.) | Morton (Ky.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Fong (Hawaii) | Mundt (S.D.) | Young (N.D.) |

## AGAINST SENATE ANTI-STRIKE BILL

### Democrats 27

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bartlett (Alaska) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Mondale (Minn.) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Kennedy (N.Y.) | Muskie (Me.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Long (La.) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Douglas (Ill.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Neuberger (Ore.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Gruening (Alaska) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Hart (Mich.) | McGee (Wyo.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Hartke (Ind.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Jackson (Wash.) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Williams (N.J.) |

### Republicans 6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Case (N.J.) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Cotton (N.H.) | Smith (Me.) |

**Paired For Anti-Strike Bill: Hill (D-Ala.), Bennett (R-Utah).**

**Paired Against Anti-Strike Bill: Clark (D-Pa.), Miller (R-Ia.).**

**Announced for Anti-Strike Bill: Dodd (D-Conn.), Brewster (D-Md.), Eastland (D-Miss.), Scott (R-Pa.).**

**Absent and Not Announced: Bass (D-Tenn.), Ellender (D-La.), Fulbright (D-Ark.), Hayden (D-Ariz.), Moss (D-Utah).**

# Lost Strike Time Below '65 Level

Time lost because of strikes and lockouts in the first six months of 1966 was less than in 1965's first half, the Labor Dept. reported.

This half-year's figures show 2,000 work stoppages involving 992,000 workers and a loss of 10.5 million mandays of work. In the same period of 1965, time lost by 861,000 workers totaled 11.2 million mandays.

**FIRST ENROLLEE** in the loaned executives' program of the United Fund is Vice Pres. Leo S. Tyler of Longshoremen's Local 1419, New Orleans. Shown left to right: Tyler, Local 1419 Pres. Clarence Henry and Leon Duplantier, AFL-CIO Community Services representative for the New Orleans United Fund. Tyler will serve for two months starting Sept. 1.

# 'Runaway' Hit by Order On Rehiring Workers

A sportswear firm which clandestinely "ran away" from Peru, Ind., to a new $250,000 city-built plant in Uniontown, Ala., should be compelled to offer jobs in the Alabama plant to the employes it deserted, pay all their family moving expenses and make up their lost income, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has recommended.

The examiner, rejecting the employer's argument that an employer "has the right to close his entire business" even if the closing is motivated by "vindictiveness toward the union," ruled that the McLoughlin Mfg. Corp. of Peru did not actually go out of business but instead moved its machines to Alabama and formed a new firm called Lady Jo, Inc.

**Cited by the examiner was a Supreme Court decision in the case of the Darlington Mfg. Co., which closed its Darlington, S.C., mill shortly after the Textile Workers Union of America won a representation election there in 1956. In that case, the court held that an employer may close one unit of his business if the motive is not to discourage unionism.**

In the current case, the record showed that the Ladies' Garment Workers had represented McLoughlin plant employes since 1954.

Under the Darlington rule, the examiner related, McLoughlin did not commit an unfair practice when it notified the ILGWU in April 1965 that the company had "decided to close up its operation and go out of business." But the factual situation was "completely changed" when the management decided in late June or early July 1965 to transfer the business to another location, the report stated.

**Secret Transfer**

"It is well settled," the examiner wrote, "that the decision to move or relocate a business . . . is a mandatory subject of collective bargaining," whether economically motivated or not.

The transfer was "purposefully accomplished in secret from the union" to prevent employes from exercising their rights and to avoid bargaining with the ILGWU as their representative, the examiner ruled.

He recommended that the firm be ordered to offer jobs to all employes laid off after June 10, 1965, dismissing if necessary all 65 employes of the Alabama plant; to take the other actions he found justified, and to bargain with the ILGWU at the new plant.

# Food Price Increases Probe Set by FTC

The Federal Trade Commission has begun an investigation into nationwide increases in food prices during recent months.

The FTC announcement came only a few hours after Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman disclosed he had asked it to undertake the probe. Freeman's request, in turn, came two days after the Senate Agriculture Committee had asked him to see if he could determine why milk, bread and other food prices have risen during the last few months.

The study is being directed by FTC Chairman Paul Rand Dixon and will take three months. It was made public in Freeman's testimony before a special New York City Council committee charged with learning why the price tags on many foods have been marked upward in recent weeks.

He heatedly declared that the farm subsidy program, which is administered by his department, could be charged with only a small part of the rise. He added:

"Recent modest farm price increases are badly needed and have been earned."

**Price rises in the stores, Freeman said, have been two to three times the boost at the farm. He cited as an example the retail price of a pound of white bread, which went up 3 cents between July 1965 and July 1966 while the farmer was getting only a half-cent more for the ingredients. A retail price climb of "about 1 cent a quart" for milk would be "justified," he said, and anything more "must go accounted for by other factors."**

He pointed out that as the American standard of living improves, consumers are turning to higher-priced foods.

Freeman warned that unless farmers can make a living, they will continue to leave the farms and thus create shortages that would push food prices higher still.

At a press conference after his testimony, he refused to charge anyone for "gouging" but suggested an investigation of food after it leaves the farm.

"The farmer gets less than 39 cents of the food dollar," he reminded reporters.

# To Preserve Freedom

**IF CONGRESS VOTES** to end this legal, non-emergency [airline] strike by a federal law forcing the men back to work, it will deliver a crippling blow to the whole labor movement, and more than that, to the liberty of every American who works for wages.

What is involved is a strike that unquestionably has greatly inconvenienced a substantial number of citizens who use the five airlines involved. This is, of course, regrettable. But as every expert witness has testified, there is no national emergency. Transportation is not paralyzed. The flow of men and materials affecting the national defense has neither been interrupted nor delayed.

Where, then, does the "public interest" lie?

**Does it really lie with a statute which, for the sake of overcoming an inconvenience, would force free men to work against their will for private, profit-making corporations? We say no. We say the preservation of freedom outweighs the elimination of an inconvenience.**

Make no mistake about it, the preservation of freedom is what you are debating—the freedom of American workers to decide, collectively, the terms and conditions under which they will work, or will not work.

**This is a basic freedom; for the alternative is involuntary servitude.**

Everyone who has spoken on this measure has defended the right to strike. But the right to strike is not an abstract theory. It is an operating right. Anyone who believes in the right to strike must accept the proposition that strikes will take place. It is not enough to believe in the right to strike in every case except the strike that is going on at the time or the strike that inconveniences articulate citizens.

* * *

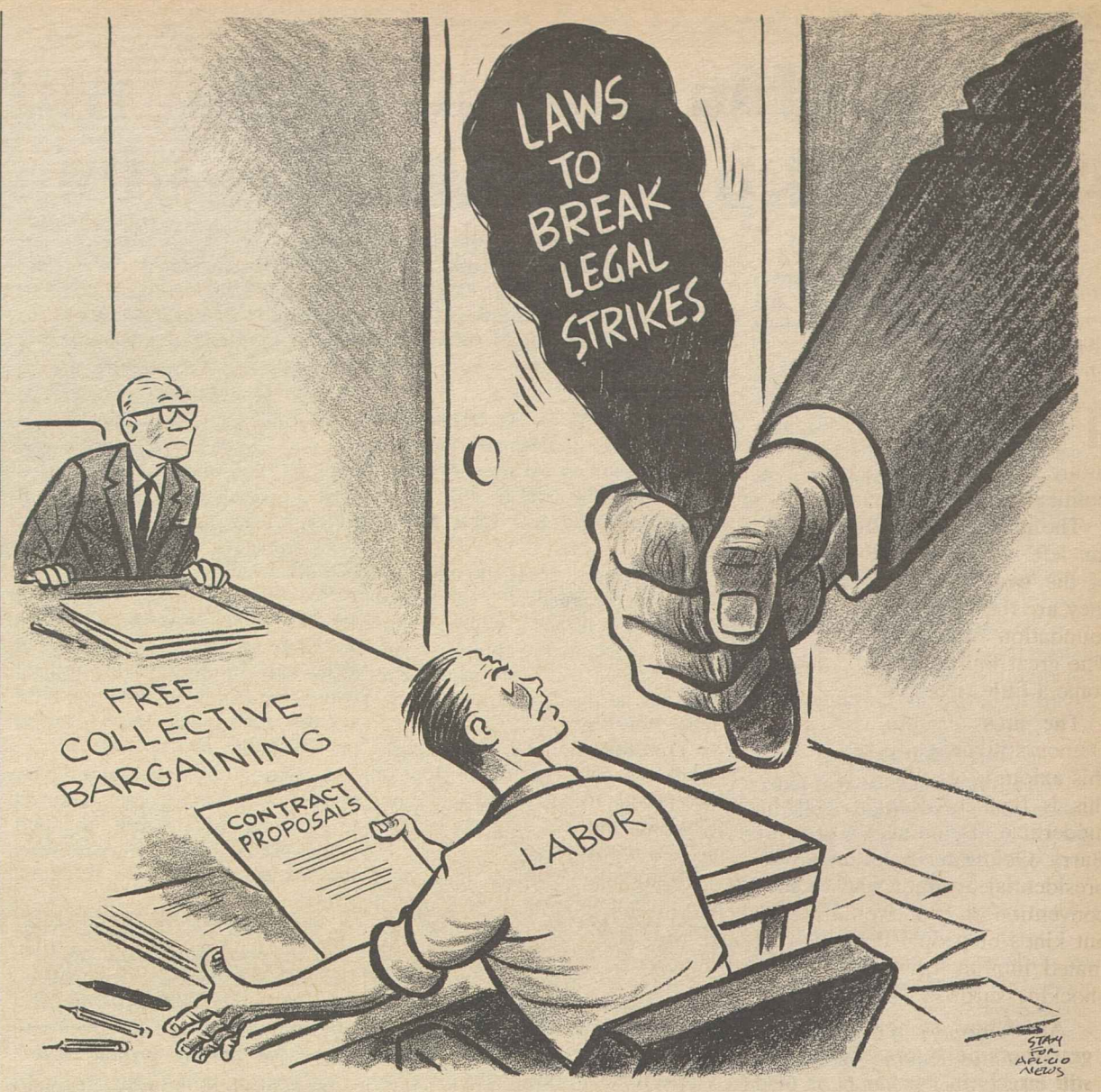
**THE OTHER DAY,** Congressman Staggers called on the parties to reach an agreement to avoid legislation which, he said, "you will regret for the rest of your lives."

**I would say it another way. I say to the Congress, do not pass legislation that you will regret the rest of your lives. Do not legislate against the rights of free Americans.**

This is a far more serious matter than a dispute between 35,000 machinists and five airlines. Those who vote for this bill will be voting—no matter how good their intentions—against the basic freedom of every union member and every wage-earner in America.

It is hard to believe that this Congress will blacken its great record by curtailing the liberty of free men.

*Excerpted from a statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a press conference in Washington, Aug. 10, 1966.*




***Sen. Douglas Says:***

# Profit Reports of Struck Lines Show Spectacular Advances

*The following is excerpted from an address in the Senate by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) during the debate on the measure passed by the Senate ordering striking Machinists on five airlines back to their jobs.*

**I HAVE BEEN** studying through the financial manuals what has been happening to the net income, after taxes, of the various [airline] companies; and I should like to state some of the figures.

In 1960, the net income after taxes of United Air Lines was $8,487,000. In 1965, it was $38,827,000.

The figure for TWA was minus $321,000 in 1960. It is up, in 1965, to a plus of $22,820,000.

Northwest Airlines had earnings of $1,230,000 in 1960—this is net income after taxes—and in 1965, of $24,830,000.

National had a deficit of $5 million in 1960. Its earnings were up to $18,419,000 in 1965.

Eastern, which has had the poorest earnings record of any of the so-called big five perhaps partially because of a previous strike, lost $3,700,000 in 1960; but in 1965 it made $21,348,000.

Let me read the percentage earnings on investment of the five lines in 1965: Eastern, 11.1 percent; National, 19 percent; Northwest, 19 percent; TWA, 10.3 percent; United, 9.4 percent.

**In the first six months of this year, there has been a tremendous increase in the volume of traffic. Revenue passenger miles for the first five months of this year, for Eastern, were 15 percent above last year's corresponding period; for National, 23.6 percent above; for Northwest, 27.4 percent above; for TWA, 22.2 percent above; and for United, 30.3 percent above.**

We have witnessed, of course, a tremendous increase in the price of the stocks of these airlines.

For Eastern, on Aug. 4, 1964, the price was 30 and a fraction. On the 4th of August 1966, the price was 99.

For National, the price in 1964, on the 4th of August, was 51. Then the stock was split 2 for 1 on the 9th of November 1965, but it is still selling today for 80.5, or an equivalent of 161 on the old basis.

For Northwest, the price was 56.5 in 1964 and 111.75 on the 4th of August, 1966.

TWA has gone from 41 to 85. United has gone up from 48 to 62 and a fraction, but once again, there has been a 2-for-1 split, so that, on the old basis, that would be 125.5, or almost three times the price on the corresponding date in 1964.

I should like to point out, if I may, that the so-called guideline for wage increases being limited to 3.2 percent a year is based on physical productivity and constant price levels. It is said that if we can keep the labor cost per unit produced constant, and increase labor costs per hour only in correspondence with the increase in output per hour, then we can keep prices constant. In general, I approve of that standard. But the point is that the cost of living has to be constant.

**THE INCREASE** in the productivity of wage labor per manhour, in manufacturing, at least, has averaged somewhat above 3.2 percent. It was 1.4 percent for 1960 over 1959; 4.6 percent for 1961 over 1960; 3.2 percent for 1962 over 1961; 4.4 percent for 1963 over 1962; 4 percent for 1964 over 1963; and 5.1 percent for 1965 over 1964.

**In short, as far as manufacturing is concerned, labor productivity per manhour has gone up recently more than the 3.2 percent provided in the guideline. If we take society as a whole, and deflate the gross national product by the total number of employes, the increase is less. But on the whole, labor in manufacturing has performed by a high standard of increase.**

Let me put this question before the Senate: Suppose productivity per manhour goes up by 3.2 percent, but the cost of living goes up 3.2 percent. That means there is no increase in real earnings for the workers during this period that their productivity has advanced.

The result is a great increase in corporate profits and this is shown in the recent annual current corporate figures. The corporate profits after taxes increased from $26.7 billion in 1960 to $44.5 billion in 1965 and to an annual rate of $48.7 billion in the first quarter of 1966.

**The right to strike and to leave work should be a very important value in American life. It is not something to be trifled with. If we make an exception in this case, we will be led to make exceptions in many other cases. If the broad language of these provisions is approved, they will be called upon again and again.**

This would not only be unjust, but it would also lead to further dangerous precedents. We cannot regulate wages by prohibiting strikes, in all fairness, unless we go on and then regulate prices and profits. For by prohibiting strikes, we take away one of the chief weapons of labor and tilt the balance of power in favor of the employers.

This would inevitably lead to a control of American industry by government.

I will therefore vote against the Morse amendment or against any amendment which would take away the right to strike.

**AFL-CIO News**

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***Morgan Says:***

# 'Modernized' Human Structure Needed for Republican Future

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**THE REPUBLICAN** Party, like its opposite number, the Democratic Party, has no viable future outside the middle ground of the national political spectrum.

The extremes, whether racist, radical right or far left, are expensive but unavoidable luxuries of the two-party system in an open society but they are the refuge of nuts and nuisances, not the foundation of a triumphant new political order. The great bulk of American voters are moderate, some a little right, some a little left of center.

The pros of both parties know this but the Democratic pros are more successful in putting this axiom to work and one of the big reasons for this is that the Republican Party has failed to modernize its human structure. Not long ago Barry Goldwater said, in effect, that any GOP presidential aspirant who thought the Republican convention of 1968 would be controlled by different kinds of people than the delegates who nominated him in 1964, that aspirant was in for a shocking surprise.

**As of now ex-Sen. Goldwater is right. The grassroots party organization across the land is still largely in the hands of decent, respectable, hard-working businessmen, lawyers, real estate operators and others with astigmatism in their political vision. They know little or nothing about the art of government and politics, partly because they have always regarded government as the enemy.**

The party needs not a man on horseback but a modern moderate who knows the difference between planning and socialism, recognizes that the computer has done more than to revolutionize cost-accounting and has a face that doesn't scare babies on television. The Republicans can count some highly intelligent political talent on their side. The trouble is that when these forward-looking figures start generating a little momentum, as if they were really going somewhere, the party's organizational rank and file slips a banana peel in their path.

At the age of 51, Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho might or might not have gone far on the national scene. He pondered running for the U.S. Senate and then decided to go for an unprecedented fourth term. He was chairman of the Republican Governors' Association, the dean of the governors in tenure, and he figured his moderate program evolved over 12 years as the state's chief executive would appeal to Idaho voters.

His Republican constituents showed him how wrong he was. He was mutilated in the primary by a farm equipment dealer and state senator from Idaho's northern panhandle, Don Samuelson, who carried all but six of the 44 counties.

**A number of reasons are given for Smylie's stunning, unexpected defeat: He is said to have run a poor, unpunchy campaign, saving himself and his funds for November. The voters were tired of his long tenure. (California's two-term Gov. Brown should take due note.) They despised his sales tax, on which there will be a referendum in November. A savings and loan association scandal was blamed on his not pushing for better regulation of such institutions.**

Goldwaterites, who lost Idaho to Lyndon Johnson by only 5,363 votes, never forgave Smylie for his lukewarm support of the '64 ticket or his lead in the purge of Goldwater's man, Dean Burch, from the chairmanship of the national committee. Extremist support for Samuelson was strong but so was support by Democrats; perhaps 10,000 of them crossed party lines in the open primary to vote for him as a strategic slap at Smylie, on the theory that their candidate, Charles Herndon, a lawyer-businessman from Salmon, can now beat Samuelson.

**STATE SEN. PERRY SWISHER,** a moderate Republican from Pocatello and also one of the most pungent and provocative editors in the West, recently sized up his fellow Republican Samuelson in his Intermountain Weekly.

"In Samuelson's world," Swisher wrote, "anything new is a menace. Public schools are intolerably expensive. Qualified teachers are a luxury. Campuses are sources of subversion. Public employes are routinely lazy, dishonest, disrespectful, expendable.

"To avoid government spending, it is Samuelson's habit to exhort barefoot people to lift themselves up by their bootstraps. . . . Listen carefully to Samuelson and you realize that no government intervention from the time the Indians ruled Idaho would have met his approval. . . . The private Don Samuelson is an open-minded, genial extrovert; his wife is a sweetheart; he has the personality and the appetites of a very good scoutmaster."

**The fascinating but distressing thing is that Republican Editor-Politician Perry Swisher could have been describing any number of GOP candidates across the country. There is little doubt, either, that the radical right, strong in Idaho, will swarm to Samuelson's support.**

However, ex-Rep. Ralph Harding, a moderate Democrat who will try to unseat U.S. Sen. Len B. Jordan in November, was doggedly optimistic.

"This is a [Republican] dream ticket," he said, "which the John Birch Society and other extreme rightists in Idaho can go all out for."

The larger question is, after the nightmare of 1964, how many dream tickets the Republicans emotionally can afford.

***Labor News Conference:***

# 'Industrial Bonds' Seen Menace As Appeal to Runaway Plants

**AN AFL-CIO** spokesman has urged Congress to end state and local government industrial bond financing, charging that the practice gives "unnatural and improper" advantages to some employers at the expense of workers, communities and taxpayers.

The intent of Congress in giving state and local governments authority to issue tax-free bonds was that it be "used exclusively for public purposes" such as "schools, highways, hospitals and the like," said Frank Fernbach, assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research. He noted, however, a growing number of communities are using tax-free bond revenues in building industrial sites to lure businesses from other areas.

**"These communities are perverting this (congressional) intent," he asserted, adding that the practice, now existing in 30 states, threatens to spread to all 50, unless the federal law is changed. Fernbach's statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.**

Fernbach explained that when these community-financed plants and factories are leased to employers, no capital outlay is required and rentals can be charged off as production costs, giving such employers a special tax advantage.

**AS FURTHER** inducement to relocate, he said that prospective companies are often permitted to purchase the bonds issued to finance their own plants and thereby realize added income in the form of tax-free interest payments.

**Many companies relocating to capitalize on these special advantages are "runaways," and "create not only personal tragedy for the workers" whose jobs vanish, but also "tragedy for a whole community that was dependent upon this particular place of employment," Fernbach said. He reported growing alarm in Congress over the "magnitude of growth of this industrial bond financing device."**

Reporters questioning Fernbach on the weekly AFL-CIO-produced interview, aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc., and Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**THE SENATE FATE** of the civil rights bill and its housing section rests specifically in the hands of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the GOP leader, who has been avowing himself as violently opposed to any housing section whatsoever.

The arithmetic of such a situation is clear. At least 18 Democratic southern senators may be expected to filibuster the House-passed rights bill of 1966, as they filibustered the voting rights bill of 1965 and the basic civil rights bill of 1964. They may be expected to filibuster it whether or not the modified section intended to guarantee the right of Negroes to obtain housing outside the ghettos of northern cities is dropped.

**There is only one way in which a filibuster by as many as 18 senators can be broken, particularly late in a congressional session, and that is by a cloture vote, which requires a two-thirds majority. There are 33 Republican members of the Senate, and no two-thirds majority for cloture to shut off a filibuster can be obtained without the support of something approaching 25 of these GOP members.**

Dirksen is the only person who can bring his fellow Republicans into a bipartisan approach with the majority of Democratic senators for the purpose of achieving a civil rights vote.

The 1964 and 1965 rights bills were passed under such an approach and the Republican leadership, including Dirksen in the Senate and Rep. William M. McCulloch of Ohio, ranking GOP member of the House Judiciary Committee, were given full credit.

* * *

**THIS BIPARTISANSHIP** cracked badly in the House on the housing section this year.

The bill was amended in the Judiciary Committee, on the motion of a GOP member, Rep. Charles McC. Mathias (Md.), to provide that the section forbidding racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing would not apply to owner-occupied houses or small apartment buildings. McCulloch made it perfectly clear that he felt such an exemption was necessary, and he was supported by the Democratic committee chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York.

But the Republican leaders, including Floor Leader Gerald P. Ford of Michigan, refused to follow the judgment and guidance of McCulloch this year.

They voted heavily to defeat a technical amendment by Mathias to make the purpose of the exemption of owner-occupied houses and small apartments entirely clear. Indeed, on a teller vote, only about 20 to 25 Republican members supported Mathias.

**Ford himself argued in a speech that the whole housing section was full of uncertainties and was of dubious constitutionality. In a rollcall on a motion to strike out the section, Ford and nearly all the official House GOP leaders voted in favor of it.**

Clarence Mitchell, who has worked many years on Capitol Hill for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, bluntly charged that Ford's speech showed "complete duplicity" and said the House GOP was trying to "knife" the rights bill even if it meant putting the party "in the arms of the Old Confederacy."

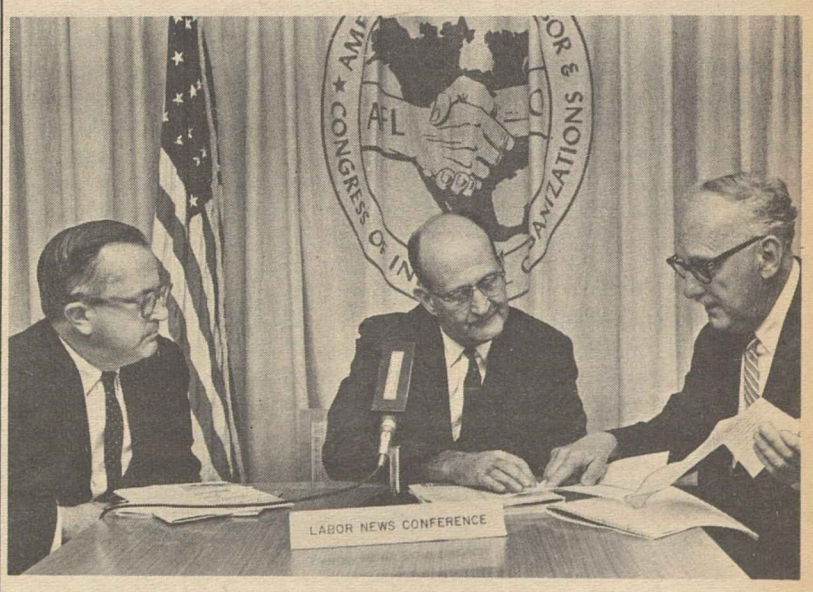
It was a "good illustration," he said, of "why a great majority of Negroes vote the Democratic ticket." GOP House members split 86 in favor of killing the housing section, 50 against it, while Democrats split 172 against and 104 for killing it, with those in favor representing principally southern and border state districts.

* * *

**ON FINAL PASSAGE,** Ford and other Republican House leaders reversed themselves and voted for the bill. But the chance for such a reversal by members is unlikely in the Senate.

**The cloture vote on a filibuster will be the key to whether the Senate gets to vote at all on a bill covering the same fields as the House measure, including discrimination in housing.**

Dirksen, like Ford, is publicly on record as saying that the section on housing is unconstitutional. The chances of the bill in the Senate may depend on whether he will change his mind.




**STATE AND LOCAL** industrial bond financing gives some employers "unnatural and improper" advantages at the expense of workers, communities and taxpayers, Frank Fernbach, center, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, charged in calling for congressional action to end the practice. Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc., interviewed him on Labor News Conference, produced by the AFL-CIO and aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network.

**EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK** was the demand of these Belgian women marching through the streets of Herstal, near Liege, in April. They won their objective after a 12-week strike.

# *'Milestone' House Bill on Rights Faces Hard Senate Filibuster*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Administration's original proposal in the Senate limiting exemptions to boarding houses.

The AFL-CIO, in testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, strongly supported the Administration bill.

**Johnson noted that despite the exemptions in the House bill, which extends to an estimated 60 percent of the nation's dwelling units, in practical terms "the House has barred bigotry in all new housing and in apartment houses. This opens major avenues toward fair and adequate housing for millions of citizens."**

The housing provision fight came initially on an amendment by Rep. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) to spell out the exact terms of a Judiciary Committee provision exempting owners of single homes and small apartment buildings from the anti-discrimination section. An owner is permitted, under the bill, to give written instructions to a real estate broker to discriminate. The Mathias amendment carried on a teller vote of 180 to 179 after the House leadership became convinced the amendment was necessary to secure passage.

The second test came on another teller vote to strike the housing section from the bill entirely. It lost 198 to 179 with the Republican leadership, led by Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), seeking to kill the section and Mathias and about 25 Republicans supporting the principle of fair housing.

**The Mathias amendment was approved on a rollcall vote, 237 to 176, with the Republicans again split but the Mathias faction picking up additional votes. The Southern Democrats, with a few exceptions, were opposed to the housing provision and other portions of the bill.**

A second rollcall to strike the housing section completely was defeated by 222 to 190.

### School Change Wins

The GOP-Southern Democratic coalition did succeed, however, in making ineffective one section which would have permitted the attorney general to file school desegregation lawsuits without being requested to do so by citizens in the district involved. The amendment rendering this section ineffective carried 214 to 201.

A second bid by southerners sought to prevent the government from withholding funds from any federally-assisted program in violation of civil rights programs until it had been proved that the local government involved was in violation of federal law or the Constitution. The amendment was defeated by a teller vote of 136 to 127. School integration was the main issue in this attempt, with Southerners attacking the government desegregation guidelines on federal school aid.

GOP Senate Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has indicated his strong opposition to the ban on discrimination in housing and has intimated that he will decline to support it in the Senate. As with other civil rights bills that have faced southern filibusters, GOP votes are needed in the Senate to carry a cloture motion by the required two-thirds margin.

# Medicare Program Seen As 'Off to Good Start'

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**formed and the program is off to a good start."**

Much of the credit, he added, "must go to the thousands of persons in the health professions . . . who gave freely of their time and expert knowledge to help shape the structure of medicare." A major share of the burden, the letter added, fell on the staff of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare and "they deserve high praise" for their skill and diligence.

The council pointed out that not all the problems of medicare have been solved "nor all the machinery perfected" and that efforts are continuing to improve the system.

**But, it added, "meanwhile hundreds of thousands of elderly people are receiving health care under the program and the blueprint which you approved a year ago has become a reality."**

In addition to Gordon, the council is composed of William E. Beaumont, Jr., president emeritus, American Nursing Home Association; Dr. Bernard Bucove, director, Washington State Health Dept.; Dr. Kenneth W. Clement, past president, National Medical Association; Dorothy A. Cornelius, executive director, Ohio State Nurses Association; Nelson H. Cruikshank, former director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; C. Manton Eddy, president, Health Insurance Association of America; Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, executive director, Community Health Association, Detroit; Dr. Jose Garcia; Rev. Harold A. Murray, director, Bureau of Health and Hospitals, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Also, Dr. Russell A. Nelson, president, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; Dr. Howard P. Rome, president, American Psychiatric Association; Dr. Samuel R. Sherman, chairman, American Medical Association's Council on Legislative Activities; Nathan J. Stark, vice president, Hallmark Cards; Dr. Roy E. Trussell, director, School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, Columbia University; Dr. Carroll L. Witten, president-elect, American Academy of General Practice.

## Cement Union Pioneer Dies

Chicago — William Schoenberg, founding president of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, died in a suburban Des Plaines hospital after an illness of several months. He was 88.

His union activity began in 1913, when he was named a representative of the Chicago district of the Machinists. A few years later he was appointed an IAM general representative, and in 1933 was named AFL general representative in the Midwest.

He was placed in charge of AFL organization of Portland cement plant employes and in September 1939 was elected president of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers when it was chartered by the AFL. He retired in 1955 and was designated president emeritus.

Surviving are his widow, Bertha, and two sons, William, Jr., and Alfred.

## Rail Fireman Cited For Saving 2 Boys

Indianapolis—A locomotive fireman who shoved two boys from the path of a moving freight train last winter was honored at a public luncheon here.

Nelson D. Reynolds, 30, of Evansville, who works for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, received $250 and a plaque as winner of the quarterly safety award of his union, the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Reynolds worked his way to the front of his engine in Poseyville, Ind., grabbed the handbar with one hand and swept the frightened youngsters to the side of the track.

*Taking a Fresh Look:*

# European Unions Eye Bargaining Methods

The trade unions of Western Europe are taking a fresh look at ways to strengthen their collective bargaining techniques and bolster the influence of unions at the worker level.

"New Bargaining Patterns in Europe," an article in the August issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, says this re-evaluation is inspired by a feeling that traditional approaches may be inadequate to today's problems and conditions.

Bert Seidman, who has served several years as AFL-CIO European economic representative based in Geneva, makes it clear in his article that millions of workers have gained "substantially better incomes and living standards and improved working conditions" through their unions.

"Yet most European unions are not althogether satisfied with what they have thus far achieved," Seidman writes. "Therefore, they are analyzing their own shortcomings in a search for practical solutions to improve their negotiating positions.

"The problems are nowhere identical nor are the solutions, but they all seem to aim at strengthening collective bargaining.

**"European unions want to enhance their opportunity to negotiate on what really counts—the wages and working conditions of the workers in the plant, shop or office and the assurance that the union at the plant level will be able effectively to represent and defend the workers."**

Before detailing the bargaining trends in each of 11 West European nations, Seidman describes three major differences between the U.S. and European bargaining frameworks:

"To an American observer," he explains, "the most striking feature of the European trade union scene is that collective bargaining is usually highly centralized at the national level. It determines overall trends in worker incomes and working conditions. But the actual earnings and employment terms of many workers are influenced much more by plant bargaining or even unilateral management decisions.

### Low Minimums

"This is because national negotiations tend to set minimum wages and conditions which even less prosperous employers are presumed able to meet, instead of establishing standards based on what the better-off employers can provide."

**A second major difference, Seidman continues, is the existence nearly everywhere in western Europe of "works councils." The council is elected by workers in a firm, plant or unit, usually on the basis of slates put up by the major union or unions.**

While the council seldom engages in bargaining on new contracts, it does perform many functions handled by American unions. It processes grievances and consults with management on sales performance, technological changes and non-bargaining matters.

The works council is not under direct union control and in some ways competes with it for worker energy and loyalty, Seidman writes. However, it is highly unlikely that this well-entrenched institution will disappear, he adds.

A third major difference, according to Seidman, is the area covered by law and by negotiations. Since most European nations have national health plans, this subject is not likely to figure in labor-management talks except for supplemental benefits. In the U.S., a minimum wage level and union-employer relations are spelled out by law whereas in Europe these are covered by negotiations.

In Europe, a further difference is that many nations have laws requiring that the union contract terms be extended—in varying degrees—to non-signatory firms and workers. This is designed to protect those with higher standards from the substandard competition of unorganized firms, Seidman says.

The isues in European bargaining, he writes, cover the entire range of problems and demands familiar to American trade unionists. The wage gains of European unions by and large have been more impressive than those of U.S. labor, he reports, adding:

**"Their better wage bargaining record is not too hard to explain. Economic conditions generally have been prosperous. Industry has been expanding. Most important of all, with the exception of Italy, full employment has prevailed everywhere in western Europe. Unemployment rates seldom have exceeded 2 percent and in quite a number of countries have for years been well below 1 percent."**

However, Seidman notes in qualification, real earnings rose much more slowly because of the inflation of recent years. And, he added, actual wages have risen twice as fast as negotiated wages in what is called the "wage drift." Unions regard the wage drift as a sign that nationally-bargained pay hikes have been below what most employers could afford, he points out.

### 40-Hour Week Goal

On working hours, Seidman writes, European labor started the postwar period with a 48-hour workweek and has been pushing toward the 40-hour standard long prevalent in America. Most workers are now on 42 to 46-hour schedules, but the 40-hour goal is expected to be achieved in some nations within the next few years.

On paid holidays and vacations, he says, the European record is as good or better than that of U.S. labor.

In conclusion, Seidman reports that "European trade union leaders are thinking not only in terms of boosting the real significance of collective bargaining, but also strengthening the influence of the union as the primary organization of the workers at the plant level."

## *Industrial Safety Courses Expanded*

**Chicago — The course in Fundamentals of Industrial Safety which the National Safety Council has been giving for the past 20 years will be offered six times during 1967 as part of an expanded program.**

**The course is intended to help union safety committeemen, stewards and officers, as well as other personnel, to organize and operate safety programs and covers such topics as accident records, job safety analysis and personal protective equipment.**

**Classes will be held Jan. 23-27, Feb. 27-Mar. 3, Apr. 17-21, May 15-19, June 5-9 and Nov. 13-17 in NSC headquarters here, where a series of other classes also will be given. Further information may be had from the Registrar, Safety Training Institute, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.**

Schoemann Reports 'Lots of Work':

# Membership at Record High, Plumbers Convention Told

By Gervase N. Love

Kansas City—The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters are in the best shape in the union's 77-year history, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann told delegates to the 29th convention here.

Membership is at an all-time high of 274,033 in 725 locals in the United States, Canada and the Panama Canal Zone, he reported to the more than 2,900 delegates.

Their condition is "prosperous," with average wage rates and take-home pay at record levels, he said, adding that "reports from our local unions indicate that there is lots of work, and that unemployment is low."

The convention, held every five years, was the fourth in a row to be held in Kansas City.

It also was the first AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has missed since 1921. Meany, a delegate from New York Local 2, was unable to attend because of the crisis arising from the airlines strike bill.

Meany, in a telegram expressing "sincerest regrets" at his inability to attend, hailed the union's recent membership gains as one of its many achievements since the last convention. He urged the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters to strive for ever greater gains because the workers, "for whom we speak, must have a better and fuller life."

Schoemann in his report vigorously defended the Johnson Administration's course in Viet Nam as a defense of freedom throughout the world.

**"Time and again our nation has made clear its intention that we seek no additional territory, no empire, no domination over others," he declared. "We have extended the olive branch to explore every avenue of peace without limitation. These offers have been rejected, and so a bitter choice has been forced upon us.**

"It takes two sides to negotiate, and our government has made it clear that we are not the side obstructing negotiations," he added.

Schoemann expressed satisfaction at the spread of political awareness and political education in the union. The "tragic and bitter" defeat of repeal of Section 14(b) and the "unpromising" situation regarding a situs picketing law make it imperative that the union "press forward, relying on the traditional economic weapons of the trade union movement."

### Wage Guides Scored

He denounced existing wage guidelines, emphasizing that if there were a national emergency requiring controls—the existence of which he denied—labor would accept curbs "equally with all other economic groups" but it objected to being singled out for restraint.

In discussing equal employment opportunity, Schoemann restated the union's position that its ranks are open to all but on its own terms and without lowering the qualifications of either apprentices or journeymen.

**"Members of minority groups will come into our local unions in gradually increasing numbers," he said. "There will be no great flap about it; life will go on as in the past."**

Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey, a guest speaker, strongly defended the position of the Johnson Administration on a number of fronts, with stress on its fight for freedom in Viet Nam. The Free World must demonstrate to the Communists, he declared, "that the price of aggression is too high, and that they must learn to live with their neighbors."

He said another effort will be made to pass the situs picketing bill, which he sponsored as a senator, and called for even greater support from organized labor in the fight to enact the legislation. He praised the union's expansion of its apprenticeship programs and called political activity "as vital to the labor movement as collective bargaining."

Solicitor of Labor Charles Donahue, former union research director, described recent changes in labor laws and predicted passage of the situs picketing bill. Rep. William J. Randall (D), whose district includes part of Kansas City and who was one of the supporters of Section 14(b) repeal in the House, was critical of labor for not generating more backing for the repealer and also for the delays on situs picketing.

**The convention authorized establishment of the post of international organization director and Schoemann announced the appointment of Eugene W. Bradshaw, since 1951 a general organizer.**

Schoemann emphasized that the union "must move out boldly" and with "imagination" to new organizing opportunities, and called for "intelligent coordination of activity" to secure the best results. The union has gained 18,000 new members in the last two years, he said, and he urged new efforts to unionize in the homebuilding and servicing fields.

The convention received 199 resolutions endorsing Schoemann and his administration and calling for the re-election of present officers. The delegates approved these resolutions prior to the actual election.

### *Plumbers Parley Greeted by Truman*

**Kansas City—En route to the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters convention here, Vice Pres. and Mrs. Humphrey stopped off in nearby Independence, Mo., to pay their respects to former Pres. Harry S. Truman who was released a few days previously from the hospital.**

**"His color was good, his spirits were even better," Humphrey reported to the convention. "I told him I was coming here and he said, "Well, Mr. Vice President, I just want you to know one thing—the best friends I ever had were in the labor movement. You tell that union hello for me, will you?"**

**VICE PRES.** Hubert Humphrey, pausing en route to Plumbers & Pipe Fitters convention in Kansas City, Mo., shakes hands with picketing Machinist at Municipal Air Terminal there after warmly greeting other pickets. The airport is one of 231 where 35,000 union ground crewmen struck for acceptable contract.

# Rollcall Vote in Senate On Jobless Pay Standard

*The key vote on a Senate committee amendment to a House-passed bill came on a resolution providing that a jobless worker in all states shall receive a weekly unemployment benefit of 50 percent of his previous wage or a maximum of 50 percent of the state's average of all wages.*

*The AFL-CIO had called for passage of the Senate Finance Committee bill "without weakening floor amendments." The vote was 45 in favor, 36 opposed, to the Finance Committee proposal.*

## FOR MINIMUM STANDARDS

### Democrats 38

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Inouye (Hawaii) | Muskie (Me.) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Kennedy (N.Y.) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Brewster (Md.) | Long (Mo.) | Neuberger (Ore.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Church (Idaho) | McGee (Wyo.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Clark (Pa.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Douglas (Ill.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Fulbright (Ark.) | Monroney (Okla.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Gruening (Alaska) | Montoya (N.M.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Hart (Mich.) | Morse (Ore.) | Young (O.) |
| Hartke (Ind.) | Moss (Utah) | |

### Republicans 7

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Case (N.J.) | Miller (Ia.) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Fong (Hawaii) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| | Javits (N.Y.) | |

## AGAINST MINIMUM STANDARDS

### Republicans 20

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allott (Col.) | Hickenlooper (Ia.) | Simpson (Wyo.) |
| Carlson (Kan.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Smith (Me.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Jordan (Idaho) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Kuchel (Calif.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Morton (Ky.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Dominick (Col.) | Mundt (S.D.) | Young (N.D.) |
| Fannin (Ariz.) | Pearson (Kan.) | |

### Democrats 16

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bible (Nev.) | Harris (Okla) | McClellan (Ark.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Holland (Fla.) | McGovern (S.D.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Robertson (Va.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | Lausche (O.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| | | Talmadge (Ga.) |

**Paired For the Amendment: Mansfield (D-Mont.), Long (D-La.), Bass (D-Tenn.), Gore (D-Tenn.), Tydings (D-Md.).**

**Paired Against the Amendment: Russell (D-S.C.), Smathers (D-Fla.), Hill (D-Ala.), Ellender (D-La.), Sparkman (D-Ala.).**

**Announced for the Amendment: Bartlett (D-Alaska), Kennedy (D-Mass.).**

**Announced Against the Amendment: Bennett (R-Utah), Dirksen (R-Ill.), Murphy (R-Calif.), Saltonstall (R-Mass.), Scott (R-Pa.).**

**Absent and Not Announced: Hayden (D-Ariz.), Griffin (R-Mich.)**

# Senate Votes Standards For State Jobless Laws

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the AFL-CIO, had called for a gradual step-up to two-thirds of the average weekly wage.

- Require that any worker who has at least 20 weeks of employment in a year be eligible for jobless benefits.

- **Require that states pay at least 26 weeks of benefits to a worker who had been employed at least 39 weeks. The Senate Finance Committee had recommended that a worker with 20 weeks of employment should be eligible for 26 weeks of benefits but controversy on the Senate floor led to the compromise 39-week figure.**

- Full federal financing of an extra 13 weeks of benefits to unemployed workers during recessions. The House bill provided for a similar plan but would have split the financing between the federal government and the states on a 50-50 basis.

The Senate bill increases the wage base on which taxes against employers are levied for the unemployment compensation program from the current $3,000 to $3,900 in 1968 and $4,800 in 1972. The House bill would increase the base eventually to $4,200. Both measures would raise the tax applied to the wage base from 3.1 to 3.3 percent starting in 1967.

**Coverage under the Senate bill would be extended to an additional 2.3 million workers, exempting employers with fewer than 4 workers. The House bill would cover 3.5 million new workers extending the law to employes of all firms with more than one worker.**

The Senate also wrote into its measure a provision to allow unemployed persons between 60 and 65 to qualify for extended benefits if their skills have become obsolete or if they live in areas certified by the Labor Dept. in which jobs for them are not available.

### New Coverage

The present law now covers about 42.5 million workers. The new coverage under the Senate bill would apply mostly to employes of non-profit organizations, some agent-drivers and outside salesmen and about 200,000 workers in certain food-processing plants.

**Sen. Russell Long (D-La.) chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which handled the measure, led a determined fight on the floor to retain the federal standards approved by the committee and won reversal of earlier votes against setting a 26-week standard on duration of benefits. He worked out the compromise that led to the 39-week eligibility provision for the 26-week benefit plan.**

Before the Senate started work on the measure, Meany called for passage of the committee-approved bill without weakening amendments. While the committee bill did not include all the improvements needed to modernize the law, he said, the improvements it does embody have "high and urgent priority."

The standards provided in the Senate-passed measure would be required in all state unemployment compensation laws if the states were to continue to receive back the major portion of taxes for the system collected by the federal government from employers.

# Molders Ask Protection Under 'Dumping' Laws

San Francisco—Two programs for long-range job protection won the endorsement of delegates to the 34th convention of the Molders and Allied Workers Union here.

One gave Molders' officials solid backing in their efforts to clarify anti-dumping laws to obtain relief from over-heavy importation of foreign-made soil pipes and fittings.

The union has contended that the foreign products are made at prices which do not allow domestic manufacturers to compete and still pay a living wage. Initial efforts to secure relief were rejected.

**The Molders are supporting legislative proposals which would define "injury" to industry and workers more precisely and which would make the present anti-dumping laws more effective.**

A second program called on local Molders' unions to seek retraining programs and severance pay provisions in their contracts.

The convention's 332 delegates took note of rapid changes in the technology of their industry and the shift in job structure. Severance pay and retraining would allow workers greater mobility and security in the face of the changing economy, they declared.

**Pres. William A. Lazzerini of San Francisco was returned to office for a second term.**

Reginald C. Bigsby of Wausau, Wis., was re-elected secretary.

*'Best We Have':*

# Wage-Price Guides Under Study—LBJ

The wage-price guideposts are "the best measuring stick we have" but "we are constantly searching for something better," Pres. Johnson declared at a news conference.

His comments in reply to reporters' queries came a day after two cabinet officers, Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler and Commerce Sec. John T. Connor, told newsmen after meeting with the President that the economy is in good health and growing and that while the guideposts may be in need of revision they would not be abandoned.

**Two Studies**

The President said the guidepost question was under study by both the Administration and the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee. The committee, said Johnson, has been asked to "consider every possible approach" to the problem. The advisory group contains representatives of labor, industry and the public, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

**At his news conference the President reaffirmed his views on the need for "an effective stabilization program" and said that the guideposts have generally proved "fair to the workers and management," but were not "perfect" and as of the moment his advisers had "nothing better to suggest."**

The AFL-CIO had rejected the concept as unfair and unworkable when the guideposts were initiated five years ago in the Kennedy Administration and strongly reaffirmed its opposition this year, when the President's Council of Economic Advisers set aside what would have been a normal increase in the wage guidepost figure of 3.6 percent in favor of 3.2 percent.

The President discussed in detail wage and price problems at his press conference and reviewed the history of the past few months. He emphasized that the Administration was trying to keep prices in line by "voluntary" methods and that the question of inflation should be viewed in historical perspective.

**He argued that since 1960 the Consumer Price Index, measuring living costs, had risen from 100 to 108, meaning that the cost of an average family market basket of food and services had moved from $10 in 1960 to $10.80 in 1966. In other countries, he pointed out, living costs had increased very sharply in contrast to the U.S.**

Fowler and Connor told reporters that the economy is absorbing the pressures of the Viet Nam war without losing its "fundamental balance."

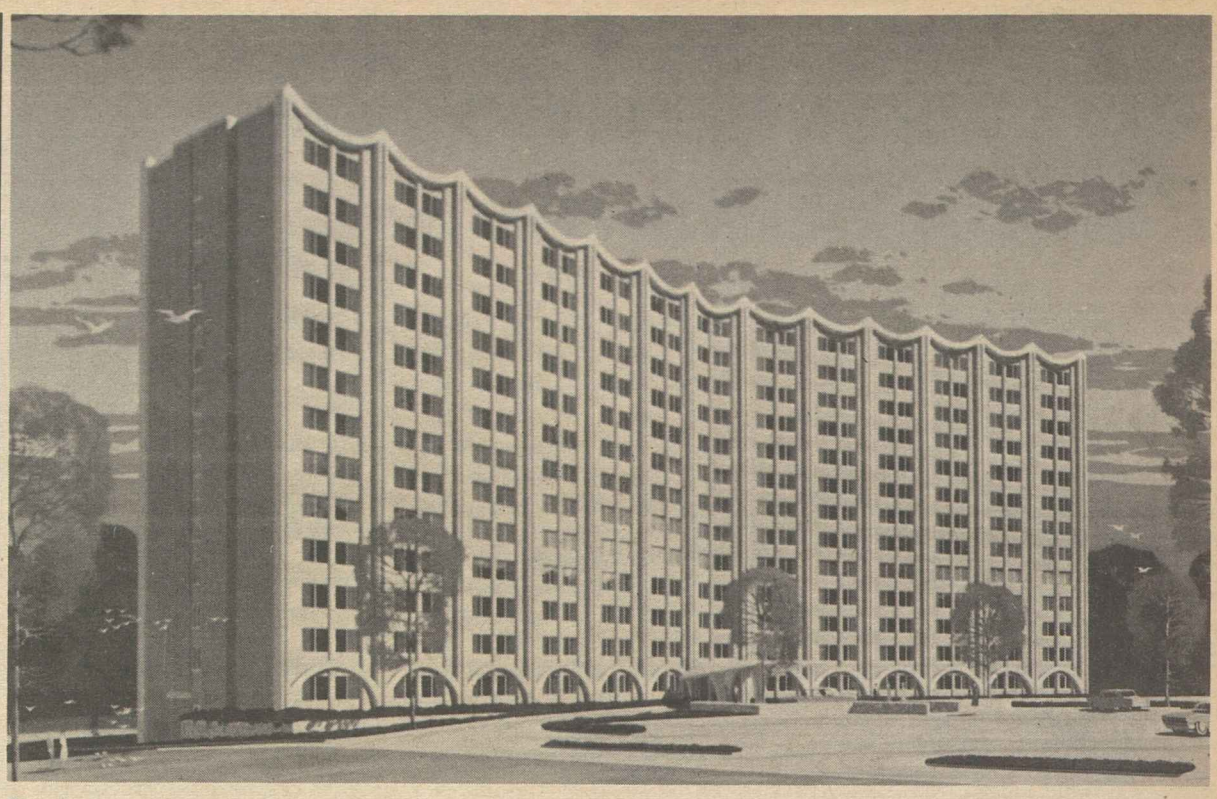
The cabinet members indicated possible revision of the guidepost approach, Connor noting that "preoccupation" with the 3.2 percent figure can lead to "misunderstandings." Fowler said the question is whether "there is one magic number for all industries."

**Unit Cost Down**

Fowler pointed out that the labor cost per unit of factory output in June was below that of the previous two months and that at 99.3 percent of the 1957-59 average was only a bit above the 99 percent of a year earlier.

**Both he and Connor said the $3 a ton price increase on sheet steel, a 2 percent hike, was a significant change but would not be "disastrous." Connor termed the increase "minimal" and "within bounds."**

Earlier the President had greeted the steel price rise with a statement that inflationary price increases might force cuts in federal spending on space and other projects. Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, had termed the raise "irresponsible," especially in terms of lack of prior consultation with the Administration.



**SENIOR HOUSING FOUNDATION** sponsored by Dayton-Miami Valley (O.) AFL-CIO built this $3 million apartment house for retirees after assessing members for two years and winning approval of $3 million loan from Housing & Home Finance Agency. Completed last June, the 11-story, 264-suite "Lakewoods" apartments is fully occupied, has 140 on waiting list. Rents range from $79 to $120 a month for retired workers aged 62 and up.

# Dayton Labor Raises Funds For Housing

Dayton, O.—An 11-story $3 million apartment house called the Lakewoods, built for retired workers under the sponsorship of the Dayton-Miami Valley AFL-CIO, is fully occupied and has a waiting list of 140 prospective tenants.

The building, on Wilmington Ave. in a residential neighborhood, took four years of cooperative effort by labor and the community and the U.S. Housing & Home Finance Agency.

Since plans were started four years ago, the central body organized the Senior Housing Foundation as a non-profit corporation; raised $50,000 by assessing members of affiliated unions at the rate of two cents a month per member for two years; secured a $3 million government loan and won a court suit to build the high-rise apartment in an outlying section of town.

**Executive Sec. Conrad Grimes of the central body said, "We have sponsored other community projects for years. Now we have one we initiated ourselves."**

The building has 264 suites for retired persons, union and non-union, aged 62 and up. Monthly rental charges of $79 to $120 include water, heat and electric lighting and heating; wall to wall carpeting; a lounge and balcony on each floor; a community room for meetings; a circulating library; coin-operated washers and dryers on each floor, and outdoor parking.

# *Election Battles Set In 2 Southern States*

Sharp election battles were set up in two southern states—Arkansas and Tennessee—as Republicans nominated Howard Baker, Jr., for the U. S. Senate against Gov. Frank Clement in Tennessee, who won the Democratic primary, and Republican Winthrop Rockefeller prepared to challenge Jim Johnson, winner of a bitterly-fought run-off primary, for governor of Arkansas.

Clement narrowly defeated incumbent Democratic Sen. Ross Bass for his party's nomination for a full six-year Senate term. It was a reversal of the primary results two years ago, when Bass was nominated for the unexpired two years of the term of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

**Johnson Tops Holt**

In Arkansas Jim Johnson rode to victory for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over Frank Holt in a campaign in which he denounced the federal government, civil rights legislation, foreign aid and the state administration of six-term Gov. Orval Faubus.

**Both Johnson and Holt are former members of the Arkansas Supreme Court who resigned to seek nomination for governor. Johnson bolted the Democratic Party in 1964 to campaign for the Republican presidential nominee, former Sen. Barry Goldwater.**

The Arkansas AFL-CIO through its Committee on Political Education endorsed Holt against Johnson, acknowledging that Johnson had a "satisfactory" record on specific labor matters but declaring that the real primary issues were "larger than the minimum wage and social security" and "go to the core of our democratic society." J. Bill Becker, president of the state federation, accused Johnson of "spreading hatred" in his campaign.

COPE also endorsed David Pryor, who won, in a run-off primary for Democratic nomination to the House of Representatives in the Arkansas 4th Congressional District.

Rockefeller, a brother of New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, began building GOP strength in Arkansas six years ago while serving as chairman of the state industrial development commission. He won an unusually heavy vote for governor in a challenge against Faubus two years ago.

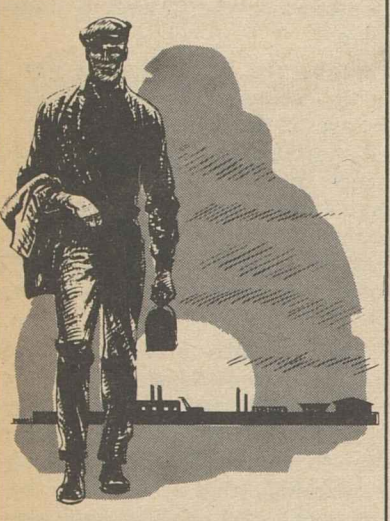
**In Tennessee, Baker won the GOP nomination for the Senate easily over a token opponent. He is a son of a long-time former Republican member of the House and a son-in-law of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), the GOP Senate floor leader.**

The Democratic nominee for governor, succeeding Clement, is former Gov. Buford Ellington, who handily defeated a political newcomer, John Jay Hooker, Jr. Republicans did not stage a gubernatorial primary. The Tennessee COPE endorsed both Hooker and Bass.

Rep. Tom Murray, chairman of the House Post Office Committee, was beaten for renomination in the 7th Congressional District by State Rep. Ray Blanton. Republican State Chairman Julius Hurst was nominated by the GOP.

8-18-66

# 'WHEN THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE'



What have shorter working hours and longer vacations brought to America's union members? For thousands they have meant an opportunity to enjoy life and help others while making their communities better places in which to live.

See "When The Day's Work Is Done," a special documentary film to be shown on nationwide television during the Labor Day period. Narrated by Dave Garroway; comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne. An AFL-CIO production.

**Check your local TV listings for time and channel**

# $7 Hike, Workweek Cut Mark Cap Makers Pact

New York—A "best ever" contract negotiated with three cap manufacturers' associations will give some 2,000 members of the Hatters $7 in wage increases over a three-year term and cut their workweek from 40 to 37.5 hours, Pres. Alex Rose has announced.

The agreement, he said, is a model for the industry throughout the country and was reached after nearly two months of negotiations with the Empire State Cloth Hat & Cap Manufacturers Association, the National Headwear Manufacturers Association and the Uniform Manufacturers Exchange, Inc.

The first installment of the wage increase, $3 weekly, is retroactive to July 18. Another $4 is due July 1, 1967, and a year later the shorter workweek becomes effective.

**A two-step progression will boost craft minimums from the present $60 to $70 a week to $70 to $82 when the federal minimum wage becomes $1.60 an hour. Workers earning less than their craft minimums will receive $3 increases on Jan. 1 of each of the next three years.**

When new minimum wage laws are enacted, all workers must receive at least $4 above the floor.

The agreement changed the base for the employer's 4 percent vacation pay contribution from straight time earnings to gross wages.

Employer contributions to the retirement fund were raised from 4 to 4.5 percent retroactive to July 1 and to 4.75 percent on Apr. 1, 1969.

## Arnstein Named Head Of Benefits Group

Hollywood, Calif.—Eugene Arnstein, executive vice president of the Society of Independent Producers, has been named chairman of the benefits committee of the Screen Actors Guild-Producers Pension & Welfare Plans by Golbert V. Perkins, chairman of the board of trustees.

## Harry Flaugh Dies; Organized for AFL

Payne, O.—Harry Flaugh, a union carpenter for 49 years and longtime organizer for the former AFL in the Pittsburgh area, died here Aug. 6 after a month's illness. He was 81.

Flaugh joined Carpenters' Local 232 in Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1917. He served as business representative for that local and also as president of the Ft. Wayne AFL central body. He retired in 1949 after some 10 years of organizing service in Pennsylvania. Survivors include his wife, six children, 20 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

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# $1.60 Minimum Wage Bill Voted by Senate Committee

**Ratification Vote Set:**

## *New Airline Pact Called 'Best Ever'*

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Machinists on five struck airlines were scheduled to vote Aug. 19 on a proposed new contract with gains their union president called "the best ever won" in a single set of union negotiations.

The contract calls for wage increases of 5 percent a year for three years; a cost-of-living clause in the second year of the agreement—the first such clause in the industry, the union declared; an additional paid holiday, and improvements in health and welfare benefits, vacations, wage progression schedules and premium pay for workers on line aircraft maintenance.

The union said the contract "effectively and thoroughly shreds the so-called guidelines" set at 3.2 percent by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. It summarized the major provisions and mailed them to each of the 35,000 members with a letter recommending their approval.

**Simultaneous Meetings**

In telegrams to presidents of 60 airline locals, IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller asked that the locals vote at 3 p.m. EDT and wire or telephone the results to IAM headquarters by 6 p.m. Aug. 19, after this issue of the AFL-CIO News has gone to press.

**The strikers have "scored a victory they can be proud of," Siemiller said. "They have made the airline industry a better place to work, and their families will live better as a result."**

Approval of the proposed contract would end a strike that started July 9 at 231 airline locations. The walkout halted commercial flights on United, Eastern, Trans World, Northwest and National airlines but did not interfere with the movement of defense personnel or supplies. Five other major airlines were not struck and continued service.

The tentative settlement came

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Court Tells GE: Talk to Union Team

A federal judge ordered General Electric management to bargain with the negotiating team selected by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—one which includes representatives of seven other cooperating AFL-CIO unions.

U.S. Dist. Judge Marvin Frankel blasted GE's walkout from a preliminary bargaining session on May 4 as "inexcusable." There was "nothing unlawful or in any sense improper" in the makeup of the IUE committee, he said.

"The company breached its duty to bargain," he declared.

**The judge issued an injunction, sought by the National Labor Relations Board, to compel GE to return to the bargaining table.**

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings hailed the decision as removing "the major stumbling block to getting negotiations started" and proposed that GE bargaining begin on Aug. 23 and Westinghouse negotiations two days later.

He pledged that "the IUE and the unions associated with us will

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Meany Asks U.S. to Halt Climb in Interest Rate

Immediate action to halt the upward spiral of interest rates has been urged on the Johnson Administration and Congress by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany, who also called for an "effective" rollback to "reasonable levels," charged the surge in rates "is boosting prices and throwing residential construction into a depression."

His demand was touched off by the rise in "the prime interest rate for the choicest and richest borrowers" to 6 percent, put into effect by the First National City Bank of New York and other commercial banks across the nation.

**This is a 33-1/3 percent rise in the basic price of money since last December," Meany pointed out. "Interest rates are higher than at any time since the 1920s.**

"These unconscionable price hikes are increasing the cost of living. They have boosted the average effective mortgage rate to 6.5 percent and more, if the home buyer can find available mortgage funds.

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**MERGER AGREEMENT** that would create a new Graphic Arts Intl. Union on Labor Day 1967 is signed in New York by Pres. James H. Sampson (left) of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers and Pres. Kenneth J. Brown of the Lithographers & Photoengravers following approval by their respective executive bodies.

***Target Date Set:***

## 2 Printing Unions Adopt Merger Plan

New York—The executive bodies of the Lithographers & Photoengravers and the Stereotypers & Electrotypers have unanimously approved an agreement to merge into a new Graphic Arts Intl. Union, with Labor Day 1967 set as the target date for completion of the unification process.

Approval of the agreement was announced by LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown and ISEU Pres. James H. Sampson, who said it came after 13 months of discussion.

**The Stereotypers will act on the proposal at a convention in Washington Sept. 11-15, after which it will go to the members for a referendum vote. The Lithographers & Photoengravers international council will initiate a similar referendum in that union.**

If the merger plan is approved by the members of the two unions, they will then hold special and joint conventions next spring to act on a proposed constitution. If the delegates give it their endorsement, it will then go to the members for final ratification.

**64,000 Involved**

The new union would start life with 64,000 members—51,000 from the LPIU and the remaining 13,000 from the Stereotypers.

The unity pact provides that the president will be a lithographer, with the photoengravers and the stereotypers-electrotypers each having an executive vice presidency.

Brown said the LPIU is continuing merger talks with the Printing Pressmen, with 115,000 members, and in October will begin exploratory talks on unity with the 62,000-member Bookbinders, which ratified such a step at a convention last month.

The LPIU itself is the result of a merger, effective Labor Day 1964, of the Lithographers and the Photoengravers—the first merger of unions in the graphic arts in half a century.

**In approving the agreement, representatives of the LPIU and the ISEU said it "would continue and consolidate the historic position of each organization in protecting and advancing the interests of their members."**

Also, they declared, it would "strengthen leadership, financial and other resources by increasing the organizing capability of the merged organization and by substantially improving services for the membership which can result in more certain job security, expanded job opportunities and improvement in the wages, hours and working conditions of all members."

The subcommittee that drafted the agreement in its final form was made up of Recording & Financial Sec. Donald W. Stone and Vice Pres. Walter F. Risdon of the LPIU and Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer and Vice Pres. C. William Miller of the ISEU.

## Shifts Date On Increase To 1968

**By David L. Perlman**

The Senate Labor Committee has voted 15-0 approval of a minimum wage bill which would raise the wage floor for nearly 30 million workers to $1.60 an hour by Feb. 1, 1968—a year earlier than the House-passed bill. It would also extend coverage to 7.2 million workers now excluded from the Fair Labor Standards Act, some 800,000 fewer than the House bill.

Despite the unanimous committee vote, the bill will face a barrage of restrictive amendments when it goes before the Senate itself. Foes are expected to seek to stretch out the timetable for the minimum wage increases and to hack away at new coverage, particularly among agricultural workers and retail employes.

Attempts to weaken the bill along these lines were made in the Labor Committee, but were soundly defeated.

**Both the House and Senate bills would raise the minimum for persons now guaranteed $1.25 an hour to $1.40 on Feb. 1, 1967. An estimated 3.8 million workers presently covered earn less than $1.40 an hour and the rise to that level would add more than $800 million in purchasing power.**

With nearly 5.9 million covered workers below the $1.60 level, the added purchasing power of the higher wage is estimated at nearly $2 billion.

Newly-covered workers would be brought in under a $1 minimum wage next February, with a rise of 15 cents a year until farm workers

*(Continued on Page 4)*

### *Meany to Appear On 'Meet the Press'*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will appear on "Meet the Press" over the National Broadcasting Co. television network on Sunday, Aug. 28.**

**Questioning Meany will be John Grimes, labor reporter for the Wall Street Journal; Hobart Rowen, financial editor of the Washington Post; Richard Harkness of NBC News and Lawrence Spivak, the founder and permanent panel member of "Meet the Press."**

**"Meet the Press" originates from the NBC Washington studios at 1 p.m. (EDT). Local newspaper listings should be checked for local times and channels.**

# Major Gains Won on Steel River Boats

Maritime Union members who man towboats of three major steel companies have ratified a five-year agreement which will bring them wage and fringe benefits estimated at $9.26 a day.

The contract covers some 200 NMU boatmen employed by U. S. Steel, Jones & Laughlin and the Wheeling Steel Co. The boats deliver coal to the companies' plants in the Pittsburgh area, via the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers.

**The ratification vote was 171 to 10, the NMU reported.**

**Over the five-year period wages will rise $4.63 a day, with an immediate increase of $1.93 a day.**

Pension benefits will be doubled for most workers and other fringe gains include improved insurance, supplemental unemployment benefits, holiday pay and a unique special bonus. The special bonus, a new contract feature, provides two to four weeks pay for each employe depending on length of service, paid once during the life of the contract. NMU Vice Pres. Rick Miller said the bonus for a deckhand with top seniority will be $1,075.

## Trainmen, 8 Roads Agree on Crew Size

New York—Committees representing the Railroad Trainmen and eight major railroads have reached agreement on crew sizes and attrition principles under the state's recently amended full crew law, BRT Vice Pres. William J. Weil said here.

A dispute over interpretation of the law and a 1965 agreement, negotiated by BRT Pres. Charles Luna, resulted in a one-day walkout of trainmen on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. Committees were appointed and an agreement reached in 11 days, the BRT said.

# *First-Half Profits Up 12 Percent Over 1966*

**After-tax profits of 1,300 leading corporations reached $13.3 billion in the first six months of 1966, a 12 percent jump over the first half of last year.**

**The figures, compiled by the First National City Bank of New York, showed a broad across-the-board gain in earnings for 83 percent of all companies reporting for the second quarter of the year.**

**The bank said that "the sharpest gain" among the non-manufacturing groups was in the airlines, "which benefited from steep increases in passenger and freight traffic, plus economies attained from more jet planes."**

**Profits in the second quarter would have probably run higher than the 8 percent gain over the first three months of 1966 if it were not for a decline in sales which lowered profits in the auto industry. But the second quarter figures overall were up 12 percent over a year ago.**

**Outside the auto industry, the bank reported, "virtually every other industry group continued to chalk up healthy gains."**

# *U.S. Aide Lauds ILA For Viet Port Role*

New York—The help given by Pres. Thomas W. Gleason and an eight-man team of union specialists in unclogging the port of Saigon was called "an unprecedented contribution of service" by John Condon, former U.S. labor attache in Viet Nam.

Condon and Gleason held a joint press conference here at which the former praised the latter for "making many, many years of service available" for the task of getting equipment, food and other supplies to U. S. fighting men and their allies.

Gleason made three trips to Saigon, the first in October 1965, in an effort to untangle what appeared to be a hopeless mess. He found the most pressing need was for wooden pallets and forklift trucks to get cargo from the holds of ships to the docks, and then flatbed trucks to move it to storage areas.

**A recommendation of additional storage space led to construction of between 40 and 50 prefabricated warehouses near the docks for temporary storage of civilian goods — military shipments are stored elsewhere—and speedier removal of goods ordered by private importers.**

He returned to Saigon last December and again in June. His last recommendation was for the issuance of licenses to importers with a requirement that they be compelled to move wares from the harbor area within a limited time.

Meantime the union, at its own expense, sent eight members with years of experience at different phases of longshoring to instruct the Vietnamese dockers in modern techniques and the proper use of the equipment.

"The Vietnamese are as good longshoremen as any in the world," Gleason said at the joint press conference. "They're small, but they can work in the oppressive heat. All they needed was the equipment.

**"Under the present system of operations, including the present equipment now in Saigon, the port should be able to handle any increase in supplies destined for the war effort."**

The monthly "handle" is now around 700,000 tons, he said, and could be raised to 1.5 million tons.

At an earlier press conference in Washington prior to being reassigned to Lebanon, Condon hailed the aid U. S. unions have given in Viet Nam but urged greater efforts to help the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT), which he said is "playing a growing and vital role in helping to create a more free and durable country."

He singled out for praise not only the ILA, but also the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Machinists, Auto Workers, and railroad unions and Steelworkers for their programs of assistance, and suggested that joint projects of assistance to the CVT be undertaken.

# Wages Up 3.8 Percent In New 1966 Contracts

Major contracts negotiated during the first six months of 1966 boosted hourly wage earnings an average of 3.8 percent, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Agreements surveyed covered more than 800,000 workers, about equally divided between manufacturing and non-manufacturing employment. Construction industry wage changes, covered in a separate study, averaged 6.4 percent, the BLS said.

**The six-month pattern is about the same as for the equivalent period in 1965, but higher than the 3.1 and 3.2 percent increases of 1963 and 1964.**

Pay raises went to all but 1 percent of the workers in the bargaining units studied. The largest proportion — 54 percent — were scheduled for first-year increases ranging from 3 to 4.5 percent. Another 25 percent received raises of 5 percent or more.

First-year adjustments averaged 3.9 percent in manufacturing and 3.8 percent in non-manufacturing industries, the BLS said. Its term "average" refers to the median—the halfway point on the list of wage changes—it specified. The value of non-wage fringe benefits won in contract negotiations was not included in the BLS study.

In contracts running more than one year, the first-year wage increase tended to be larger than that of subsequent years, but the difference was less than in previous years.

The average annual wage increase over the life of agreements negotiated in the first half of 1966 was 3.7 percent. This compares with 3.3 percent in 1965 agreements, 3 percent in 1964 and 2.5 percent in 1963.

In the agreements studied—those affecting 1,000 or more workers—the average first-year wage increase came to 12 cents an hour.

## Canadian to Assist New ILO Institute

Ottawa, Ont. — Max Swerdlow, education director for the Canadian Labor Congress, has been given a year's leave of absence to help set up a new Institute on Labor-Management Relations in Trinidad and Tobago.

The mission is one of many Swerdlow has undertaken for the Intl. Labor Organization, which is directing establishment of the institute. The project is divided into labor and management sections with the former expected to follow the pattern of the Canadian Labor College in Montreal, which Swerdlow was instrumental in developing.

## Veteran Chicago Leader Retires After 50 Years

Chicago—Daniel J. McNamara, president and business agent of Amalgamated Transit Division 241 since 1950 and a Chicago union official for nearly 50 years, has retired effective Sept. 1.

# *2.8% Wage Gains For Craft Unions*

An increase of 2.8 percent in average wage scales for union building trades workers in the second quarter of 1966 was reported by the Labor Dept. The increase was equal to the one posted in the comparable quarter of last year, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

The quarterly survey of seven major trades in 100 cities showed $4.59 an hour as the estimated average wage for union craftsmen as of July 1, 1966—an hourly rise of 12.3 cents between Apr. 1 and July 1.

*After 10 Years:*

# New Ruling Snarls Darlington Decision

The 10-year-old Darlington mill-closing case was started on a new round of delays and appeals with a National Labor Relations Board examiner's ruling that the mill was not closed to discourage union organizing in the owner's other mills.

The ruling, by Trial Examiner Lloyd Buchanan, was his fifth in the case since the Textile Workers Union of America won bargaining rights in 1956 at the Darlington, S.C., textile mill headed by Roger Milliken, also an executive of Deering Milliken & Co., Inc.

**TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the union will appeal the finding to the full board, adding "we owe it to the 500 Darlington workers who were thrown on the scrapheap when the plant was shut down."**

NLRB sources indicated that the general counsel's office, which filed the formal complaint against Darlington and fought the case up through the courts, also was expected to file exceptions to the trial examiner's recommended findings and obtain review by the board.

At stake in the long-pending case are not only jobs and backpay for the fired workers, but such issues as whether the plant was closed unlawfully to thwart the employes' union desires and whether Darlington and Deering Milliken constituted a single employer.

The NLRB sent the case back for further findings after a 1965 Supreme Court ruling in the Darlington case.

The high court in a 7-0 ruling rejected the argument that a "single businessman cannot choose to go out of business if he wants to" but held that if the business involved more than one plant and the employer's motive was to "chill" unionism in the other plants, the National Labor Relations Act would have been violated.

### Lower Court Reversed

That decision in effect set aside a lower court ruling that an employer could close all or part of his business for anti-union or other reasons. It sent the case back for further hearings on the "chilling" aspect.

**The union said in a statement that the examiner's latest finding "ignores the ample and persuasive evidence" that the intent of the Darlington closing was "indeed for the purpose of chilling unionism" in the textile chain.**

"While [the] recommendation may bring comfort to the huge union-busting textile complexes in the South, a severe blow has been struck against the right of American workers to join a union of their own choice," it said.

"Moreover [the] recommendations, if allowed to stand, will wash down the drain some $7 million in backpay and restoration to similar jobs, awarded under a previous NLRB decision."

Buchanan held hearings over a five-month period under the Supreme Court mandate. He ruled that:

- Darlington management did not close the mill to discourage unions in its other plants.
- The evidence does not indicate it was "realistically foreseeable" that employes at other company plants would fear their plant would be shut down "if they persisted in organizational activities" or that the employes "were in fact so led to fear."
- Any claim of labor law violation should be dismissed.

In Buchanan's first ruling, on Apr. 30, 1957, he concluded that the Darlington closing was an act of discrimination against the employes. He made three supplementary reports before the board itself ruled, in October 1962, that the mill had been closed to avoid dealing with the union, and that the employes who lost their jobs were unlawfully discharged.

**The board also ruled then that Darlington and Deering Milliken constituted a single employer under the labor relations statute, should share the cost of backpay for the fired workers and should rehire them at other company mills or put them on a preferential rehiring list.**

The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in 1963 refused to enforce the board's order but the Supreme Court vacated that judgment. It held that while an employer has the legal right "to terminate his entire business for any reason he pleases," the partial closing of a business is unlawful "if motivated by a purpose to chill unionism" in his other plants and if the employer could "reasonably" have foreseen the closing could have that effect.

## Time Lost in Strikes Up in Great Britain

London, Eng.—The number of mandays lost because of strikes went up by 650,000 to 2,925,000 in 1965 despite a drop in the number of walkouts, the Labor Ministry reported. Strikes totaled 2,354, or 170 fewer than in 1964.

# Bert Seidman to Head Dept. of Social Security

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the appointment of Bert Seidman as director of the Dept. of Social Security.

Seidman, who served as an economist in the Dept. of Research of the former AFL and the AFL-CIO, returned recently from a four-year assignment in Europe as the federation's economic representative to assume his new post.

**He succeeds Raymond Munts, who is joining the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin as a research associate specializing in Social Security problems.**

Seidman has served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the annual conferences of the Intl. Labor Organization since 1958 and as a public adviser to the U.S. delegation which conducted tariff negotiations in 1955, 1961 and 1964.

Prior to his overseas assignment, he represented the AFL-CIO on a number of advisory committees dealing with housing, statistics and budget procedures, and on the board of directors of the National Housing Conference.

In Europe he served as a member of the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development as well as on delegations and committees of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Seidman, 47, holds bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He is married and has three children.

**Ratification Vote Set:**

# *New Airline Pact Called 'Best Ever'*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Aug. 15 as the House Rules Committee was preparing to act on legislation to force the strikers back to work. The bill had been approved by the Senate and the House Commerce Committee. The Senate bill would have broken the strike and ordered up to 180 more days of mediation.

**The AFL-CIO and a number of its affiliated organizations had opposed the legislation. Federation Pres. George Meany, refused permission to testify at House and Senate committee hearings, sent messages strongly opposing any law sending free Americans back to work for private employers against their will and urging the airlines to settle the dispute at the bargaining table.**

A proposal that the government take over the struck airlines while negotiations continued was defeated in the House Commerce Committee, where an amendment by Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) was rejected.

**Long Negotiations**

The proposal submitted to IAM members was made after long drawn-out negotiations between union and management with the assistance of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Assistant Sec. James J. Reynolds and other mediators.

The union said the contract proposal will affect 19,000 mechanics whose top pay rate has been $3.52 an hour and 16,000 others—mostly ramp service employes paid $2.82 an hour, cleaners getting $2.49, food service employes and stores clerks.

Here is the IAM's summary of the proposed three-year agreement:

**WAGES:** Effective Jan. 1, 1966, a 5 percent general wage increase; effective Jan. 1, 1967, another 5 percent hike, and a third 5 percent raise on May 1, 1968.

**COST OF LIVING:** Changes in the cost of living from July 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1967, will be reflected in an adjustment effective Jan. 1, 1968, based upon raises of 1 cent an hour for every living-cost rise of four-tenths of 1 percent, to a maximum of 3 cents an hour.

Cost increases between March and August 1968 will be reflected in an adjustment of 3 cents an hour or less, effective Sept. 1, 1968. No downward adjustment may reduce basic hourly rates.

This is the first such clause negotiated in this industry and is, the union said, "one of the major achievements of this settlement." The clause could mean a 6-cent increase by 1968.

**HOLIDAYS:** Effective on signing, workers will get Good Friday as an additional paid holiday. All time worked on holidays will be at double time and a half.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE:** Carriers which do not now pay benefits for dependents will pay 5 cents an hour up to $2 a week as of next Jan. 1. There will be no increase in premiums during the contract terms.

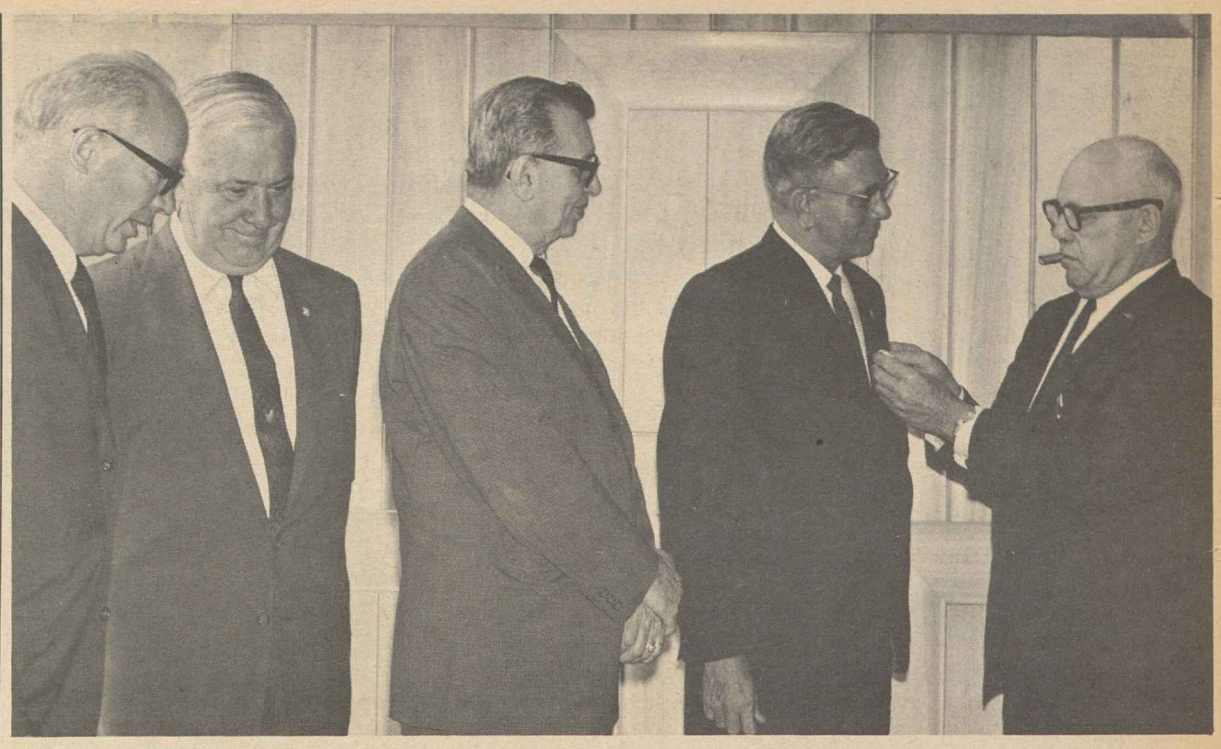
**PROGRESSION PAY SCHEDULES:** The next-to-last step will be eliminated Jan. 1, 1967. Individuals within that step will move to the top of the wage scale in their classification. One year later, everyone in the first step of the scale will more to the second step.

**VACATIONS:** Employes with 15 years of service will be eligible for four weeks' vacation as of next Jan. 1. A year later, those with eight years of service will receive three weeks. The former schedules called for 20 years and 10, respectively.

The employers agreed that the strike period will not be deducted from service records in determining vacation eligibility.

**PAY PREMIUM:** Effective next Jan. 1, the employer will pay an additional 5 cents an hour to mechanics, lead mechanics and inspectors on line aircraft maintenance working four hours a day or more. Eastern Airlines already pays 3 cents an hour, which will rise to 5 cents.

The contract offer was the third made to the IAM since joint negotiations started last October. A special board headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) proposed terms which were rejected by the union negotiators. Another settlement, announced by Pres. Johnson July 29, was rejected 3-1 in a secret ballot vote. The latest offer is a "substantial" improvement over the other two, union sources said.



**UNITY BUTTON,** symbolizing the solidarity of eight AFL-CIO unions bargaining with General Electric and Westinghouse, is pinned on leaders of four of the unions by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. From left: Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore of the Machinists, and Pres. Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers. Some 180,000 union members wore the buttons to work on Aug. 16, designated as "Unity Day."

# Second Group Wins Aid Under Auto Trade Pact

A second group of Auto Workers has been certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, the Labor Dept. has announced.

The group is made up of about 400 members of Local 730. They lost their jobs at General Motors' Fisher Body Plant No. 2, Grand Rapids, Mich., because the production of soft trim for Chevy II and Chevelle models was transferred to the company's plant in Windsor, Ont., the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board ruled.

They were certified eligible to ask for aid on the ground that the primary factor in the job dislocation was the U.S.-Canadian Automotive Products Agreement, the board found.

The determination makes the Local 730 members eligible for trade adjustment allowances, counseling and retraining (including training allowances), and relocation grants.

**Workers who qualify are entitled to maximum allowances of $70 a week for up to 52 weeks; the "reasonable" cost of moving the worker, his family and his household goods when he gets a new job, and a lump sum equal to 2.5 times the average weekly manufacturing wage according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.**

The assistance board is composed of Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz as chairman, Sec. of Commerce John T. Connor and Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler. It was set up under the law implementing the U.S.-Canadian agreement that wiped out duties between the nations on motor vehicles and original parts.

The first unit of workers ruled eligible for aid was made up of some 200 members of UAW Local 918 at a Ford Motor Co. parts depot in Pennsauken, N. J., whose operation had been transferred to Canada in November 1965.

# *Interest Rate Curbs Asked By Meany*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

New housing starts are already down to the lowest level since the spring of 1961 and probably are going down even lower—at a time when the rebuilding of America's cities is urgently needed."

Consumers, small businessmen and farmers "frequently" have to pay effective interest rates "as high as 10 percent and more," Meany said. The only beneficiaries, he added, are the commercial banks and the holders of large blocks of government and corporate bonds.

He concluded:

"I also urge the Administration and Congress to effectively curb the business investment boom in new plants and machines, and thereby make more funds available for residential construction, consumers, small businessmen and farmers."

# Union Wins Despite Racists In Mississippi

Canton, Miss.—Appeals to race prejudice and hostility from politicians and businessmen failed to derail a union organizing drive at the local plant of Udico Mfg. Co. as workers voted 89-73 for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Udico is a "runaway" shop from California. It produces electric can-openers and electric shoeshine machines.

The union found local halls could not be rented for its meetings and workers drove to Jackson, 60 miles away, when IUE's Vickers Local 792 offered its hall.

**In Canton, workers received unsolicited phone calls from the mayor, city councilmen and business leaders advising them to expect unpleasant consequences if the union won at Udico.**

**Suddenly-organized "friends of Canton" used letters and full-page ads to warn workers about the dangers of unionism.**

All such tactics failed to sway a majority in a plant where bread-and-butter issues were considered more important—$1.30 an hour wages, layoffs with no recall rights, lack of seniority and hazardous working conditions.

After the election, union members prepared to elect officers and draft contract proposals, the IUE reported.

# Court Upholds Unions On GE Bargaining Team

*(Continued from Page 1)*

do everything possible to obtain fair agreements, early and peacefully."

The IUE bargains nationally with GE for its members; the other unions negotiate locally at the plant level. All eight AFL-CIO unions are coordinating their bargaining.

Just two days before the court decision, members of the eight unions demonstrated their solidarity.

**On Unity Day, Aug. 16, the 180,000 union members reported for work at GE and Westinghouse plants throughout the nation wearing identical buttons carrying the initials of all eight unions.**

The buttons were worn too by their top leaders—many of whom had them pinned on by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a ceremony in Washington.

The Unity Day statement by the eight-union coordinating group, issued by Meany, said the display of unity buttons symbolized the "united determination" of the union members "to achieve economic justice from employers who are well able to provide it."

It pointed out that almost all of the wage increases received by GE and Westinghouse workers since 1960 have been cancelled by the rise in the cost of living.

"The 5 percent increase in wages since 1963 has been swamped by a 6 percent surge in living costs," the unions stressed. "Meanwhile, GE and Westinghouse profits have doubled."

Statements issued by GE, the unions asserted, indicate that the company will once again present a take-it-or-leave-it offer and "will place its reliance on a propaganda campaign designed to try to frighten and divide its workers."

**"This tactic has at times been effective in the past when there were divisions in our ranks," the unions noted. "It will not work this time. We will not accept any first offer as a last offer because GE so describes it."**

Members of the AFL-CIO inter-union committee are, in addition to IUE, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers and Flint Glass Workers. Cooperating with the committee are three other unions which represent smaller units of GE and Westinghouse workers, the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Carpenters and Steelworkers.

## NILE Director Named Professor

Dr. Joseph Mire, executive director of the National Institute of Labor Education since 1955, has been appointed a research professor in the Dept. of Economics at American University in Washington.

A native of Austria, Mire for 14 years was an economics and legal advisor for the Chamber of Labor in Vienna, taught labor legislation and did economic research at Ruskin College, Oxford, England, and for eight years was education and research director for the State, County & Municipal Employes.

NILE is now affiliated with American University.

# Council Urges Bargaining in Hospital Strike

Oak Ridge, Tenn.—The Oak Ridge City Council has urged the trustees of Oak Ridge Hospital to bargain collectively with a union representing 200 hospital employes who have been on strike since July 9.

By a 9-3 vote the city fathers passed a resolution calling on the trustees to bargain with Building Service Employes Local 150T.

**As long ago as 1958, the union recalled, hospital management announced that if employes voted for union representation, the hospital would recognize the union and bargain with it.**

The employes recently selected Local 150T and several negotiating meetings were held, but management told committeemen it would not recognize them as employe bargaining representatives, union Pres. H. B. Adams said.

The refusal to bargain followed a management announcement July 1 that all pay scales would be raised at least 10 percent. At the same time, room rates were advanced by an average of $7 a day, according to the local.

## Laborers Win Rights In Defense Dept. Unit

Mechanicsburg, Pa. — The Laborers won exclusive bargaining rights for a unit of 1,200 employes of the Defense Dept. Supply Depot here in an election among civilian federal workers.

**DELEGATES AND WIVES** at the Postal Clerks convention banquet in Louisville give an ovation to UFPC Pres. E. C. Hallbeck. Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien addressed the dinner, held midway through the weeklong convention.

# Postal Clerks Hike Per Capita To Finance Stepped-Up Activities

Louisville, Ky.—More than 1,000 delegates to the 34th biennial convention of the Postal Clerks adopted a program calling for stepped-up legislative, bargaining and servicing activities—and approved a per capita increase to finance it.

The convention voted overwhelmingly to raise the monthly per capita tax from $1 to $1.35, effective Jan. 1, 1967. It will be the first increase for the 160,000-member union since 1961.

As its "paramount" legislative goal for the next two years, the convention called for "union recognition by law," including provisions for binding arbitration of disputes and penalties for violations of union recognition policies. Federal employes presently have bargaining rights granted by presidential executive order, with no provisions for final resolution of disputes.

**Pres. E. C. Hallbeck won easy re-election to a fourth two-year term. He polled 1,062 votes against a total of 237 for two opponents.**

Delegates also re-elected Legislative Dir. Patrick J. Nilan, Exec. Vice Pres. Don E. Dunn, Administrative Vice Pres. Henry T. Anglim, Sec.-Treas. Owen H. Schoon, Organization Dir. Joseph F. Thomas, Administrative Aide Francis S. Fibley and Research Dir. William E. Price.

Emmet Andrews of San Franciso was elected executive aide, succeeding Joseph V. Silvestri, who retired. Delegates also elected 15 regional vice presidents. The large number of elective offices reflects a series of merger agreements among postal clerk organizations in recent years.

**The convention voted unanimously to institute legal action against the Post Office Dept. to force compliance with basic workweek schedules established by Congress last year if the department does not act promptly to end "arbitrary" changes of workweek assignments.**

Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien, who addressed the convention banquet shortly after the vote, told the delegates that the department has agreed to use mediation next year to settle bargaining impasses. He termed it "a historic advance in our employe-management relations."

The convention also listed among its "major legislative goals":

- Time-and-one-half for Saturday work; double time for Sunday and holiday work, and overtime for substitutes after eight hours in a day.
- A 35-hour workweek.
- Elimination of temporary employes.
- Liberalization of the Hatch Act which restricts political activities by federal employes.
- Improved retirement and insurance benefits.
- Job protection against automation.
- Upgrading of postal clerks in the pay schedule.
- Elimination of the Post Office's work measurement system, described as a "speed-up" program.

The convention selected Minneapolis as the site for the 1968 convention.

# Reinsurance Program Urged for Pensions

A federal reinsurance program to safeguard pension rights of workers was strongly urged by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the committee he "wholeheartedly" supports the intent of legislation to set up such a program, but he suggested the problem be more thoroughly explored before Congress acts.

The committee has before it a bill by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) to set up a federal insurance system for private pension plans comparable to that now provided for bank deposits.

Such a system was urged in an AFL-CIO convention resolution which cited the "tragedies" of workers who have lost their pension rights when companies went out of business or pension fund investments went sour.

**Reuther told the committee that more than 25 million Americans are now covered by pension plans and the security of the funds on which they depend for a retirement income "has clearly become a matter of vital public concern."**

**He noted that some 7,000 retirement plans were terminated between 1953 and 1965, "drastically" affecting the pension expectations of many thousands of workers.**

Wirtz testified that many pension plans now in effect do not provide adequate protection against discontinuance and loss of promised benefits. He stressed that any federal insurance plan would have to be coupled with federal standards and controls, as is the case with insurance of bank deposits.

The Labor Dept. and a federal interagency task force are currently exploring problems affecting private pension plans, he told the committee, and "further studies will undoubtedly be necessary."

# Nevada Labor Seeks to Ease 'Work' Law

Las Vegas, Nev.—A broad program of state social legislation, highlighted by a proposal to take the teeth out of the so-called "right-to-work" law, was approved by 300 delegates to the Nevada AFL-CIO convention.

They also urged improved unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation benefits, enactment of benefits for off-the-job sickness and accidents, stricter health and safety laws and a 48-hour workweek and the right to organize for firemen, who now spend 56 hours on the job each week and are not permitted to form their own unions.

**The delegates endorsed Ralph Denton (D), Boulder City attorney, for the at-large congressional seat now held by Rep. Walter S. Baring. Baring, also a Democrat, defeated Denton by only 1,500 votes in the 1964 party primary.**

Also endorsed were Democratic state officials seeking re-election—Gov. Grant Sawyer, a convention speaker; Atty. Gen. Harvey Dickerson; Sec. of State John Koontz; State Comptroller Keith Lee; State Printer John A. McCarthy, who is seeking his ninth term, and State Supreme Court Justice John Collins.

Speakers included Dir. Daniel V. Flanagan of AFL-CIO Region XXII; Stanton Smith, coordinator of AFL-CIO central bodies; Margaret Thornburgh, western director of women's activities for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and Sen. Howard C. Cannon (R-Nev.).

Sec.-Treas. Louis Paley, a member of the Laborers, was re-elected without opposition, as were three vice presidents—Boyd Manning, of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; John Morman, of the Carpenters, and Keith Hickman, of the Painters. Other state officers will be voted on next year.

**Coverage Up 7.2 Million:**

# Senate Unit Votes $1.60 Wage Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

reach $1.30 and non-farm workers catch up with the $1.60 wage floor. An estimated 725,000 of the 6.1 million newly-covered non-farm workers and some 180,000 of the 390,000 farm workers to be covered make less than $1 an hour.

Most newly-covered employes would start with a 44-hour maximum straight-time workweek, dropping in two annual steps to 40 hours.

Both the House and Senate bills would extend coverage to 1.5 million retail employes, 425,000 restaurant and 275,000 hotel workers, more than 1.47 million employes in hospitals and nursing homes, 580,000 construction workers, 505,000 laundry and dry cleaning workers, and substantial numbers of federal employes, taxi drivers, transit workers, loggers and agricultural processing workers.

**A historic breakthrough is inclusion—for the first time in the history of the Fair Labor Standards Act—of farm workers. Only farms using substantial numbers of hired workers would be covered. The Senate bill would cover some 390,000 out of 1.9 million agricultural workers.**

The Senate committee eliminated from the House bill's proposed coverage some 900,000 employes of local school systems, such as janitors and maintenance men.

**Credit on Tips**

It also permitted employers to credit tips received by employes for up to 50 percent of the minimum wage; the House bill limited the offset to 45 percent.

It permits a longer seasonal exemption from overtime requirements for agricultural processing workers than does the House bill, although both measures are an improvement over present law. And the Senate committee also voted to exempt nursing home employes from overtime coverage.

**On the plus side, the Senate panel improved the House bill by eliminating the present overtime exemption for operating employes of large transit companies, expanding coverage in the Panama Canal Zone, and dropping special exemptions for young people and so-called "management trainees."**

It also provided for a three-step inclusion of handicapped employes in sheltered workshops, with provisions for special exemptions for severely handicapped workers.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), who was chairman of the subcommittee which first handled the bill, will be its floor leader in the Senate. Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.), who fought to cut back the bill in committee although eventually voting to report it to the floor, is expected to lead the drive for restrictive amendments.

# Group Plan To Operate Own Hospital

New York—The state legislature passed, and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) signed, a labor-backed bill to permit the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York to own and operate its own hospitals.

The new law will make it possible for HIP hospitals to provide integrated health care at lower cost than in comparable voluntary hospitals, according to HIP Pres. James Brindle.

Currently, subscribers who receive doctors' care at HIP group medical centers often are unable to get hospital care by the same group of doctors because all do not have admittance privileges at the same hospitals, Brindle said. He added:

**"Operating our own hospitals will enable us to coordinate patient care, lower costs to the patient by avoiding duplication of X-ray procedures, and have better controls on quality."**

Group medical plans that own their own hospitals can, Brindle said, show "substantially lower" hospital insurance costs than other insurance plans. Negotiations are under way, he said, to convert one or more area hospitals into an HIP-operated voluntary community hospital.

# Utah AFL-CIO Votes Hike in Per Capita Tax

Salt Lake City—The 10th annual convention of the Utah AFL-CIO moved toward an expanded activities program by approving the first per capita dues increase since the merger of former AFL and CIO state central bodies in 1956.

Delegates from 100 affiliated local unions voted to raise the dues from 10 cents per member per month to 15 cents, effective next Jan. 1.

**Resolutions stressed the need for stepped-up activity in the fields of education, public relations and political action.**

Ormond Konkle, secretary-treasurer since the merger, was re-elected for another two-year term. Other members of the executive council were returned for one-year terms, and Mrs. Dora Davis was chosen to fill a District 3 vacancy caused by the retirement of Leo H. Erickson, Jr.

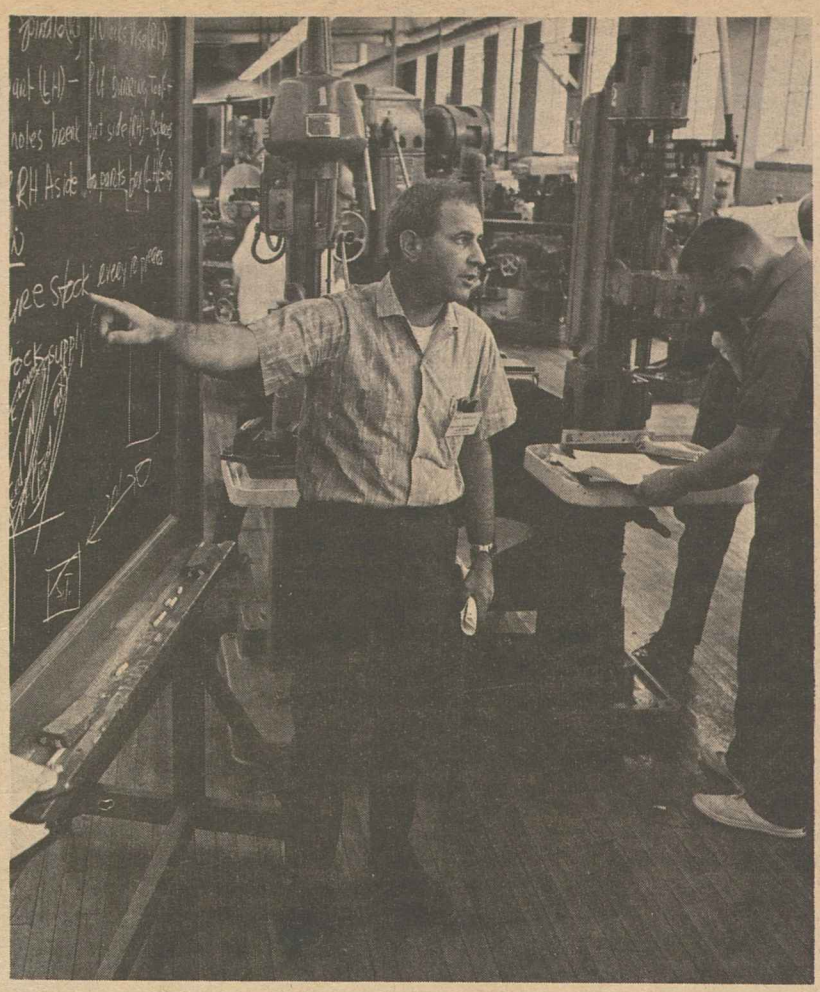
The term of Council Pres. C. E. Berger has one more year to run.

Konkle and other officers reported that state body affiliations increased by 18 since the last convention. They cited the benefits expected from increased income and expanded programs, particularly in publicizing labor's objectives and achievements.

The convention approved the addition to the education committee of key leaders from representative areas of the state to work with local central bodies, unions, colleges and universities on special programs in labor education, public information and other subjects.

**The delegates instructed officers to seek amendments in the next session of the Legislature to provide death benefits for injured workmen under state compensation laws and to support enactment of an "enforceable prevailing wage law," and called on Gov. Calvin L. Rampton (D) and the legislature to authorize a study by the Legislative Council of the need for low-rent housing.**

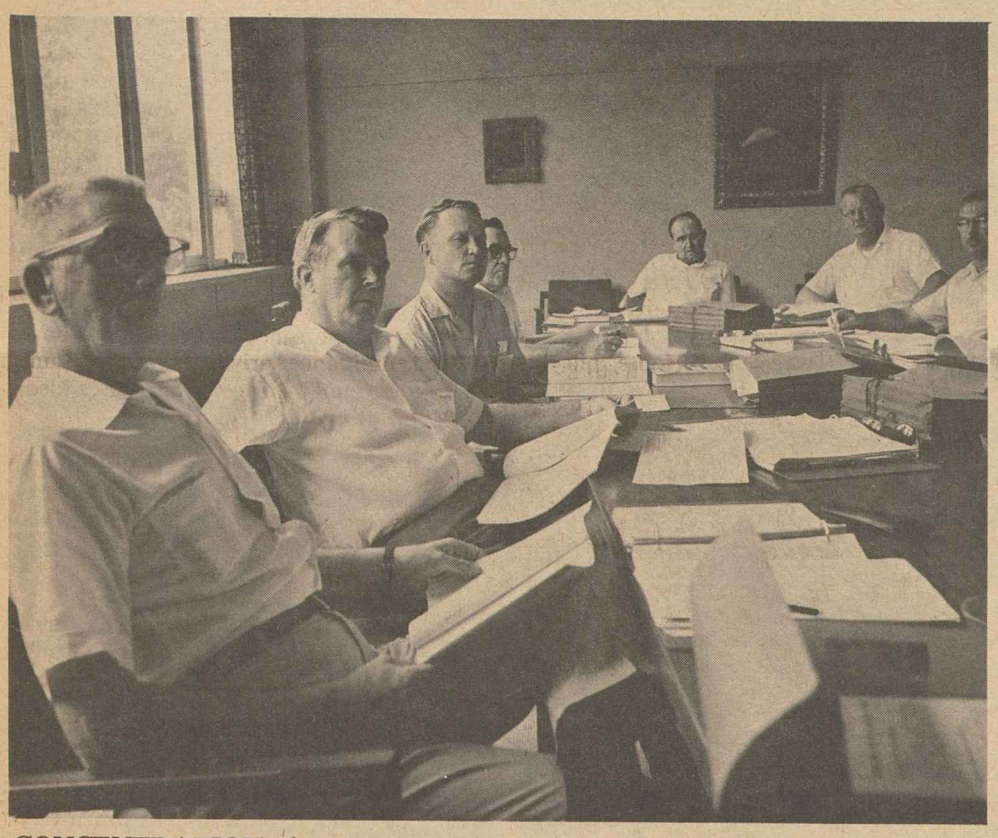
Also approved was a resolution calling for passage of federal legislation to construct two dams in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River to provide more water for states in the Colorado basin.



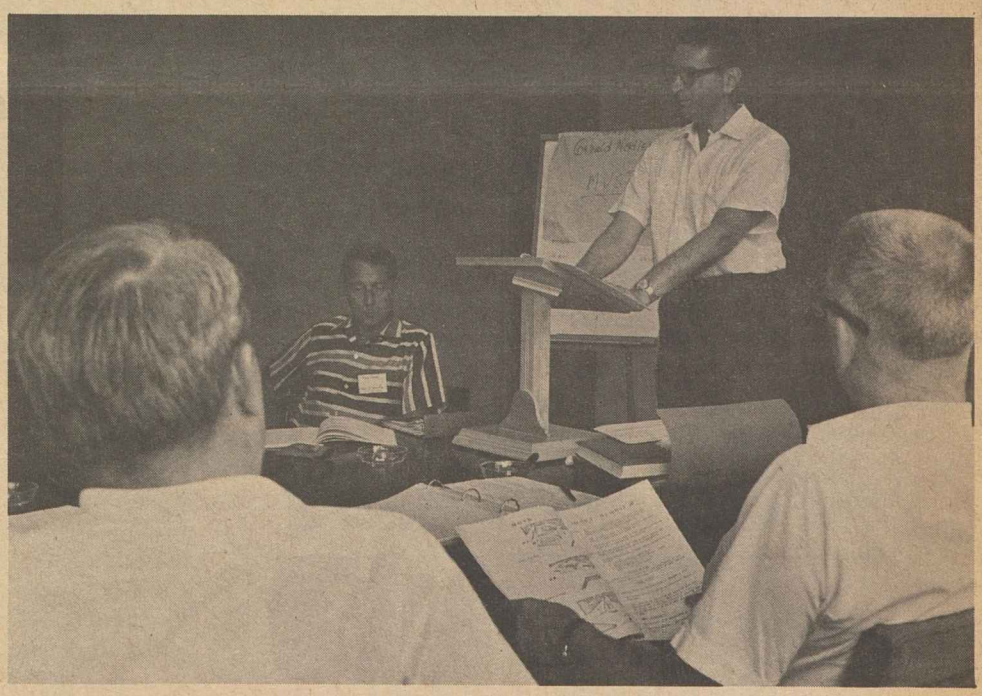
**HEAD-SCRATCHING** demonstrated by H. R. Zollingen (above) and determination shown by Betty Heiby (far left) typified work standards class taught by AFL-CIO's Bert Gottlieb (center).

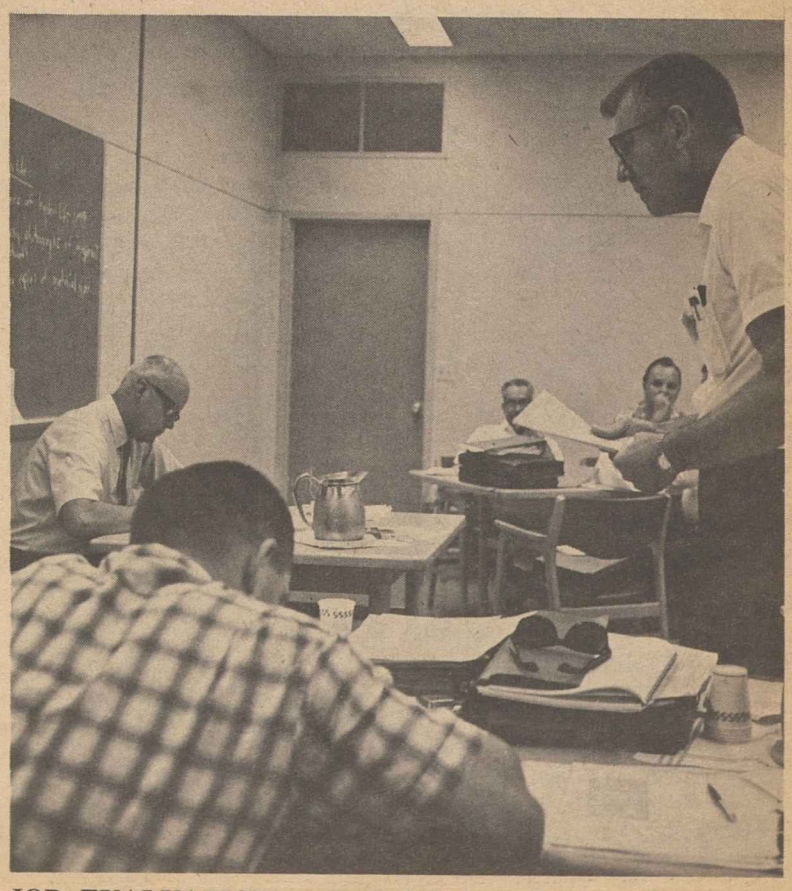
# Union Staff Members Return to School

In an increasingly complex industrial world, the full-time union staff representative has to go far beyond traditional services to members and prepare himself to protect them against such things as management's use of industrial engineering techniques. The AFL-CIO has undertaken training at Union Industrial Engineering Institutes at the University of Wisconsin in cooperation with the UW School for Workers. This year it offered courses in establishing work standards, which included time study; job evaluation and related problems. Students worked long and hard to acquire knowledge and skills to meet management on its own terms. Some highlights of their class and field work are shown here.



**CONCENTRATION** of students (above) and instructors (right) proved essential to the course in synthetic standards systems, designed for those with training in stopwatch time study. It included such things as work sampling, stopwatch standard data, standard data formulas, predetermined motion times.





**JOB EVALUATION** study included application of what was learned in class to the work of Earl Dahl (right center), university technician, and a related mock arbitration session (above).

# The Interest Squeeze

**IN ALL THE DISCUSSION** about rising prices and inflation—much of it confused and misleading—the largest single increase has been the price of money.

In the past nine months interest rates for the borrowers with the best possible credit ratings have increased 33 1/3 percent. For those who do not quality for the prime rate, the cost of money has risen even more sharply.

**This price increase affects every American family. It directly raises the cost of buying a home, improving or repairing it. It hikes the cost of purchasing an automobile or a major appliance.**

It affects every aspect of American life where the borrowing of money for short-term emergency needs or long-term purchases is involved.

* * *

**THE INTEREST RATE** blast-off started last December when the Federal Reserve Board increased the rate at which banks can borrow funds from the federal government from 4 to 4.5 percent. It also lifted the permissible interest rate which commercial banks can pay on so-called certificates of deposit from 4.5 to 5.5 percent.

A certificate of deposit had been a very specialized banking instrument involving large investors and large amounts of money. The ordinary American with a savings or checking account had in all probability never heard of this high-finance device.

But with the government allowing higher interest rates, the banks redesigned the certificates of deposit, dropped the minimum to as low as $100 in some cases and made the cash-in provisions more flexible.

**The result: in the first four months of 1966 about 87 percent of the increase in savings went to the commercial banks. With deposits off, the savings banks and the savings and loan associations, which together make over half of all home mortgage and improvement loans, had limited funds; home building dropped off seriously because of the lack of mortgage money.**

The scarcity of mortgage money sent up its price so that today the American trying to purchase a home has to pay 6.5 percent for a conventional mortgage.

* * *

**WHAT'S HAPPENED** to mortgage interest rates is happening also in other areas as rate increases have piled up on each other to reach the current impossibly high levels.

The beneficiaries of soaring interest rates have been the commercial banks and the large investors who can move their investments around easily to take advantage of the higher return on their money.

The victims are the low and middle-income Americans who are forced either to postpone purchases or reconsider the timing of them because of higher price tags resulting from the higher price of money.

**The key is in the hands of the federal government. It can control and regulate the amount of interest banks and other lenders can charge. Through its monetary policies it can affect government borrowing rates.**

Runaway interest rates must be stopped and rolled back. The government has the power and the authority. Its failure to act could well bring on a real and crippling inflationary situation.

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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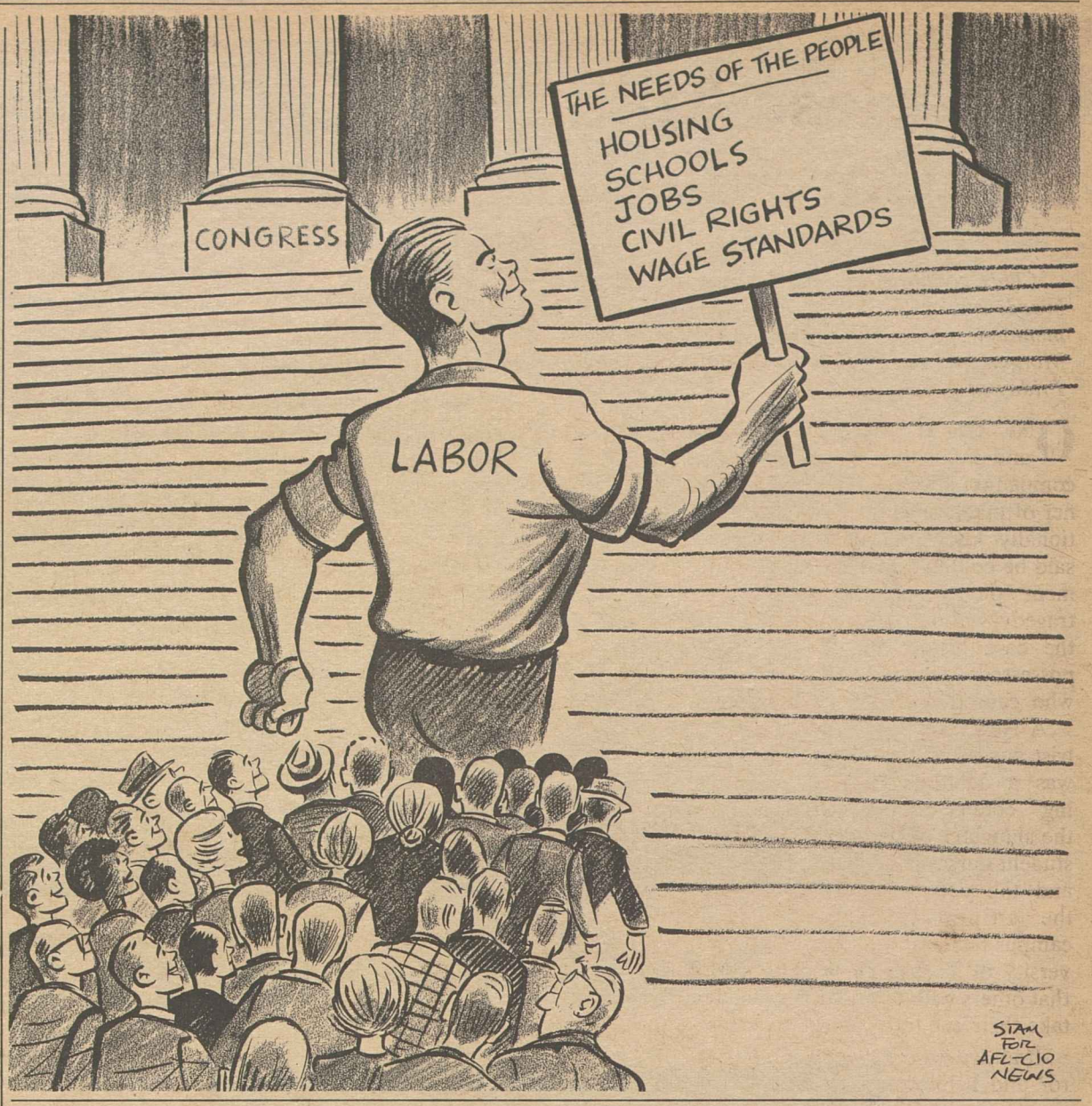



***Key to Saving Jobs:***

# 'Generous Dose of Bargaining' Bar to Conflict Over Automation

*A National Labor Relations Board member, Sam Zagoria, recently discussed the problems of automation and job losses with the labor law section of the Minnesota Bar Association. Excerpts from his speech appear below:*

**THERE ARE VARYING PREDICTIONS** of how sharply cybernation—the linking of the computer to automation—will affect employment rolls, but there is little disagreement among the experts on the fact that worker relocations, worker retraining, early worker retirements and other changes are inevitable.

Already, when youngsters are preparing to shoulder their first jobs, the Labor Dept. is warning, "No longer can a boy or girl expect just one occupation to cover a lifetime of work. Even today, a 20-year-old man could be expected to change jobs six or seven times during his work life expectancy of 43 years."

The President and Congress recognized the vast dimensions of prospective change in establishing the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress. This group of outstanding leaders of business, labor, education and government issued a landmark report, which I hope will be the basis for future action in the private and public sectors of our economy. The commission recognized that while the fruits of automation can assure most of us comfortable, satisfying lives, for the displaced worker there may be only the bitter pits of rejection.

**Some enterprising and progressive firms and unions have taken the lead in establishing special automation funds. The title of these funds suggests that their objective is to help the displaced worker. However, Prof. Thomas Kennedy of the Harvard Business School, in an intensive study of the seven major automation funds in effect in 1962, concludes that while they helped the continuing workers, "they provided little or nothing in the way of benefits for the workers displaced by automation."**

Kennedy recommends that automation programs aim "(1) to recapture for displaced workers their accumulated benefit rights and competitive-status seniority rights or to compensate them for [their] loss; (2) to help the displaced workers find new jobs by financing unemployment service, retraining and relocation costs to the extent that such benefits are not provided adequately by the government; (3) to provide the displaced workers with more adequate income, including welfare benefits, during the transition period."

I submit that a major contribution to clearing the way for a peaceful transition to automation lies in planning and communication, with across-the-board participation of labor and management. In short, a generous dose of collective bargaining is the best preventive medicine to avoid conflict.

WILLIAM E. SIMKIN, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, recently reported that "we are making really significant progress at the bargaining table in negotiating adjustments in manpower usage and work practices frequently associated with automation and changing technology. These are potentially explosive issues."

His distinguished predecessor, Cyrus Ching, now 90, puts it this way: "The idea of forcing industry to freeze people on the job regardless of company investment in improved production machinery is shortsighted on the part of labor. But management's unwillingness to face the problem that something has to be done for employes who are hurt is equally shortsighted.

"What's needed is a realization on the part of both labor and management that they have to live together."

**IN NOVA SCOTIA,** representatives of labor and management hammered out an Automation Code and its principles are being implemented in contracts. It has been agreed upon as a codicil to the general agreement of the Eastern Canada Newsprint Group, according to A. E. Balloch, president of the Bowaters Mersey Paper Co., a prime mover in the effort.

**The Automation Code emphasizes advance planning and consultation between labor and management on all projects which are liable to result in displacement. With this advance planning, a personnel plan can be drawn up to match the capital spending plan.**

Immediate steps are begun to absorb men elsewhere who may not be needed; internal transfers are undertaken with every man affected considered individually and "in some cases five or six moves [are] made to look after one man whose job is vanishing, but with careful planning everyone concerned may benefit;" others receive retraining on the job or as supernumerary learners, and in severe displacement, early retirement to men approaching retirement age, relocation for younger men or transfers to other units of the company are undertaken.

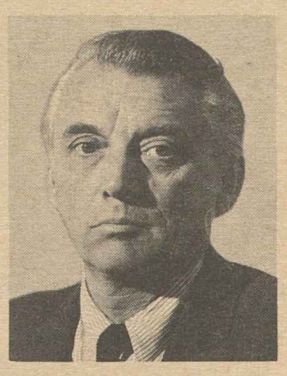
***Morgan Says:***

# Senseless Killings Show Need For Careful Gun Regulation

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**ONE OF WASHINGTON'S** most prestigious and influential men, aghast, asked a dinner companion after the Austin massacre, "What manner of madness is this?" In Baltimore, an internationally known psychonanalyst shook his head, said he couldn't possibly make an intelligent comment on the macabre tragedy without studying the case history of the possessed young man who caused it.



Morgan

A New York psychiatrist suggested that there was a definite "triggering" connected between the slaughter of the eight student nurses in Chicago and the deadly aim of the sniper from the campus tower at the University of Texas. This doctor added the warning that others with criminally insane tendencies might take their cue to violence from this latest incident.

It all leaves the layman slightly wilted with horror and helplessness. It brings home the realization that with all the marvels of the scientific age increasing man's comforts and expanding his horizons of discovery, there are dark recesses of the mind still unknown and unexplored. Meanwhile, unfairly but inevitably, the image of America as a savage paradise for bloodthirsty, gun-totin' wild men is girdling the globe again on the gas of misunderstanding, giddy generalizations and downright propaganda. One thing the reaction adds up to is the fact that the press everywhere can be sensation-seeking, superficial and irresponsible and that where crimes of violence are concerned, the public appetite for the gory details knows no national boundaries.

**Probably, because of its dominating world position of wealth, power and, let's face it, a recurrently overbearing attitude of self-righteous morality, the United States becomes more of a target for criticism, some of it given with diabolical delight, when such things happen here.**

One of the more misguided comments came from a Japanese news agency which said the Austin massacre "resulted from an unbalanced situation because of an increased gap between the rich and the poor, some of whom are unwillingly sent to Viet Nam." Charles J. Whitman was neither rich nor poor but a member of the growing middle class. There is a dangerous gap isolating the poor in this country from the good life and racial prejudice adds a lethal charge to that situation, but there is no indication of any racial overtones to the mass killings in Chicago and Austin.

**Society cannot be totally protected from such hideous crimes any more than a President can be totally protected from a mad assassin. It may be that life in America is more violent than in other countries, though it happens the Soviet Union is currently in the grips of a rising crime wave. Whatever the statistical facts, the overriding fact of the moment is that life is more violent in this country than it should be.**

Legislation regulating the commerce in guns would not have prevented the fiendish slayings of the young nurses in Chicago and might not have prevented the killing or wounding of nearly 50 people in Austin. The heavy fact remains, as Connecticut's Sen. Thomas Dodd reemphasized, that tens of thousands of people annually are murdered or wounded in this country by guns. So it was neither untimely nor that Pres. Johnson used the shock of the Austin incident to demand stronger legislation to control the sale and use of firearms.

If the President's appeal to Congress was quickened by his anguish over the luckless fact that again his native Texas had been the scene of senseless murder by rifle, it is understandable. Nor is his action made less genuine by the revelation that the Johnson family knew one of the victims.

**THERE IS NO VALIDITY** to the worried warning of the lobbies opposing more sensible gun laws that action should not be taken in the "emotions of the moment." How many more wanton murders, let alone massacres, are needed to dramatize the need for careful restrictions?

**Dodd's relatively mild bill to ban mail order sales of pistols and revolvers and restrict interstate purchases of rifles and shotguns has been bottled up for months in the Senate Judiciary Committee, vigilantly presided over by Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, despite the fact that the Johnson Administration long ago called for curbs on dangerous traffic in firearms.**

Now the President is asking that the Dodd measure bans be broadened to cover mail order sales of rifles and shotguns. This will trigger a thunderous barrage of protest from the National Rifle Association and other so-called sportsmen's groups which have formed a dubious but effective lobby against legislation so far. The NRA, denying the necessity of any meaningful regulation of gun sales, argues that the problem is detecting and isolating criminals and mentally ill. Both precautions are necessary and anyone who ignores these needs ought to have his head examined.

***Labor News Conference:***

# Profits Rising Faster Than Pay, Top Labor Economist Declares

**IF THERE IS** any inflation in the United States today "it is profit inflation," organized labor's top economist declared in a network radio interview.

Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said that between 1960 and 1965, corporate profits after taxes soared 67 percent, while "in sharp contrast, total wage, salary and fringe benefit payments to all workers . . . increased only 33 percent."

During the same period, unit labor costs for industrial goods dropped while prices have gone up, and the spread, he said, "is now greater than at any time in the past 15 years—since the middle of 1951." His statements came on Labor News Conference, weekly public affairs program on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

**The resulting higher living costs "are washing out a large part of the gains in hourly wages," Goldfinger said, and the lag of worker buying power should be offset by substantial wage increases "that can, and should, come out of the enormous profits of American industry."**

In fact, he added, industries in which productivity is rising rapidly "can very often grant a substantial wage increase and also afford to reduce prices somewhat."

**GOLDFINGER** renewed organized labor's call for repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit, which, he said, is causing "a super boom of business investment in new plants and machines . . . productive capacity way out of line with the economy's ability, under ordinary circumstances, to buy what can be produced."

**"If there ever were an argument in the past for such a subsidy . . . there certainly is a powerful argument for dropping it now, when it is causing trouble," he asserted.**

Questioning Goldfinger on the AFL-CIO produced program were Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and William Easton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**THE SIGNIFICANCE** of individual votes in both primaries and general elections—this year as in every other election year—is underscored by recalling the results of the Senate race in Montana in 1960.

Lee Metcalf, Democrat, running for the Senate after several terms as a House member, won election by a margin of 4,050 over the Republican nominee. The specific account was 140,231 for Metcalf, 136, 281 for his rival.

The margin was less than 1.5 percent of the total vote.

**So Metcalf went to the Senate, instead of being retired to private life. Five years later—last January—he was named to fill a vacancy on the Senate Finance Committee. And when the pending unemployment compensation bill reached the committee a little later, amendments adding key federal standards on length and amount of minimum benefits were approved in committee by only a single vote. Metcalf represented the single vote.**

So the bill went to the full Senate bearing committee approval of federal standards, and they were held in the bill in a hard floor fight.

The bill is not yet finally passed in the scope approved by the Senate; the House did not vote on any proposed federal standards and the issue is the exact language adopted in conference committee for final vote in both houses. But the conferees would not even consider the question except for the Senate vote, and Metcalf's committee vote eased the way for the broad-scale Senate action.

A few votes cast in 1960, five years of accumulated seniority and Metcalf's committee appointment following the retirement of the elder Sen. Harry F. Byrd, and the potential result is a major improvement in a long neglected and uncorrected deficiency in the 30-year-old jobless insurance program throughout the nation.

For poignant reminders to citizens, Metcalf has just been renominated for a second term, the Republicans choosing the conservative Gov. Tim Babcock to run against him. The chance that Babcock would ever vote to approve strengthening amendments to a key piece of social legislation can be rated as non-existent.

**THE PRIMARY RESULTS** in various West Coast and Mountain states, it should be observed, have now set up a good many elections where the issue will be that of a right-wing Republican against a liberal Democrat. California and the Mountain States were Goldwater territory in 1963-64; the indication is that, in the GOP organizations, they still are this year.

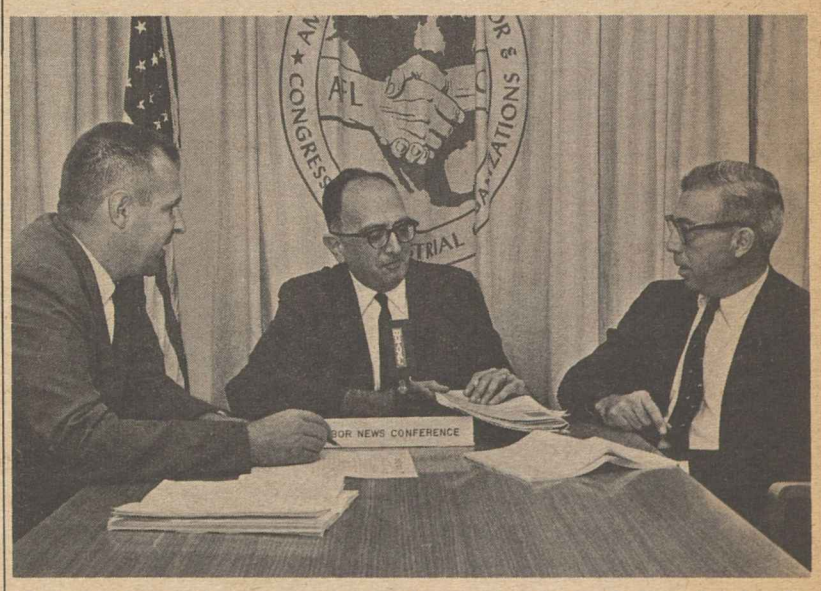
**Ronald Reagan, who raised money for Goldwater in 1964, was an easy victor over the moderate Republican candidate, George Christopher, for nomination as governor. Babcock of Montana was an avowed pro-Goldwater man, and Gov. Cliff Hansen of Wyoming called out dogs to protect the state legislature against the alleged threat of union members opposing a pending right-to-work bill. Now they have both been nominated for the Senate.**

An argument can be made, as well, that the pro-Goldwater Republicans are still running party affairs in the South—where in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina the GOP nominees for governor or senator are the ones who created the machine that delivered Republican convention delegates to Goldwater in a monolithic bloc.

They include Rep. "Bo" Calloway of Georgia, Rep. James Martin of Alabama, Rep. Prestiss Walker of Mississippi (seeking to prove that incumbent Democratic Sen. James O. Eastland is a dangerous liberal and softie), incumbent party-switching Sen. Strom Thurmond in South Carolina.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, arch-rival of Goldwater in 1964, managed to squeeze out potential party opposition in running for re-election as governor of New York—but it isn't sure he can be re-elected even after getting renominated.

A political issue in this country sometimes is not really settled in a single election; the losers strive to live on to fight another day.




**INFLATION,** if it does exist, is the result of "profit inflation," Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research declared as he was questioned by William Eaton (left) of the Chicago Daily News and Stanley Levey of Scripps-Howard on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO produced public affairs program on the Mutual Radio Network.

***How to Buy:***

# Survey of Consumer Problems Finds Rise in Auto Repair Gyps

by Sidney Margolius

**CAR REPAIR** frauds, and especially "bait" ads for transmission repairs, are on the increase, a survey of current consumer problems by this department finds.

In the survey, made among Better Business Bureaus, Legal Aid Societies and state legal authorities, car buying and repair problems lead the hit parade of consumer complaints. (Among the other leaders are installment-buying problems in general; easy loans promoted by small-loan companies with resultant garnishees and even bankruptcies, and a resurgence of food-freezer plans.)

There also are continuing reports of excessive charges for transmission repairs and engine overhaul, with low-income and moderate-income families especially hit hard.

**You can't depend on exceptionally low prices advertised for overhauling an automatic transmission, the New York Better Business Bureau warns. Such offers as $59 or $75 are merely bait to get you into the shop. You then find yourself charged for all kinds of extras.**

In a case cited by Vice Pres. G. K. Grimm of the Milwaukee Better Business Bureau, who puts auto repairs at the top of his complaint list, one repair firm advertised $40 for transmission repairs, but a customer wound up paying $125.

In California, complaints about auto repairs have led to the introduction of a bill in the legislature to require auto shops to register with the State Bureau of Repair Services, just as TV and radio repair dealers now must do. The bill was drafted with the aid of experienced journeymen mechanics associated with the Machinists' Automotive Legislative Committee.

**In addition to guarding against "bait" transmission ads, you need to be careful of ads quoting bargain flat prices for brake linings and other jobs, the Akron BBB warns. The purported bargain may prove to be more costly than the charges made by responsible service companies.**

Sometimes repair jobs performed by high-pressure shops may not be satisfactory even at the final high price. An Akron car owner answered an ad for a transmission exchange at a flat price. The final bill was $129—more than double the advertised price. But the transmission was worse than ever, and the repair company would not honor its six-month "guarantee."

Another frequent "bargain" offer which often results in excessive charges is bait ads for rebuilt motors. One New York firm was found to offer to install rebuilt motors for $109. But when customers came to pick up their cars they were charged several hundred dollars more for work they had not authorized.

**There are no bargain car repairs if you expect competent work. The only way to keep down the cost is to take the best preventive possible care, and practice careful driving habits. When repairs are required, you also need to know how to select a competent shop.**

With proper care, an automatic transmission should last 50,000 to 75,000 miles if you habitually drive in heavy city traffic, and 100,000 or more if most of your driving is done in light traffic.

**DEFECTIVE** or worn-out shock absorbers (after 25,000 miles) also can cause transmission failures as well as other problems, the Petroleum Division of Greenbelt (Md.) Consumer Services advises. But here, too, you need to beware of advertised cheap prices. High-quality shocks of the preferred multi-value type usually cost $8.50 to $12 each, and should be installed in pairs, these experts say.

In choosing a repair shop, look for these clues to competence:

- Does the shop look well organized and clean?
- Does the shop use modern test equipment such as engine operation and vacuum gauges, volt meters, osciloscope and a dynamometer which simulates road conditions?
- Is the shop experienced in your make, or at least in the type of repair you require?
- Is there any tendency towards high-pressure selling? (A good shop may recommend certain types of preventive maintenance such as lubrication and spark-plug regapping, but won't grasp the chance to sell you something just because you ask whether you need it, such as new spark plugs.)
- Does the serviceman diagnose carefully before he will say what the trouble is?
- A union shop is a definite added safeguard because the mechanics must go through a formal apprenticeship program plus additional training.

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**NEW YORK STATE** got a new deputy industrial commissioner in the State Labor Dept. when Louis L. Levine (left) was sworn in by State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood. Levine formerly was community services and rehabilitation director for the New York City AFL-CIO.

***Requirements Overhauled:***

# FDA Revises Rules On Special Diet Aids

**A MAJOR OVERHAUL** of requirements for special diet foods and diet supplements has been announced by the government. The revisions affect labeling or content—or both—of those products.

The new regulations are aimed at providing the consumer with more facts about the food he buys for weight control, for dietary supplementation with vitamins and minerals, and for other special diet needs, such as controlling salt intake, Food & Drug Commissioner James L. Goddard explained.

Changes will include adoption of recommended dietary allowances as a guide to meeting nutritional needs. These allowances, based upon a report of the National Academy of Sciences, replace the 25-year-old outmoded concept of "minimum daily requirements." The FDA also will:

- Restrict "low calorie" labelling to those foods that contain 15 or fewer calories per serving.
- Limit "reduced in calorie" claims to those food products that contain at least 50 percent fewer calories than their ordinary counterparts.
- Establish eight classes of foods that may be "fortified" with vitamins and minerals. These include cereals and iodized salt.
- Stipulate which nutritional elements, and the amounts of each, may be used in "fortified" foods.
- Prohibit extravagant promotion of "shotgun" multi-vitamin and mineral supplements containing nutrients that meet no dietary need and tend to deceive the consumer.

**The revised labeling regulations and the new standards for fortified foods and vitamin and mineral supplements will become effective at the end of the year. However, individual provisions may be stayed if there are legally justified requests for public hearings.**

A general revision of regulations on special dietary foods and vitamin-mineral supplements was proposed by the FDA four years ago. More than 50,000 comments were received on the provisions suggested.

**GODDARD SAID** the new requirements should sweep away many of the common misconceptions about the kinds and amounts of vitamins and minerals needed in the diet, and how they are obtained.

**He agreed that "some families in economically depressed areas do not have a varied or plentiful supply of foods, even though their diet does seem to provide their basic nutritional needs." But most normal diets supply these needs, he said.**

He supported the food distribution programs of private and governmental agencies that amplify and lend greater variety to the diets of these deprived citizens. And he said that vitamin-mineral supplements are not the answer to their needs.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Losing a Wallet Snips the Ties Between You and Your Identity

By Jane Goodsell

**LOSING** your wallet is an existentialist experience which leaves you feeling loosely attached to the world, isolated from the mainstream of life and doubtful that you really exist. Having lost all tangible proof of your identity, you begin to wonder if maybe you've dissolved into thin air, and you scan the obituary columns half expecting to find yourself listed there.

Like Oedipus Rex bemoaning his fall from power, you think back wistfully to the days when you were a person of substance with credit cards, charge-a-plates, membership cards, driver's permit and fishing license. Now—bereft of supporting evidence that you are the person you claim to be—you are an anonymous soul adrift in the universe.

**Should you succumb to the temptation to relate your woes to your friends, you'll find yourself lying awake nights envisioning yourself living out your days in the poorhouse.**

Losing a wallet, like having surgery, always reminds people of parallel cases which ended in tragedy. Everybody knows somebody whose mother-in-law lost her wallet and was held responsible for over $2,000 worth of gasoline charged on her credit card.

**WHEN YOU** aren't entertaining visions of wild champagne parties being billed to your Diner's Club account, you are gnashing your teeth over might-have-beens. If only you'd checked to make sure your wallet was in your purse when you walked out of the theatre. Had you but known you'd lose your wallet, you'd have bought that $8.95 blouse you were contemplating. Then you'd be out only a few loose coins instead of the $10 bill that was left in your wallet.

**Gradually, like someone emerging from a coma, you awaken to the realization that you just can't sit there lamenting your fate, and you set about the job of re-establishing your identity. In less time than it takes to do a thorough spring cleaning, you have bought a new wallet, replaced your identification cards and assumed your rightful place in the world as a real person.**

Having acomplished that monumental task, you are assailed by the irrepressible hunch that now—when it's the last thing in the world you want—your old wallet is going to turn up.

# Key Vote in House on Civil Rights Bill

*On Aug. 9, the House voted 222-190 against a motion to kill the key fair housing section of the civil rights bill. Voting for the motion to kill were 104 Democrats and 86 Republicans. Against the motion— and against discrimination in housing—were 172 Democrats and 50 Republicans.*

*On labor's scoreboard, a vote against killing the housing section was a right vote (R), while a vote to delete the provision was wrong (W) Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong. Numerals indicate districts; AL—at large.*

**ALABAMA**
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) PW
4. Andrews, Glenn (R) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Martin (R) W
8. Jones (D) W

**ALASKA**
AL Rivers (D) R

**ARIZONA**
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

**ARKANSAS**
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Trimble (D) W
4. Vacancy

**CALIFORNIA**
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) PR
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) W
33. Dyal (D) R
34. Hanna (D) PW
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) PR
38. Tunney (D) R

**Los Angeles County**
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) PR
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

**COLORADO**
1. Rogers (D) R
2. McVicker (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) W

**CONNECTICUT**
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grabowski (D) R

**DELAWARE**
AL McDowell (D) R

**FLORIDA**
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

**GEORGIA**
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Callaway (R) W
4. Mackay (D) W
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Tuten (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

**HAWAII**
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

**IDAHO**
1. White (D) R
2. Hansen (R) W

**ILLINOIS**
12. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) R
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) R
19. Schisler (D) R
20. Findley (R) R
21. Gray (D) W
22. Springer (R) R
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

**Chicago—Cook County**
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) R

**INDIANA**
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

**IOWA**
1. Schmidhauser (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Bandstra (D) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Greigg (D) R
7. Hansen (D) R

**KANSAS**
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

**KENTUCKY**
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Farnsley (D) R
4. Chelf (D) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

**LOUISIANA**
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Willis (D) PW
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) A
7. Edwards (D) PW
8. Long (D) W

**MAINE**
1. Tupper (R) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

**MARYLAND**
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) W
4. Fallon (D) W
5. Machen (D) W
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

**MASSACHUSETTS**
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Martin (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) R

**MICHIGAN**
2. Vivian (D) R
3. Todd (D) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Mackie (D) R
8. Harvey (R) R
9. Vacancy
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Clevenger (D) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. Farnum (D) R

**Metropolitan Detroit**
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

**MINNESOTA**
1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) PR
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) PR

**MISSISSIPPI**
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) PW
4. Walker (R) W
5. Colmer (D) W

**MISSOURI**
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Jones (D) W

**MONTANA**
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

**NEBRASKA**
1. Callan (D) R
2. Cunningham (R) R
3. Martin (R) W

**NEVADA**
AL Baring (D) W

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
1. Huot (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) R

**NEW JERSEY**
1. Cahill (R) R
2. McGrath (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Krebs (D) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

**NEW MEXICO**
AL Morris (D) W
AL Walker (D) W

**NEW YORK**
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) A
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) R
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) R
38. Goodell (R) R
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) R
41. Dulski (D) R

**New York City**
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) PR
17. Kupferman (R) R
18. Powell (D) PR
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

**NORTH CAROLINA**
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

**NORTH DAKOTA**
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Redlin (D) R

**OHIO**
AL Sweeney (D) R
1. Gilligan (D) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Love (D) R
4. McCulloch (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) R
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Ayres (R) R
15. Secrest (D) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) W
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

**OKLAHOMA**
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) W
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Johnson (D) R

**OREGON**
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) PR
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

**PENNSYLVANIA**
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Watkins (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) R
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Craley (D) R
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

**Philadelphia**
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) PR
5. Green (D) R

**RHODE ISLAND**
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) PW
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
1. Reifel (R) R
2. Berry (R) W

**TENNESSEE**
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) W
7. Murray (D) PW
8. Everett (D) W
9. Grider (D) R

**TEXAS**
AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) W
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) W
9. Thompson (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) PW
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

**UTAH**
1. Burton (R) W
2. King (D) R

**VERMONT**
AL Stafford (R) R

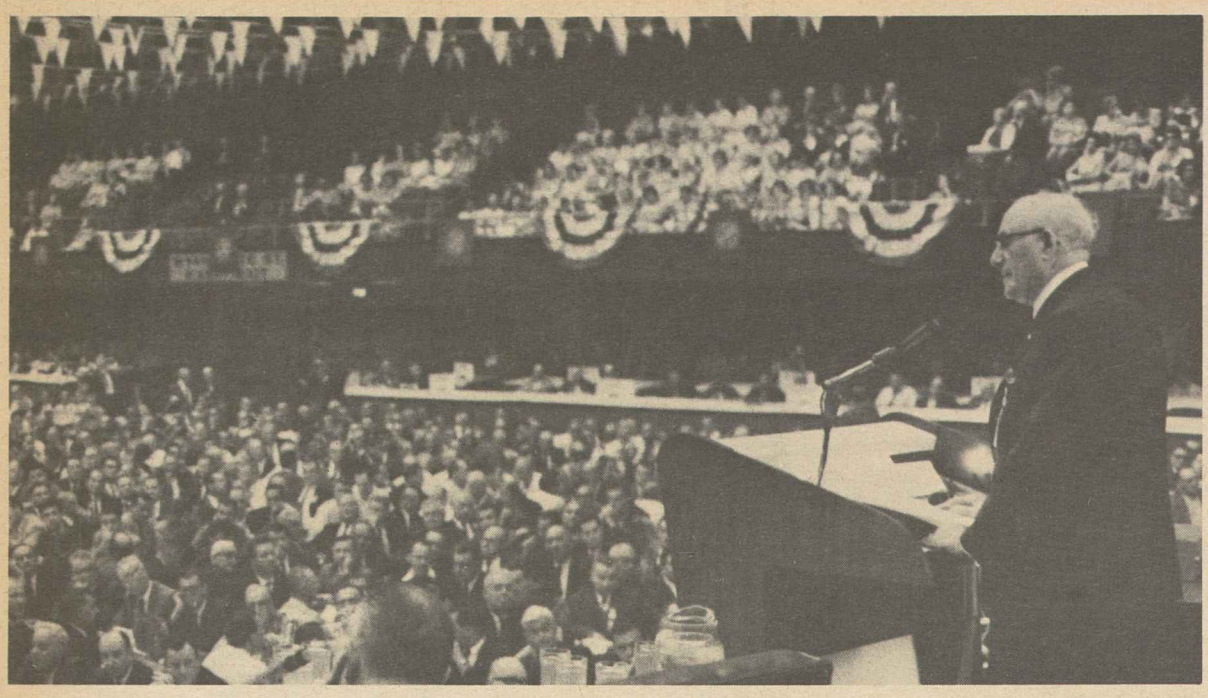
**VIRGINIA**
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

**WASHINGTON**
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) PW
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) W
7. Adams (D) R

**WEST VIRGINIA**
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) W
4. Hechler (D) W
5. Kee (D) R

**WISCONSIN**
1. Stalbaum (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) W
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Race (D) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) R
9. Davis (R) R
10. O'Konski (R) W

**WYOMING**
AL Roncalio (D) R



**PRESIDING** at the 29th convention of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters in Kansas City is Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, who with other general officers was re-elected unanimously.

# Plumbers Hike Dues, Per Capita, Hear Johnson Hail Labor's Role

By Gervase N. Love

Kansas City, Mo.—Delegates to the 29th general convention of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters voted to increase the per capita tax from $2 to $2.75 per member per month and adopted a companion resolution to raise the minimum monthly dues from $3 to $5 monthly.

Pres. Johnson, in a filmed message of greeting, hailed the union for its contributions to the country's progress and praised the 89th Congress for having chalked up a "tremendous record" despite "the disappointments we share" over failure to enact such legislation as repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

**"But we've not abandoned the job," he said. "We intend to see that reason and justice ultimately prevail."**

The President said that he did not want the economy "sidetracked" by the war in Viet Nam, and added:

"No other group of Americans, I think, has understood more clearly than labor the real significance of the events now transpiring in Southeast Asia.

"Communism, you know, claims to be the champion of the workingman. But the workers of America long ago saw through that masquerade. The American labor movement has demonstrated to workers throughout the world that fair wages, opportunity and justice are possible only within the framework of freedom."

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution attacking "certain legislative prima donnas" in Congress. Adding that the delegates "pledged themselves with renewed dedication and vigor to continue our fight for the passage of the situs picketing bill and repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act until victory is ours."

**A pension plan for full-time officers and employes of local unions, long a subject of discussion, was approved in principle, with the general officers authorized to proceed with the necessary actuarial work, to establish a trust fund and adopt the necessary administrative procedures.**

Local unions will contribute to the trust fund effective Jan. 1, 1967, 10 percent of the salaries of the officers and employes covered. The general officers were authorized to require contributions from those covered of up to 3 percent of their salaries, with a reduction of the amount due from the local to "about 8 percent" of salary.

**Dir. Alexander E. Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education warned that labor will have to work hard for its congressional friends in the November election or face an anti-labor Congress for the following two years.**

Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared it is "not good or healthy" that union members will work on only 40 to 60 percent of the $70 billion in construction Congress authorized in 1966.

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. lauded the union's organizational gains and pointed out that there are "still a vast number of unorganized to whom we must bring the blessings of union membership."

**Other Speakers**

Other speakers included Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boiler Makers; Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.); state and local government leaders headed by Gov. Warren E. Hearnes (D-Mo.), Mayor Ilus W. Davis of Kansas City, Mo., and Mayor James McDowell of Kansas City, Kan., and representatives of the U.S. and Canadian construction industry.

**Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward, Assistant Pres. John J. McCartin, Assistant Sec.-Treas. Leslie B. Dilg and Executive Vice Pres. William T. Dodd and six vice presidents were re-elected without opposition.**

They were obligated by John W. Bruce, 91-year-old delegate from Toronto, Ont., Local 46, who was presented with a pin and testimonial on his 60 years of membership. A former general organizer, Bruce recalled that when he first went to work for the international 50 years ago he was paid $1,800 a year.

Thomas McGlynn, business manager of New York City Local 638, died of a heart attack during the convention.

# *Organizing Drive Set By Transport Service*

Chicago—The United Transport Service Employes launched a combination organizing and education campaign at its 15th biennial convention here.

Assessments ranging from $6 to $20 per member to finance the program for the next two years were approved by 55 delegates representing the union's 3,000 members. The organizing-education levy is based on income level. The union represents some industrial workers and redcaps and skycaps at railroad and air terminals.

**Education Program**

Education projects will be established on a regional basis. AFL-CIO regional offices, state and local central bodies and universities in each area will be asked to help set up the program. Key members in local unions will be sent to the education projects and help train members in their own locals after graduation.

**All members who complete the program will be asked to help organize in their regions. Pres. George P. Sabattie said the union hopes to involve every member in the new education-organizing drive, with everyone helping.**

In a series of resolutions the delegates approved the new organizing drive, supported the legislative and political programs of the AFL-CIO and called for renewed efforts to secure equal rights for all. Philip Weightman, assistant director of National COPE, addressed the convention and gave the union a COPE award for 100 percent participation in the dollar drive.

Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver praised the union's work in the field of civil rights.

"Today a man who is turned away from the factory gate because of the color of his skin has a clear-cut legal case," he said. "But another who is turned away from the factory gate because he is untrained has no legal case at all, even though the reason he is untrained is that he was born in a ghetto and his education was as unequal as it was separate."

**Other speakers included Daniel J. Healy, AFL-CIO regional director for Illinois and Iowa; Douglas Anderson, representing U. S. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.); Walter G. Davis, deputy executive director, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; and Edwin Berry, executive director, Chicago Urban League, a member of the union.**

Sabattie, Sec.-Treas. Richard S. Hamme and three vice presidents were re-elected without opposition.

Sabattie reported that an internal economy drive ordered by the executive board in 1965 has resulted in considerable savings. All international and local union officers took on extra duty in field work and organizing.

*Recognition by Law Also an Aim:*

# 'Adequate' Pay Scale Letter Carriers Goal

Detroit—Union recognition by statute and an adequate wage scale for postal employes are key goals of delegates attending the Letter Carriers convention in Detroit's Cobo Hall.

Pres. Jerome J. Keating set the tone in his opening remarks: "It will be our biggest convention, that's true. But we shall also forge, during the week, a historic program which will give our men decent pay—decent routes—and will give the American people the decent service they should have."

Keating promised an all-out program to bring the pay level of letter carriers in line with wages paid for comparable jobs in private industry. The NALC will bend every effort, he said, to help the Post Office Dept. get the money it needs to run an improved service.

**Keating had words of praise for Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien, who addressed the convention.**

**"He is service-minded just as we are," Keating said. "We are going to help him do what he wants to do—give the people a postal service worthy of the country."**

The key resolution adopted in early sessions was one calling for recognition of federal employe unions by statute. The resolution points out that while the late Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order 10988, which gave recognition to federal employe unions for the first time, has served its purpose, "several glaring weaknesses" have cropped up.

The resolution lists these weaknesses as:

- The absence of any meaningful procedure for settling an appeal or impasse at any level.
- The absence of any provision for appropriate penalties for willful disregard . . . or deliberate violation at the local level of provisions of national bargaining agreements.

The resolution calls for federal legislation to correct these weaknesses and the designation of the Dept. of Labor to administer the law.

**Other resolutions dealt with working conditions and internal union affairs, including one calling for equal pay for female letter carriers. Another dealt with the Number One problem of letter carriers—biting dogs.**

A number of congressmen appeared befor the convention. They included Representatives John Conyers (D-Mich.), Billie S. Farnum (D-Mich.), Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.) and Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.). Senators Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) and Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) also spoke briefly.

The convention—the union's 45th—attracted some 6,000 delegates, guests and wives. The union represents 181,000 members in 6,377 branches. Meeting in conjunction with the NALC was the 30th biennial convention of the union's National Ladies Auxiliary.

# Firm Ordered To Bargain On Checkoff

An employer who refused to agree to a dues deduction plan because without it a union would be likely to disintegrate has been held guilty of bargaining in bad faith.

By a 3-2 vote the National Labor Relations Board approved an order compelling the Roanoke, Va., Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., to bargain in good faith with the Steelworkers, and to post notices that it will so bargain on proposals to facilitate the collection of union dues.

Prior to the present case, the Steelworkers "enjoyed a brief period" in 1951-52 when they were the certified bargaining representative of Roanoke Iron Workers, Trial Examiner Frederick U. Reel reported.

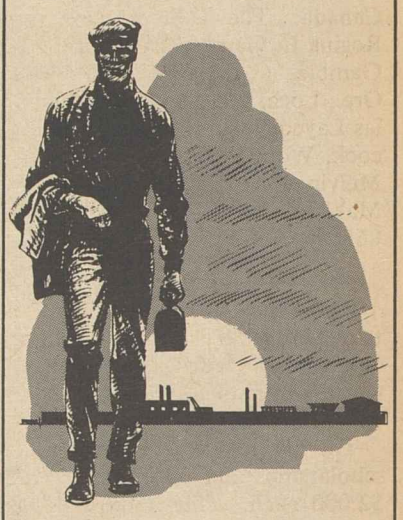
**After almost a year of negotiations, union members yielded to management's refusal to grant a voluntary checkoff by means of signed authorization cards. The resulting agreement lapsed after a year and the union died.**

In 1961, Reel recounted, employes formed an unaffiliated union, "Steel Fabricators Union of Roanoke, Va.," and also asked for a voluntary checkoff of union dues.

No employes ever had their dues checked off and the company-favored union had vanished when the USWA won bargaining rights again in 1964. Management again refused to grant a dues checkoff, and the union filed charges of refusal to bargain, citing company letters to employes as evidence.

The examiner, summarizing the record and court rulings in similar cases, said "it seems fair to conclude that if a party at the bargaining table espouses a position" to destroy or cripple the other party he has not bargained in good faith.


'WHEN THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE'



What have shorter working hours and longer vacations brought to America's union members? For thousands they have meant an opportunity to enjoy life and help others while making their communities better places in which to live.

See "When The Day's Work Is Done," a special documentary film to be shown on nationwide television during the Labor Day period. Narrated by Dave Garroway; comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne. An AFL-CIO production.

Check your local TV listings for time and channel

**Opposes Deduction Scheme:**

# *Labor Backs Tax Credit Plan For Political Contributions*

The AFL-CIO urged a tax credit for small contributors to political candidates, parties or independent political committees and endorsed a proposal for government contributions to the cost of presidential election campaigns.

"It is essential to the proper working of a democratic political system that campaigns be adequately financed," AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris told the Senate Finance Committee.

Labor's view, he stressed, is that "the broader the financial support for political activity, the better. The more people who contribute small amounts, the less candidates and parties need be beholden to a few large contributors."

**Harris strongly opposed, however, various proposals to allow a tax deduction for political contributions, whether unlimited in amount or limited to $100 as Pres. Johnson has suggested.**

Its effect, he said, would be to give an advantage to large upper-income contributors whose earnings are taxed at a higher rate.

A tax deduction reduces the amount of income on which tax is due. A tax credit is a deduction from the amount of tax owed to the government—and therefore is of equal benefit to families in all income brackets.

Ideally, Harris suggested, taxpayers should be able to take a tax credit for political contributions up to $5 a year. He stressed that such a credit should be allowed for contributions to independent political committees such as COPE as well as to regular party organizations.

### Long Bill Praised

Harris commented favorably on a bill by Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) for Treasury contributions to political parties in presidential campaigns and noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "endorsed the idea 10 years ago."

**The Long bill would give parties which polled at least 1.5 million votes funds to pay a major part of their campaign expenses. "It would substantially aid the national committees in their almost impossible job of financing presidential campaigns," Harris noted.**

The AFL-CIO attorney told the committee that "democracy works best" when political campaigns are well-publicized and competing candidates and policies are fully presented to the electorate.

"No one," he said, "wants to see the day when only very wealthy men, who can finance their own campaigns, can run for office."

He pointed out that small contributions by large numbers of people also build interest and participation in the election process, adding:

"We in the AFL-CIO would like to get each member of our unions to contribute a dollar a year for politics. A few people give more, and we don't turn it down, but the larger the number of contributors, the happier we are about it."

**On the role of COPE and comparable organizations, Harris noted that "independent political groups have made major contributions to the political life of this nation and have supplied energy and ideas sometimes lacking in the regular parties."**

**POLITICAL ACTIVITY** on a scale unmatched since the successful campaign to defeat so-called "right-to-work" in 1958 was voted by the California AFL-CIO convention after it had endorsed Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (speaking) Democratic candidate for re-election.

# *Scholarship Programs of Unions Grow to More Than $1.5 Million*

Students by the score will go to colleges in all parts of the United States and Canada this fall with financial assistance from the ever-broadening scholarship programs of AFL-CIO affiliates which now total more than $1.5 million a year.

International and local unions and central bodies have set up programs of aid ranging from comparatively modest grants to approximately full tuition costs. In many cases the awards are restricted to the children of members.

**The Operating Engineers this year instituted the Joseph J. Delaney Memorial Scholarship Awards, honoring the union's late president, with eligibility limited to the children of members.**

Three awards were made—two in the United States and one in Canada. The U.S. winners were Regina L. Gamble, daughter of Jay Gamble, a member of Portland, Ore., Local 701, and Harold Douglas Laycock, son of Harold F. Laycock, Wood River, Ill., Local 525. Melvin Clive Maki, son of R. W. Maki, of Port Arthur, Ont., Local 865, was the Canadian winner.

### Steel Gives $25,700

The Chicago-Calumet-Gary District of the Steelworkers and various locals awarded 11 scholarships worth a total of $25,700 to the sons and daughters of members.

The district awarded two $4,000 scholarships and four others worth $2,000 each, while a third $4,000 scholarship was given by Gary, Ind., local unions in honor of the silver anniversary of the district director, Joseph Germano. The remaining four scholarships were provided by locals.

The Germano anniversary scholarship went to Janice Ruth Langan, Gary, daughter of Clay E. Langan, a member of Gary Local 3008. The other $4,000 awards were won by Carolyn Ellen Belko, Calumet City, Ill., daughter of Ollie Belko of East Chicago, Ind., Local 1133, and William H. Bucko, Hammond, Ind., son of Henry S. Bucko of East Chicago Local 1386.

**The district's $2,000 scholarships were awarded Cecelia A. Wenger, Barrington, Ill., daughter of Theodore Wenger of Local 3809; Jerry A. Lukach, Chesterton, Ind., son of William Lukach, Gary Local 1066; Thomas L. Leonard, Gary, son of Henry Z. Leonard, Local 1066, and Wayne O. Johansson, Maywood, Ill., son of Victor Johansson, Local 2113.**

The $2,000 scholarship given by East Chicago Local 1010 was awarded James Balanoff, whose father is James Balanoff, Sr. Local 2047, Chicago, presented a $1,500 award to Andrew A. Bendel, son of Samuel Bendel. Susan M. Hunter, Harvey, Ill., whose father is John Hunter, received the $1,200 scholarship of Local 1093, and a $1,000 award by Chicago Local 2608 was won by Ronald Wiehle, Addison, Ill., son of Bernhardt Wiehle.

The Seafarers awarded $6,000 scholarships to one member and four children of members.

The member is Bernard A. Maret, Melbourne, Fla., who sails in the steward department. The other winners were Thomas M. Baker, son of James T. Baker, Groton, Conn.; Michael J. McCann, son of Francis H. McCann, Cleveland; Tommy E. Miller, son of Elmer E. Miller, Norfolk, Va., and Dedra Robertson, daughter of Robert F. Robertson, Port Arthur, Tex.

### 4 Get $2,400 Each

Scholarships worth $2,400 each were awarded six children of workers in the Philadelphia knitgoods industry—four given by Knitgoods Local 190 of the Ladies' Garment Workers and two by the Martin Seligman Foundation, which honors the memory of a late industry leader.

**Local honor winners were Suzan Gordon, Bohdan Dombchewski, Arleen Soloman and William Ordine. The Seligman scholarships went to Scott Premack and Bruce Kestelman.**

The Pulp-Sulphite Workers presented grants from the John P. Burke Scholarship Fund to 10 children of members.

They were Dorothy Bezan, Kapuskasing, Ont., daughter of Michael Bezan of Kapuskasing Local 89; Linda R. Dube, Berlin, N.H., whose father is Donald Dube, Local 75; Jim P. Bell, Fort Smith, Ark., son of Mrs. Gladys Bell, Local 656; Dorothy J. Moser, Vancouver, B.C., daughter of Peter Moser, Ocean Falls, B.C., Local 312.

Also Larry L. Crawford, Dover, Pa., son of James Crawford, York, Pa., Local 808; Gregory L. Roy, Liverpool, N.S., son of Frank Roy, Local 141; Rick Svehla, Park Falls, Wisc., son of James Svehla, Local 119; Robert A. Delfs, Jr., Long Beach, Calif., son of Robert A. Delfs, Sr., of Wilmington, Calif., Local 341; Margaret M. O'Leary, Savannah, Ga., whose father, J. J. O'Leary, is a member of Local 638, and Jimmy L. Vance, Londonderry, O., son of James L. Vance, Chillichothe, O., Local 731.

**Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes announced awards of $2,000 scholarships over four years to nine children of members in the United States. A tenth, from Canada, will be named later this summer.**

The winners were Adrian A. Bryttan, Bronx, N.Y., son of Mrs. Theodora Bryttan, New York Local 32J; Joseph N. Kostiak, Bronx, son of Nicholas Kostiak, New York Local 144; James J. Harvey, Philadelphia, son of William Harvey, Local 69; Gerard R. Rucci, Hartford, Conn., son of Mrs. Mary Josephine Rucci, Local 531; Rita Diane Rambo, daughter of Mrs. Mary Alma Rambo, Local 372; Patricia Anne Anderson, Chicago, daughter of Charles C. Anderson, Local 18007; Stephen J. Wontor, Minneapolis, Minn., son of Joseph Wontor, Local 63; Anthony B. Rogers, Venice, Calif., son of William E. Rogers, Los Angeles Local 399; and Bonnie Fran Hugo, Norwalk, Calif., daughter of Ralph H. Hugo, Local 399.

Four children of members of BSEIU Local 32B, New York, received $4,800 scholarships in the union's 16th awards program. Chosen were Patrick J. Horan, son of John Horan; Michael F. Jossa, son of Louis Jossa; Constance Maria Kilmark, daughter of John Kilmark, and Basil Kassian Lucak, son of Wasyl Lucak.

# California Labor Drives On Brown Re-Election

San Diego—Organized labor in California will hold a series of political conferences throughout the state as part of a massive effort to re-elect Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

The sessions, which were to start Aug. 18 in Wilmington, were worked out in detail at the sixth convention of the California AFL-CIO, where nearly 2,000 delegates heard speaker after speaker warn that all of labor's goals will be in danger if Brown is defeated by Ronald Reagan (R) and his right-wing supporters.

The political conferences, planned by Exec. Sec. Thomas L. Pitts, were formulated in sessions here at the convention in cooperation with Paul Hall, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Seafarers, and Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

**Special stress is being placed on the campaign in southern California, and a joint policy statement was issued by Pitts and Exec. Sec. W. J. Bassett of the Los Angeles County Labor Federation, to emphasize the need for action there.**

The local central body must "bear the tremendous responsibility" of registration, education on the issues and getting out the vote, while the state labor federation faces the task of coordinating labor's overall efforts and assuring "adequate manpower and support to all areas of the state," the convention said.

In each community where the political rallies are held, local and state union leaders, along with rank and file activists, will program the door-bell ringing job.

The major thrust of labor's effort will be to show that Reagan is, as speakers charged, a "captive," whose publicly stated programs would emasculate most of California's social insurance benefits and in general block any new advances in social or economic programs.

Delegates concluded the week-long sessions after adopting resolutions calling for a $2 minimum wage, a 35-hour workweek, and major increases in present state jobless pay, workmen's compensation and disability insurance programs.

**They also called for a continuation of the drive to organize farm labor, and cheered reports from William L. Kircher, national AFL-CIO organizing director, on progress in the farm labor organizing campaign.**

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, former research director of the California AFL-CIO, warned that Reagan is attempting to discuss his "reactionary positions." And labor must "once again as it did in the anti-right-to-work campaign in 1958, mount an all-out effort to avert the threat that the ultra-right will take over California as it has already taken over the Republican Party in the state."

Henning took note of the calls from some people to mute labor's voice on the controversial issue of race relations.

**It would be sinful to remain silent on that issue, Henning said, and he drew the loudest applause of the convention with his address.**

Top officers of federation were re-elected, including Pitts, Pres. Albert Gruhn and Vice Pres. Manuel Dias.

# N.Y. Contract Talks Go On As 'Trib' Quits

New York—Newspaper union and management negotiators continued their efforts to get two merged publications into print here despite the loss of the New York Herald Tribune and 800 employe jobs. The new corporation announced the venerable morning daily will not resume publication.

The pressmen, only one of the 10 unions previously unable to reach agreement in a new contract with World Journal Tribune, Inc., met with management in further efforts to end a long strike and shutdown. As to the new problems caused by the Herald Tribune's elimination from the merger plan, a spokesman for all the unions said they hope for a prompt solution.

**John Hay Whitney, who bought the Herald Tribune in 1958, said that for all the years of his ownership "the paper was never quite able to stand on its own." Whitney said he will continue as publisher of the Herald Tribune in Paris.**

Merger of the Herald Tribune with the Journal-American and the World Telegram was announced in March but a Newspaper Guild strike for acceptable contract terms delayed the plan to combine three dailies into two and two Sunday papers into one. After the Guild settled its contract dispute, eight other unions agreed on terms.

Charges by publishers, not including Whitney, that the "unions killed the Herald Trib" were indignantly repudiated by union spokesmen.

*Bill Goes to Conference:*

# Strong Auto Safety Standards Voted Unanimously by House

The House unanimously approved a strong auto safety bill requiring all motor vehicles sold in the United States—whether American-built or imported—to meet federal safety standards.

It is the first major consumer legislation to pass both houses of Congress this year. The Senate passed a similar bill in June, also unanimously. Differences between the two measures — the House bill is considered somewhat stronger — will be resolved in conference.

**Both the House and Senate bills direct the secretary of commerce to establish interim safety standards for 1968 model cars. These are expected to be based on standards the government requires on vehicles it buys for its own use. Revised standards, drawn up in consultation with an advisory council, would be issued for the 1969 model year.**

The House bill authorizes federal standards for used cars, while the Senate measure merely calls for a study of used car safety. The House included in its auto safety bill tire safety and grading standards similar to those incorporated in a separate Senate-passed bill.

Both the House and Senate bills provide fines up to $1,000 for each violation, subject to a ceiling of $400,000 on any manufacturer. Proposals for criminal penalties were turned down by both bodies.

The House was also expected to pass a companion highway safety bill, requiring states to set up safety programs and standards by Jan. 1, 1968 or face a cutoff of 10 percent of their federal highway aid.

**While acting to make autos and highways safer, Congress turned thumbs down on an effort to expand the program of federal grants for mass transit systems designed to improve bus and rail service in metropolitan areas.**

First the Senate and then the House rejected committee recommendations to enlarge the program beyond present levels.

The Senate Banking Committee had brought out a bill which would have raised the authorization for mass transit programs from the current $150 million a year to $225 million for the 1968 and 1969 fiscal years.

The Senate chopped the authorization back to the $150 million level by a 47-34 vote after Republicans argued that an increase would run counter to Pres. Johnson's "restraint" policy. The Administration had not sought the higher amount.

### House Action

In similar action, the House turned down its Banking Committee's proposal to expand the program to $175 million a year. The vote on the cut was 205-161.

**In a move to relieve the critical shortage of home mortgage money, the House voted 314-1 to step up the ability of the Federal National Mortgage Association to buy up existing housing mortgages. This would release private funds for new mortgage commitments.**

The House bill would allow FNMA to borrow additional money to finance mortgage purchases and would authorize the Treasury to purchase $110 million in FNMA preferred stock. The overall effect of the changes would pump more than $3.75 billion into available mortgage financing. A somewhat different bill, but with a similar intent, has already passed the Senate.

On the Senate floor, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was the Administration's demonstration cities bill — a major labor-backed measure which would enable cities to revitalize entire neighborhoods through a coordinated program of housing, schools, community and recreation facilities, rapid transit and public works. The Senate bill would authorize $900 million over a two-year period for the program.

### Rights Debate Set

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield served notice that the Senate will begin debate on the civil rights bill on Sept. 6, the day after Labor Day.

**Southerners decided not to fight to have the House-passed bill referred to the Judiciary Committee and it was placed on the Senate calendar.**

Mansfield pointed out that the Judiciary Committee has been considering civil rights legislation for three months with no sign of action. Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) has, Mansfield noted, "repeatedly interposed his towering presence in the procedural corridor between the Judiciary Committee rooms and the Senate floor."

Barring an unexpected development, the Senate faces a grueling battle on the civil rights bill — particularly its fair housing provision — with a southern filibuster considered certain.

# *Updated Water Rule Urged on Congress*

Organized labor called on Congress to overhaul and strengthen the nation's reclamation program to prevent the growth of monopolistic holdings of rich farmlands in the western states.

Representatives of the AFL-CIO specifically urged the Senate Interior Committee to draft legislation that would strictly enforce regulations on excess ownership of land and aid the use of reclaimed land for family farming.

### Fostered Monopoly

George Taylor, an AFL-CIO economist, told the committee that current provisions have "fostered land monopoly." These provisions allow water to be delivered to the owner of land in excess of the 160-acre legal limitation if he executes a recordable contract ultimately to dispose of the excess lands. This procedure, Taylor said, has been waived or overlooked by government administrators.

**Unless present policies are changed further land monopolization will take place in the Central and Imperial valley of California, in Arizona and elsewhere, he declared.**

The California AFL-CIO filed a statement with the committee citing the Westlands Water District in the state where 75 percent of the land is held in excess of the 160 acre limitation under the reclamation law and said that the figure is growing.

It cited also the case of the "supposed divestiture" of excess lands by the DiGiorgio Corp. in the Delano area, where it claimed the lands "were appraised at prices far above their value to the reclamation project" with the result that "potential family farmers have been unable to purchase the land."

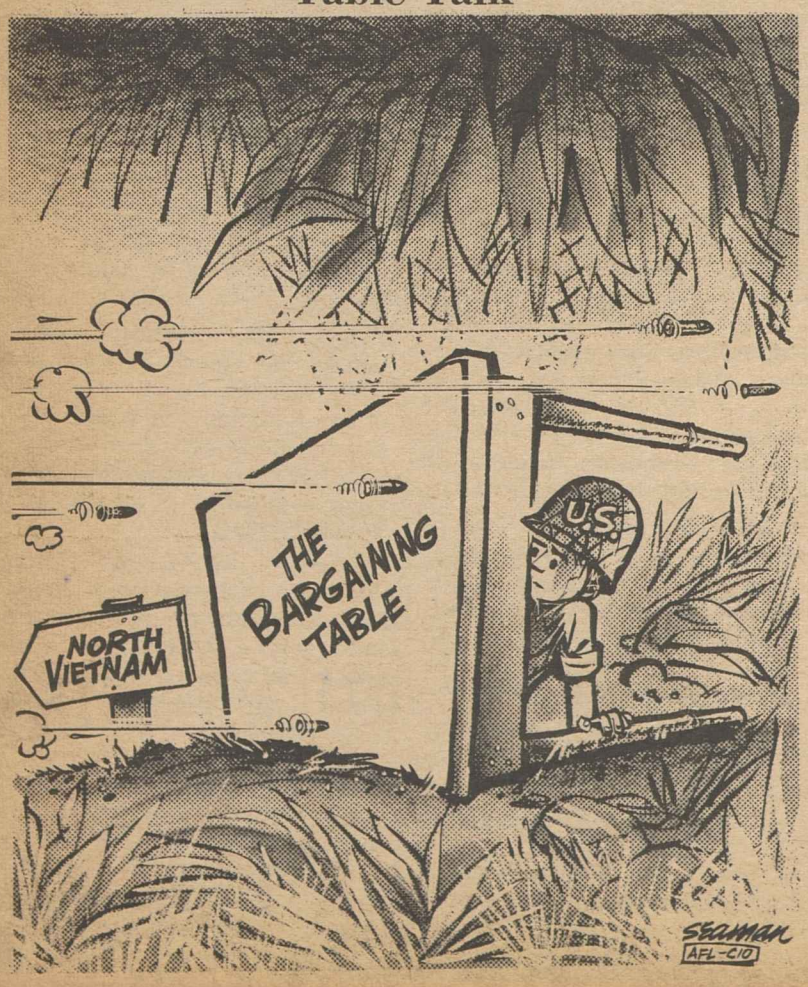
**Taylor specifically opposed further appropriations for the construction of the Westlands Water Delivery System "until all excess land owners have signed recordable contracts to divest."**

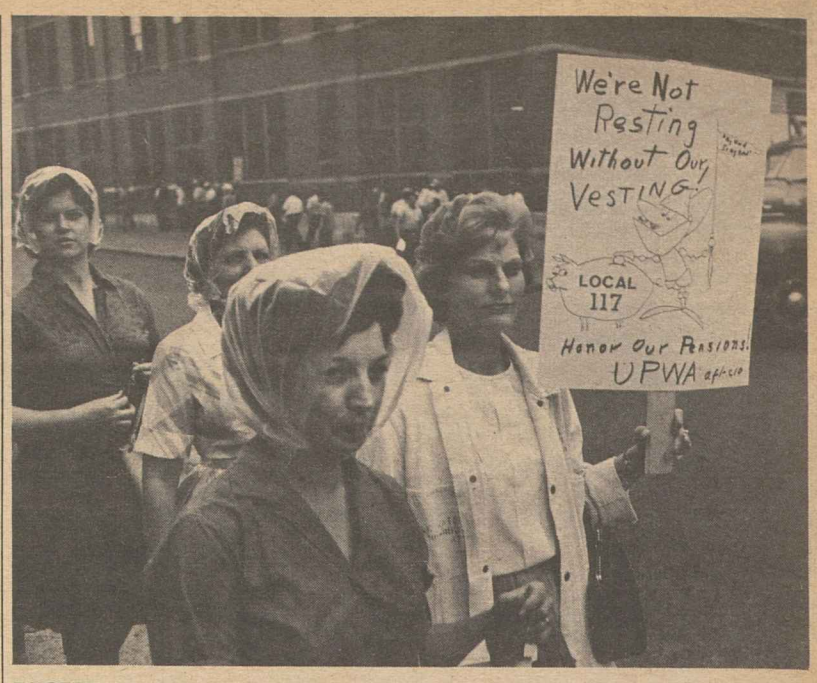
The AFL-CIO, he said, recommends strict enforcement of excess ownership provisions without leeway to undo them by "vague administrative discretion" and a program to make it possible to use land thus divested for family size farms.

### Policy Cited

Taylor cited the AFL-CIO policy statement adopted at the 1965 convention stating that the federation cannot support any reclamation project that allows the kind of perversion of law and national policy "that is epitomized in the Westlands and Imperial Valley and DiGiorgio situations."

## 'Table Talk'




**PICKETING** for pensions are a few of the 2,500 Hygrade meat packing plant workers who will be jobless when the Indianapolis plant closes Aug. 21. Company declines to pay pensions to 1,100 workers, offers severance pay based only on service with present owners. Packinghouse Workers Local 117 asked management to reconsider.

# Liberal-Rightist Clash Set in Western States

Two elections offering a clear-cut choice of liberal Democrats or conservative Republicans were set up in the Rocky Mountain States of Montana and Wyoming in party primaries.

Incumbent Democratic Sen. Lee Metcalf was renominated without opposition in Montana, outpolling by a substantial margin the vote by Republicans for Gov. Tim Babcock, who also was unopposed.

Babcock was an open pre-convention supporter of Sen. Barry Goldwater for the GOP presidential nomination in 1964 and he has been reported linked to various rightist groups.

**Metcalf has played a key role in advancing liberal legislation as a member of the Senate Finance Committee. He previously was a leading figure, as a House member, in organizing the Democratic Study Group that for years has served a clearing house for members interested in education, medicare and housing programs.**

In Wyoming, the Republicans nominated Gov. Clifford Hansen for the Senate seat to be vacated by the announced retirement of Milward Simpson, also a Republican. The Democrats nominated Rep. Teno Roncalio, who had no opposition in the primary. Roncalio is one of the freshmen Democrats, elected in 1964, who on many issues were the balance of power in passing medicare, school aid and anti-poverty legislation.

In Montana, incumbent Democratic Rep. Arnold Olsen was renominated without opposition and will face Richard D. Smiley, who easily outdistanced a lone challenger in the GOP primary. Democrats nominated John D. Melcher in the state's other congressional district to oppose incumbent Republican Rep. James F. Battin.

Wyoming Republicans chose the veteran former Rep. William Henry Harrison as nominee for the state's only congressional seat, which is being vacated by Roncalio's decision to run for the Senate. A close race for the Democratic nomination between Al Christian and Mayne Miller was undecided as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Ernest Wilkerson won a five-man race for Democratic nomination for governor to run against Republican Stan Hathaway.

**In Louisiana Democratic primary contests, two incumbent House members—Rep. James H. Morrison and Rep. Edwin E. Willis—were apparently pushed into runoffs when they barely failed to win clear majorities in total unofficial returns. Morrison is in line to be chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee in the 90th Congress.**

Their leading challengers were a former patent medicine promoter, Dudley Leblanc, and open segregationist John H. Rarick.

8-20-66

# Women Pace Expansion of Labor Force

Women workers accounted for more than 60 percent of the increase in the nation's workforce between 1940 and 1964 and now represent 35 percent of the total, according to the Labor Dept.'s new 1965 Handbook of Women Workers.

The handbook, the first published since 1962, includes projections showing that the present 26 million women workers are likely to increase by 41 percent between 1964 and 1980 while male workers are expected to increase by only 27 per cent.

The department also has made available another new publication, Counseling Girls Toward New Perspectives, the report of a pilot conference on counseling girls held last December in Philadelphia at which it was agreed that the more education a woman has, the more likely she is to work outside the home.

The two publications, prepared by the Women's Bureau, can be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. The price of the Handbook is $1 per copy, that of the conference report 35 cents per copy.

# Council Maps Basic Plans On 'Fair Share' for Worker


# AFL-CIO News

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## Wage Bill Wins Key Senate Vote

A bill to raise the minimum wage and expand its coverage—described by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as "the single best legislative measure in the war against poverty"—headed towards passage in the Senate.

It would lift the wage floor for nearly 30 million persons now covered by the $1.25 minimum to $1.40 next Feb. 1 and to $1.60 on Feb. 1, 1968.

**The Senate narrowly defeated a Republican attempt to postpone the $1.60 minimum an additional year, to the Feb. 1, 1969 date fixed in a House-passed bill. The vote was 42-40.**

Thirty-five Democrats and seven Republicans voted against postponing the increase; 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats voted for the delay.

The Senate verison was termed "an absolutelv essential improvement" by the Executive Council in a statement issued shortly before the vote.

### Farm Coverage

Still pending, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, were amendments seeking to chop away at the Senate committee bill's extension of coverage to 7.2 million additional workers. The newly-covered workers would start with a $1-an-hour floor, advancing 15 cents a year to the $1.60 level—with a $1.30 cut-off for farm workers covered for the first time in the history of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

On a kev vote, the Senate rejected 51-37 an amendment which would have eliminated farm workers from coverage.

The Executive Council had

*(Continued on Page 12)*

**EVERYBODY WAS HAPPY** when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented a charter to the new United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, formed by merger of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the unaffiliated National Farm Workers Association. Sharing Meany's elation at the presentation, which took place during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Chicago, are (from left) AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher; former NFWA Dir. Cesar Chavez and former AWOC Rep. Larry Itliong.

***Two Units Merged:***

## Farm Labor Group Given New Charter

Chicago—The AFL-CIO gave new momentum and drive to the farm workers campaign in California by chartering a new organizing committee made up of the groups that have merged their efforts in the Delano grape strike.

The Executive Council voted a charter for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and called the action "an essential step toward winning a measure of economic justice for farm workers."

The charter was presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Cesar Chavez, director of the National Farm Workers Association, and Larry Itliong, the Delano director for the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

**The two groups have merged in their efforts to win union recognition in the grape fields and are currently appearing as a single unit in a representation election scheduled for Aug. 30 at the giant DiGiorgio Corp.**

Meany termed the granting of the charter an event of "great importance." Chavez said it was a "historic moment" and the beginning of "real unity" and a major effort to organize exploited farm workers.

Chavez said he looked forward to the time when the organizing committee would turn in its charter for one as a national union, emphasizing that the farm workers would be best off in their own union.

Meany pointed out that the AFL-CIO has been actively supporting the grape strikers and will continue its help. AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, who has been active in the strike and assigned AFL-CIO organizers to the current DiGiorgio campaign, participated in the charter cere-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Economic Balance Stressed as Goal*

**By Saul Miller**

Chicago—The AFL-CIO has marshalled the basic weapons of the trade union movement—organizing, free collective bargaining, legislative activity and political action—to win a fair share for the American worker and help keep the economy on even keel.

At its mid-summer meeting here the federation's Executive Council took a close look at the current problems of increased living costs, spiraling interest rates, employer resistance to new contract improvements and civil rights and came up with a comprehensive analysis and program.

It laid the groundwork for a new farm workers organization to help win economic and social justice for exploited agricultural labor.

**It found the AFL-CIO in good health and growing, with a gain of 900,000 members over a three-year period and the organization's Internal Disputes Plan functioning smoothly.**

In international affairs the council reaffirmed its strong support of Pres. Johnson's policies in Viet Nam, urged union involvement in economic planning in Latin America and strongly commended the work of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

This is what happened at the three-day meeting:

On the organizing front it gave new momentum to the drive to organize farm workers in California by granting a charter to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee made up of groups that have merged their efforts in the Delano grape strike.

### Step to Justice

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the charter was an "essential step toward winning a measure of economic justice for farm workers" and termed it an event of "great importance." **(Story this page.)**

**On the bargaining front the council gave its unqualified support to unions in the electrical and communications industries in their current negotiations for new contracts.**

It pledged "complete and unstinting support of the efforts of the Communications Workers to achieve an equitable contract for its members at the Western Electric division of the Bell System and reaffirmed its all-out backing "without reservation" of the objectives of the AFL-CIO National Committee on Collective Bargaining with

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Meany Hits 'Forgery,' Asks Probe

Chicago — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany angrily denounced as a "forgery" and demanded a federal investigation of a spurious letter faking his signature and used in an attempted raid by the Teamsters on a 7,500-member bargaining unit of the Railway Clerks at Pan American World Airways.

The Railway Clerks are an AFL-CIO affiliate; the Teamsters were expelled from the federation in 1957 on findings of corrupt domination.

**Pan Am employes received a letter with the faked signature of Meany purportedly advising a course of action directly contrary to the position of the Railway Clerks. The clerks union had advised its members to boycott a National Mediation Board election now being conducted on petition of the Teamsters. The spurious letter falsely indicated the union had changed its position.**

Meany called for a thorough federal investigation of the "attempted victimization" of Pan Am employes in a letter to Mediation Board Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr.

He sent O'Neill a copy of the faked letter, declaring:

**"This letter was not written by me. It was not signed by me. The purported signature is a forgery**

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## *Membership Surge Reported to Council*

Chicago—AFL-CIO membership has grown rapidly in 1966, with a gain of 347,000 in the first six months of the year, the Executive Council reported.

The sharp gain continues a three-year trend during which the membership of the federation in the United States moved from a low point of 12,464,000 in the 12 months ending June 1963 to 13,385,000 for the same period ending in June 1966.

For the first half of 1966, the council said, membership topped 13.5 million. This does not include about 1 million members of AFL-CIO unions in Canada.

These unions pay per capita on their members in Canada to the Canadian Labor Congress and the figures are not included in the AFL-CIO tabulation, which is based on actual per capita payments to the federation.

**The total gain over the three-year period has been about 900,000. About 403,000 of that increase came in the 12-month period July 1964 to June 1965.**

The council reported that slightly less than half the 130 national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO expanded their membership during the 1963-65 period.

Somewhat fewer than 30 percent

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Inflationary Profits Seen Draining Off Pay Gains

Chicago—Increases in the buying power of wages and salaries through both collective bargaining and national legislation are essential to overcome a serious lack of balance in the nation's economy—an imbalance caused by skyrocketing profits—the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council, in statements on the national economy and interest rates as well as a detailed background paper, strongly affirmed the purchasing-power policies and made a flat demand that the government roll back upward-spiraling interest rates.

**The council declared that "inflation in America is clearly and directly profit inflation." The result has been to wash out "much of the value of workers' wage gains." Workers have not and are not receiving "a fair and adequate share of the benefits of the economy's forward advance."**

The council laid out a basic nine-point program on economic policies and emphasized that "the major mechanism for achieving rising real earnings in America is collective bargaining." It stressed also the need to aid the working poor to increases in their wage levels, for expanded coverage in the wage hour law and for repeal of the 7 percent business

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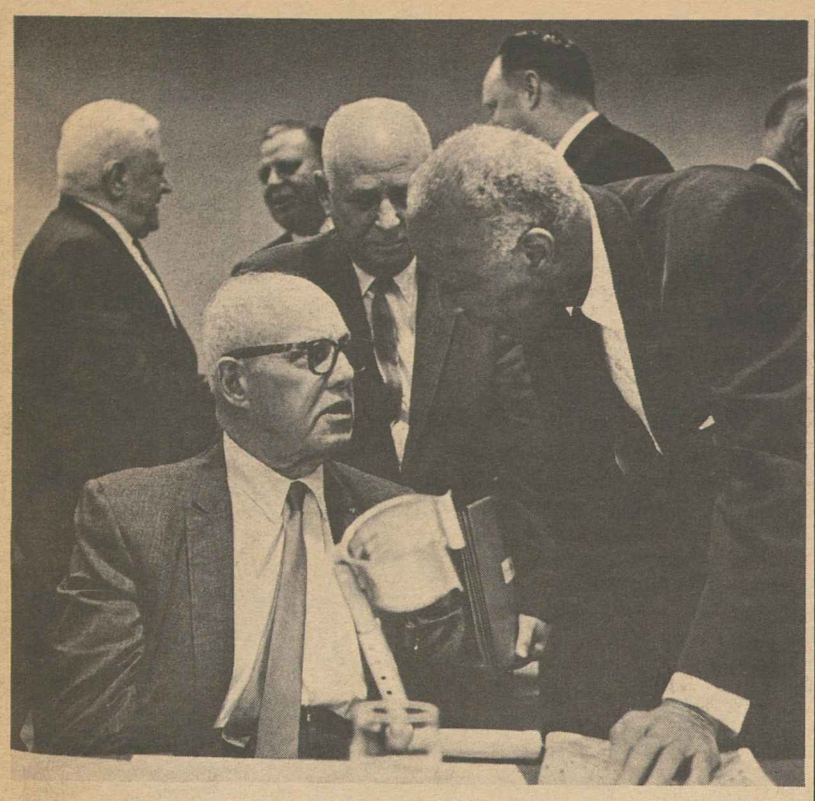


**CONVERSATION** is carried on by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph (leaning over) during a break in the Executive Council meeting in Chicago. Other council members are in the background.

Open Housing Stressed:

# *Executive Council Pledges Fight on Rights' Filibuster*

Chicago—The AFL-CIO will do "everything in our power" to help break a Senate filibuster of the House-passed civil rights bill and called on all Americans "who believe in the principle of open housing" to join in the fight.

The Federation's Executive Council pledged its position in a statement analyzing the House civil rights act of 1966 and warning that it could not become law unless the filibuster is cracked.

**Emphasizing the section on fair housing as "probably the single most important section" of the measure, the council declared that the compromise on open-occupancy provisions reached in the House "contains less than we wanted and less than justice demands, but by establishing the principle of fair housing it makes a significant start."**

Noting that the provisions of the bill meet the "major objectives" of the recent AFL-CIO convention resolution on civil rights, the council declared that the housing section guarantees the basic principle of fair housing, that it applies to an estimated 40 percent of the nation's homes as well as to all new housing developments and high-rise apartments, and that it was the "strongest possible" section "that could have been passed in the House."

The AFL-CIO "supported without apologies" the compromise, the council said, because without it "there would have been no open-housing section at all."

**The House-passed bill also contained provisions assuring nondiscrimination in the selection of federal and state juries, broadening federal laws against acts of racial violence and authorizing federal court injunctions against anticipated violence or intimidation.**

Senate Republican Majority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has strongly opposed the open-housing section and indicated he would not cooperate in halting a southern filibuster of the measure.

The Senate is scheduled to begin consideration of the bill on Sept. 6.

In calling for a campaign to break the filibuster the council said:

**"We intend to do everything in our power, in cooperation with others who believe in full civil rights, to break the filibuster and pass the bill. We earnestly solicit the support of all Americans who believe in the principle of open housing. Certainly the inhumanity of the ghetto, the injustice of segregated housing, the denial of equal opportunity to Negroes, is just as reprehensible when it occurs in northern cities as in the South."**

The objective, the council concluded, was passage of the House bill "with speed and without crippling amendments."

# AFL-CIO Charter Given Merged Farm Groups

*(Continued from Page 1)*

monies and reported on the current situation.

**The organizing committee charter, Meany said in reply to a reporter's query, extends to farm workers in other areas where organizing campaigns may be needed, but for the present and near future the emphasis would be in California.**

The NFWA and the AWOC merged organizations have about 10,000 members in the state, Chavez and Itliong said.

The council statement declared that the granting of the charter "symbolizes a welcome fact: the plight of the American farm worker is troubling the conscience of America. It is about time."

It welcomed the progress that has been made but said it was not fast enough nor broad enough. In addition to organizing farm workers, it added, another step is essential—providing the same legislative safeguards to farm workers and the same access to collective bargaining now available to other workers.

**This means, the statement said, protection under the wage-hour law, the National Labor Relations Act, and the unemployment and workmen's compensation systems. The AFL-CIO "will not be content" until these protections are achieved, it declared.**

The council concluded that "a nation as prosperous as the United States can no longer tolerate the shame of its agricultural workers. America owes these men and women the opportunity to better their lives and we are determined to achieve that opportunity for them."

# *War on Poverty Role Stressed for Unions*

Chicago—The AFL-CIO is strongly committed to the war on poverty program, wants it to succeed and has devised an organization and programs to reach that objective.

This was the theme of a detailed report to the Executive Council by Vice Pres. David Sullivan, chairman of the labor advisory council of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Miles Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in charge of coordinating the anti-poverty activities in the labor movement.

Since the passage of anti-poverty legislation in 1964, the report said, the "AFL-CIO has been engaged in programs and activities designed to make this legislation as effective as possible."

**The job has had several objectives, Sullivan said: To encourage more direct and indirect participation by AFL-CIO affiliates and representatives in every phase of the programs at all levels. To monitor the programs to determine if they are fulfilling their intended purpose and to discourage programs which may weaken established labor standards.**

The report summarized the organization at AFL-CIO headquarters and in the field, and the liaison with OEO both nationally and in seven field offices.

It reviewed the extensive number of conferences, seminars and schools, and the scope of poverty program discussions at labor summer schools. It noted the widespread use of AFL-CIO publications and the labor press to advance the programs, and training activities to provide leadership by unionists.

**In terms of community action programs, the report said, more than 500 local labor leaders are actively serving on boards of organizations set up to advance various projects. It cited a number of cases of direct labor sponsorship of programs.**

## Return to School Urged by Unions

Chicago—All AFL-CIO affiliates and state and local bodies were urged "to do everything possible to encourage the youth of America to return to school" this fall.

The call for action on the school dropout problem came from the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a statement stressing the need for the campaign so that every child can have all the education he can individually absorb to meet the challenges of the new technology.

## Disputes Plan Reported As Effective

Chicago—The AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan is continuing along its successful course of settling 60 per cent of the cases filed under the plan by mediation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

Of the 551 complaints filed since the plan was initiated in January 1962 through Aug. 15, 1966, 345 have been settled by mediation or mediation is in progress.

Of the 181 determinations made by impartial umpires under the plan, violations of Article XXI of the Constitution, setting out the details of the plan, were found in 131 cases. The subcommittee of the council set up to receive appeals from the determinations has received a total of 58 and has denied 49.

Of 35 complaints of non-compliance with determinations of the umpires, compliance was achieved in 20, non-compliance found in eight, five cases were withdrawn and one is pending.

Sanctions required by the article for non-compliance are in effect against six unions—the Railroad Signalmen, Typographical Union, Switchmen's Union, Stonecutters, Air Line Pilots and National Maritime Union.

## Pensions Increased By Maritime Union

New York—Pension benefits for members of the National Maritime Union serving on deep sea vessels will be increased from $150 to $175 per month effective Sept. 1, Pres. Joseph N. Curran announced.

The increase applies to 4,750 retired members and to about 35,000 men who now form the crews of deep sea ships. Members are eligible for full benefits after 20 years of service regardless of age.

# Jobless Aid Standards, Coverage Get Backing

Chicago—Combination of the federal minimum standards on unemployment compensation in the Senate-passed bill and the coverage provisions of the House measure was urged by the AFL-CIO to begin the job of overhauling the jobless benefits systems.

The federation's position was spelled out in a statement by the Executive Council which declared that if the House-Senate conferees move toward "any further watering-down of the standards in the Senate bill it would render the legislation virtually useless."

The council sharply attacked the "smoke screen of confusion" raised by opponents of federal standards who claim the legislation would federalize the system.

**"These charges are false," the council said, because the bills leave unchanged the existing set-up under which each state administers its own program. It pointed out also that there are no minimum dollar amounts in the Senate bill, that benefits are directly related to average wages in the states.**

The statement emphasized that although the Senate-passed measure "is far short of the original recommendations" of organized labor and the Administration, it is "vastly preferable" to the House version, which contains no benefit standards. Except for the greater coverage provisions of the House bill, the Senate bill is better in "every respect," the Council said.

The key provisions of the House and Senate bills that the AFL-CIO urged be incorporated into the conference committee report are:

- The Senate bill provides that the weekly benefit amount received by an unemployed worker must be at least 50 percent of his average weekly wage, up to a maximum of 50 percent of the state average wage.
- The Senate bill requires that any worker with 39 weeks of employment is entitled to benefits for at least 26 weeks.
- The House bill extends coverage to 3 million workers now excluded; the Senate version, by exempting workers in firms with fewer than four employes, would add only 1.8 million.

**"Unemployment," the council emphasized, "is a national problem affecting workers and their communities in every state. The federal government must not dodge its responsibility to assure minimum protection to jobless workers."**

## AFL-CIO Supports D. C. Transit Pact

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to approve the Washington Area Transit Regulation Compact—an agreement by the states of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to set up a transit authority for the national capital area.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) that labor "wholeheartedly supports" the planned rapid transit system, including subway lines.

# *Fast House Vote Sought On Truth-in-Packaging*

**Chicago—Labor warned that the "truth-in-packaging" legislation passed by the Senate on June 9 is bogged down in House committee hearings and may be filibustered "through the device of prolonged and leisurely interrogation."**

**The AFL-CIO Executive Council called for speedy action by the House Commerce Committee so that final action on the bill can be taken at the present session of Congress.**

**The legislation has the "overwhelming support" of the American buying public as well as of the trade union movement, the council said, and an exhaustive record has been compiled on the need for the new law over a five-year period.**

**It is a matter of "fair play," the council stressed, that packages be plainly and honestly marked and that a usable system of weights and measures be re-established so that consumers can make meaningful price comparisons between products. The injury to "retail price competition is of special concern in a period of rising consumer prices generally," the statement added.**

# Program Set on 'Fair Share' for Labor

## *Balance in Economy Stressed by Council*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

General Electric and Westinghouse. **(Stories Page 5.)**

The council voiced its support also for strikes of the Boot & Shoe Workers at a Genesco plant in Tennessee and the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild's struggle at the Bureau of National Affairs.

Meany told a press conference that coordinated bargaining in the electrical industry is an effective approach and could well form a pattern in other situations where a number of unions hold contracts with the same company.

The settlement in the airline strike, he said, destroys the validity of employer arguments seeking to hold unions to a wage increase guideline of 3.2 percent.

**Fair Shares Urged**

On the economic front, the council called for increases in the real earnings of workers to give them a fair share of the economic growth and declared that the "major mechanism" for achieving this is free collective bargaining, supported by legislation to increase the minimum wage and its coverage, cutbacks in prices and interest rates and a restoration of economic balance between wages, prices and profits—now greatly distorted by soaring profits and the capital goods boom. **(Story Page 1; text of council statement Page 7.)**

**The council made it clear that the basic cause of inflation is profits, that there are no shortages or the basic conditions that cause the classic inflation of "too many dollars chasing too little goods," in Meany's words.**

As to the role of the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee in the area of economic stabilization, Meany told reporters that the current situation is for the President's Council of Economic Advisers to report to the labor-management group on a quarterly basis, so that the committee could work out answers to the problems, if possible, as they arise.

**Specific Guide Unworkable**

He pointed out that the committee recently adopted a statement supporting the general objective of wage-price stability but said that a specific percentage figure, such as 3.2, would not work.

The council heard a detailed report also on the AFL-CIO's deep involvement in the war on poverty program and the progress made to aid the exploited, the deprived and the working poor. It gave its support once again to a drive to prevent school drop-outs so that youngsters could gain the necessary education to meet the needs of a modern society. **(Story Page 2.)**

**Legislative Goals Pressed**

On the legislative front, the council:

● Called for Senate action on the minimum wage bill reported by the Senate Labor Committee, which it termed an improved version of the earlier House-passed measure to set a two-step $1.60 wage floor. **(Story Page 1.)**

● **Pledged to do everything in its power to help break a threatened Senate filibuster of the House-passed civil rights bill and defended the House measure, with its guarantee of the principle of fair housing, as the strongest that could have been passed. (Story Page 2.)**

● Urged a House-Senate conference committee to write both federal minimum benefit standards and wider coverage into a measure on improving and updating the unemployment compensation system. **(Story Page 2.)**

● Backed strongly the creation of an independent maritime agency to meet the crisis needs of the merchant marine rather than allow the agency to be buried in a new overall Dept. of Transportation. **(Story Page 12.)**

● Called on the House Commerce Committee to speed hearings on the Senate-passed "truth-in-packaging" bill so that action could be completed at the current session. **(Story Page 2.)**

On the international front, the council:

● Commended Pres. Johnson for demonstrating political resolution and military strength while making every effort to negotiate the war's end in Viet Nam. It warned also that those who deny U.S. military forces unstinting support are aiding the Communist enemy. **(Story Page 4.)**

● Urged the free trade unions of Latin America to work for economic integration through participation in national economic development bodies. **(Story Page 4.)**

● Rejected out of hand a campaign of vilification against the American Institute for Free Labor Development and commended it for its work in carrying out the policies of the AFL-CIO in the international field. **(Story Page 4.)**

On internal matters, the council:

● Received a report that AFL-CIO membership has grown rapidly in 1966, with a gain of 347,000 in the first six months of the year, continuing and accentuating a sharp upward trend in membership since 1963. **(Story Page 1.)**

● Found the federation's internal disputes plan continuing to operate successfully, with 60 percent of all complaints yielding to mediation efforts within the AFL-CIO. **(Story Page 2.)**

● Adopted a report from a subcommitte to approve creation of a council of professional workers composed of members from different unions who fall into that classification and have common objectives and problems. The report specifically recommended a coordinating council of unions rather than the creation of an AFL-CIO department.

● Contributed $366,000 to the Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and made a number of contributions to social, economic and welfare organizations that work with the labor movement in numerous fields.

● Heard a report at a meeting of the administrative committee of COPE that funds for the 1966 election campaigns were up to and may exceed levels of other non-presidential year fund drives.

● Attended a special luncheon with Chicago and Illinois labor leaders to cordinate efforts to help Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) win re-election.

● Set the next meeting of the council for Nov. 14 in Washington, with the first major order of business a review of labor's policies in the area of international affairs.

**NEWSPAPER, RADIO AND TV** reporters from all parts of the country attended the daily press conferences at which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made public the actions taken at the Executive Council meeting in Chicago.

## *Wage Gains Seen Washed Out By 'Skyrocketing' Profits Boom*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tax credit that is fueling the capital goods boom.

It stressed that high and rising business profits and the rapidly increasing productivity of the economy make possible "increases in workers' buying power without raising the price level."

**Prices Can Be Cut, Too**

"In fact, the profits and productivity of many companies are so high that they could simultaneously raise wages and cut their prices to consumers," it declared.

The council reaffirmed its previous position that if Pres. Johnson determines that "extraordinary stabilization methods" are needed, he can be assured of the support and cooperation of the AFL-CIO in any such program applying equitably to all groups.

The council's statements buttressed the need for a fair share for workers with an analysis that showed:

● Unit labor costs declined 1.9 percent between 1960 and 1965 and in the first half of 1966 were a bare one-tenth of 1 percent higher than in the same period of 1965.

● The spread between unit labor costs and industrial prices has been growing and is now greater than at any time since mid-1951. Most of the spread reflects widening profit margins.

● Corporate profits and dividend payments have soared while weekly take-home pay of factory workers has increased moderately, lagging far behind the other two over a five-year period.

● Soaring profits are fueling the capital goods boom, aided by the 7 percent tax-credit subsidy for business investment and rapid depreciation write-offs.

● The Federal Reserve's attempt to curb the capital goods boom has pushed up interest rates to the highest levels in 40 years, boosting the cost of living and throwing residential construction into a depression.

**The council stressed that while the continuing shift in income distribution is creating a serious lack of balance in the economy, there is not an excessive demand for goods in short supply. Auto sales are down, home-building has dropped, there is no shortage of consumer goods or scare-buying or hoarding and unemployment is at 3.9 percent of the labor force—far from full employment.**

The nine-point economic policy program advocated by the council called for restoration of balance between wages, prices and profits; increased purchasing power through bargaining and legislation to give workers a fair share without increasing the price level and, in fact, cutting it in some instances; repeal of the 7 percent tax-credit; federal funds for public programs wtih ample funds for the poverty program; and a rollback in interest rates.

Citing the toll of sharply rising interest rates—a 33⅓ percent rise in nine months—the council urged the Federal Reserve not to increase its interest rates; called on Congress to adopt an interest-rate ceiling of 4.5 percent on time deposits of all types, including certificates of deposits of all denominations; urged congressional demands on the Federal Reserve to stabilize the money market and maintain reasonable interest rates; urged curbs on the capital goods boom; asked legislation to provide a gradual and orderly end to the issuance of certificates of deposits by banks; urged a review of the effects on the money market of the government's issuance of participation certificates.

**"While the American people pay the price for [the current] interest rate policy," the council declared, "the only beneficiaries are the commercial banks and those who can buy large blocks of corporate and government securities and bank certificates."**

The interest rate policy is "generating turmoil and frenzied speculation" that threatens to "undermine confidence in the nation's financial institutions," it warned.

## Guild BNA Strike Given Support

Chicago — The AFL-CIO has called on all affiliates "to cease utilizing the services or subscribing to the products" of the Bureau of National Affairs, Washington-based reporting service, until the company reaches an honorable contract and strike settlement with the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild.

The Council declared the strike was made necessary "because of the adamant refusal of BNA to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement satisfactory to Guild member employes."

BNA management has taken an "obstinate position," the council said, and until it offers conditions leading to an honorable termination of the strike, unions should not use its services.

## Council Report Shows Surge in Membership

*(Continued from Page 1)*

of the affiliates experienced membership losses and the council noted that these unions are mostly involved in "industries which have experienced declining" employment, notably the railroads.

Decreases, it pointed out, were "quite small in both absolute and percentage terms."

Some of the membership increases, the council said, "can be attributed in part to the increase in employment since 1963, involving re-employment of large numbers of laid-off workers. This is particularly true in some of the basic manufacturing industries."

**It noted, however, that both in these industries and in others, such as a number of white collar and professional occupations, union membership has increased proportionately more than employment, "which is clear evidence of successful organizing drives by the unions involved."**

The council issued a tabulation of membership of all affiiates comparing the 1963 and 1966 figures for each union and showing the unions which have gained membership, those that showed no change and those that lost membership over the three-year period.

**DEEP IN CONCENTRATION,** members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council are shown around the table at their midsummer meeting in Chicago.

"Ever Ready to Negotiate":

# U.S. Policy Backed On Viet Nam War

Chicago—The AFL-CIO commended Pres. Johnson for "demonstrating to the world" that the U.S. is "neither irresolute politically nor weak militarily" and is "ever ready to negotiate" the war's end in Viet Nam.

In a statement on developments in Southeast Asia, the Executive Council emphasized the continuing rebuff to every American effort to negotiate an end to the fighting and the turndown of proposals for ending the war from other non-communist sources.

The Communist rejection of these proposals, the council said, "is rooted primarily in their notion that there can be developed in our country sufficient opposition to cripple the Administration's firm determination" to defeat Communist aggression.

**The council noted that the Viet Cong forces have been suffering heavy losses and that the U.S. and its allies "have gained the military initiative." In face of these developments, the council added, the U.S. policy of providing adequate forces to meet the Communist buildup is not an escalation of the war.**

Escalation, it said, is not a matter of numbers or arithmetic, but of policy and basic aims and those are to end the Communist threat and preserve the territorial integrity and freedom of South Viet Nam.

The bombing of North Vietnamese oil depots, the council said, is a "phase of the overall strategy of convincing Hanoi that its aggression will not go unpunished and that it is too costly."

Turning to the problem of dissent, the council said the right of dissent is a basic principle that "must be neither abrogated nor abused." But, it added, disruption, "by even a well-meaning minority," can adversely affect democratic strength. It added:

**"Those who would deny our military forces unstinting support are, in effect, aiding the Communist enemy of our country—at the very moment when it is bearing the heaviest burdens in the defense of world peace and freedom."**

The council declared that "nothing should be left undone" to assure the democratic character of the forthcoming national elections in South Viet Nam. A "strong, representative, civilian government," it said, "in this long-embattled country would vastly improve its prospects for peace and freedom."

# Meany Hits 'Fake' Letter, Urges Federal Probe

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**and constitutes a fraud on the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the employes of Pan American Airways."**

Queried about the letter at a news conference during the Executive Council meeting, Meany said the forged document was "par for the course as far as the Teamsters are concerned. It reflects the morals and mentality of those people."

Walter Williamson, director of the air transport division of the Railway Clerks, explained how the forged letter and a forged union leaflet would have aided the Teamsters.

Under the Mediation Board rules, the Teamster bid could not be successful if a majority of employes did not vote in the election. The Railway Clerks, therefore, decided not to allow their name on the ballot and asked their members not to vote in the election.

**The faked Meany letter, sent out in an envelope that reproduced the signature seal of the air transport division, urged employes instead to write in the name of the Railway Clerks on the official ballot.**

Pan Am employes also received a fraudulent leaflet, purportedly signed by the Railway Clerks, urging a write-in vote.

Williamson told newsmen that a comparison of names and addresses on the envelopes bearing the forged letter and leaflet were identical with similar address labels on acknowledged Teamster mailings.

The fraudulent material was sent to Pan Am employes after they had received official Mediation Board ballots but before the deadline for return of the ballots. The votes are to be counted Sept. 7.

**Meany noted in his letter to O'Neill that those responsible for the fraud are subject to prosecution under federal law and said he will "insist that this unconscionable act be thoroughly investigated by the appropriate federal investigative agency."**

He added: "The purpose of this fraudulent letter is clear. By falsely representing that the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has reconsidered its action of removing itself from the official ballot, and that the brotherhood and I now urged a 'write-in' vote, the authors of this fraud hoped to induce a majority of Pan American employes to cast a ballot so that the election would be regarded as valid under the Railway Labor Act."

# Shoe Union Supported In Strike

Chicago—The strike of the Boot & Shoe Workers at the Chapel Hill, Tenn., plant of the General Shoe Co. was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which urged members of all affiliates to "refrain from purchasing" shoes manufactured by the company.

The firm, known as Genesco, has been unwilling to negotiate an acceptable contract with the union, the council said, and has turned to strikebreakers to continue production.

**The council supported the union's campaign to inform the public and trade unionists of the strike and ordered its resolution in support of the union be given "widest possible circulation" with the request not to purchase the company's products.**

Genesco produces the following brand-name shoes for men: Fortune, Flagg Bros., Hardy, Safety First, Jarman, Johnston & Murphy, W. L. Douglas and Sentry;

For women: I. Miller, Fortunet, Valentine, Charm Step, Cover Girl, Madamoiselle, Datebook, Fantasy and Gypsies;

For children: Acrobats.

# AIFLD Commended By Executive Council

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has strongly commended the work of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and rejected criticism of the organization and its work in helping to develop a free trade union movement in Latin America.

Pres. George Meany said the council heard a detailed report from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is also secretary-treasurer of AIFLD, on its activities and on the campaign of "vilification" carried on in the Communist press and in other publications against the AFL-CIO supported organization.

After hearing Beirne's report, the council adopted the following resolution:

**"The Executive Council commends the American Institute for Free Labor Development for their work in carrying out the policies of the AFL-CIO in the international field and rejects out of hand the campaign of vilification that has been conducted against the AIFLD."**

In reply to a press conference query, Meany said the resolution was carried by a vote of 23 to 2, with one abstention.

The AIFLD has been engaged on two fronts in Latin America, training young and promising trade unionists for leadership roles in free trade union groups in their own countries and helping through a social projects program to create housing, cooperatives and other badly needed institutions.

It has worked closely with the U.S. economic aid program on these projects as well as recruiting union funds for investment in the projects.

# Bigger Role Urged For Latin Unions

Chicago—The free and democratic trade unions of Latin America were urged by the AFL-CIO to work for economic integration through their participation in national economic development planning bodies.

The Executive Council said it was in accord with the efforts of Pres. Johnson in striving for higher economic growth rates "for our sister republics in the hemisphere." The success and growth of the Central American common market structure and the progress shown by the development of the Latin American Free Trade Association "demonstrate clearly that hemispheric partnership requires unified and coordinated economic planning."

This is the best way to meet the needs of expanding populations as well "as the urgent demands for a progressive and stable political and socio-economic revolution," the council said.

# Labor Management Unit Defines Stability Goals

The President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy on Aug. 17 reiterated its support of the "goals" reflected in the Council of Economic Advisers' 1962 report on wage-price guideposts but emphasized that the goals cannot be applied pro forma to "every particular price or wage decision."

The labor-management committee also declared that in a free society any price-stability policy "will be acceptable and effective only if it bears equitably on all forms of income."

The statement of the group recommended that hereafter the Council Advisers should make a quarterly "objective evaluation" of the effective application of the guidepost goals in "the economy as a whole."

**The labor-management group should then submit to the President its own report including "recommendations for corrective action," the statement declared.**

The 1962 CEA goals "as a whole need and deserve support" through "maximum efforts to restrain, through voluntary procedures, unjustified wage or price behavior," the report stated.

It pointed out, however, that even in 1962 the CEA recognized that average increases in productivity in industry should be treated as a "guide" rather than a "rule" in measuring wage and price behavior.

**The labor-management group further noted that in 1962 the CEA acknowledged that guideposts could not be "arbitrary."**

It also cited from the 1962 CEA report this sentence:

"Public judgments [on] particular wage or price decisions should take into account the modifications as well as the general guides" set forth for the use of those seeking non-inflationary conduct.

The Labor-Management Advisory Committee is composed of union officials, management executives and a third group named as public representatives, all of them appointed by the President.

# Firm's Bargaining Shifts Held Bad Faith Practice

New Orleans—A company which made "marked changes" in proposals tentatively agreed to in a series of bargaining sessions with a union was guilty of bad faith and of triggering a six-month strike of the Steelworkers, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled here.

The court, dismissing a company appeal, agreed to the enforcement of a National Labor Relations Board order against the San Antonio, Tex., Machine & Supply Corp. Under the order, the company must:

- Reinstate with backpay all employes who went on strike May 23, 1963, and who offered to return to work Nov. 13, 1963.
- Establish a preferential hiring list for strikers for whom jobs are not immediately available.
- Bargain with the union on request and embody any understanding reached in a written agreement.
- Reinstate with lost pay a woman secretary who was fired for bringing a sandwich and a soft drink to a picket at his request during her coffee break.

NLRB records show that company owners bought the firm's assets in April 1963 from a predecessor firm of the same name and entered negotiations on a contract due to expire that month. Tentative agreement was reached on some clauses, but management then brought in a newly hired consultant who submitted a proposal May 23 which was "considerably changed" from the old one, the board related.

*CWA Board Summoned:*

# Contract Deadlock At Western Electric

New York—Pres. Joseph A. Beirne called the Communication Workers executive board into emergency session here to receive a report on lagging negotiations with the Western Electric Co.

The union, backed by the "complete and unstinting support" of the AFL-CIO, is seeking a new contract for some 17,000 equipment installers who have been working on a day-to-day basis since the last agreement expired July 28 and who have voted 7-1 to authorize a strike against Western Electric, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bell System.

Bargaining sessions brought what a union spokesman called "minor" progress, with management offering to improve health and hospitalization provisions.

**The AFL-CIO leadership in backing the CWA reviewed the situation and declared that negotiations "have been hampered because of Western Electric's apparent abdication of its managerial responsibility."**

"If this had not been the case," the council added, "agreement could have been reached by July 28.

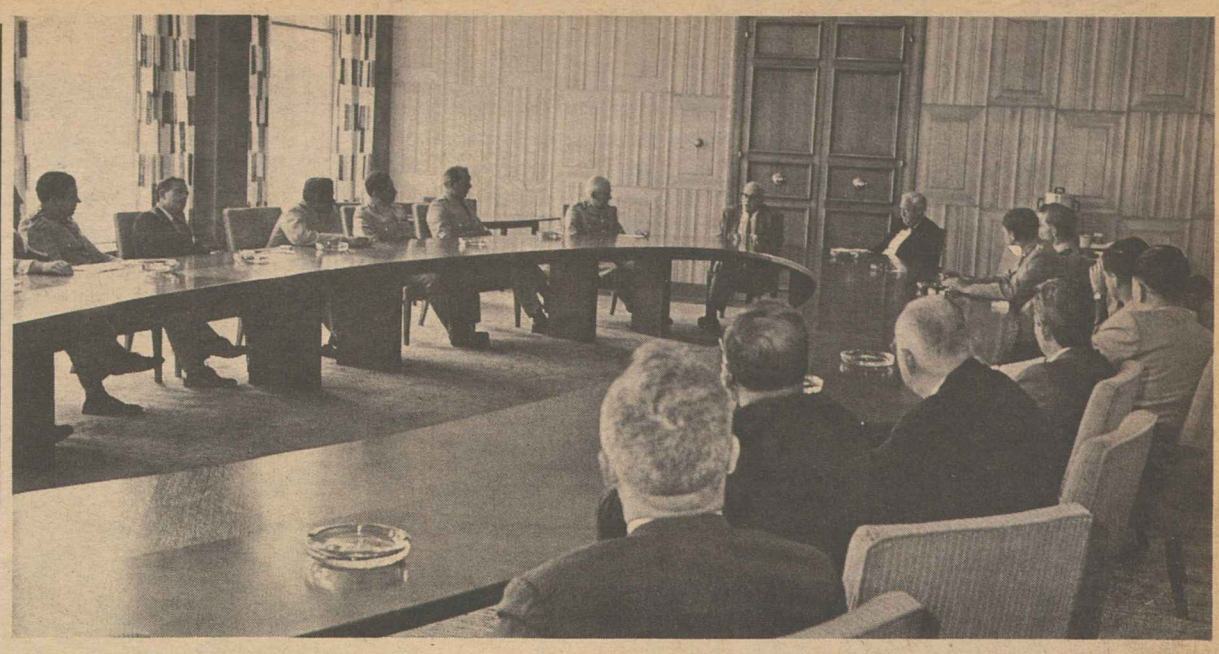
"As it was, CWA received the company's first offer on wages a scant 27 hours before the contract expired, and then the offer was for a pittance of 5 cents an hour. A zero-hour offer was still so pitifully inadequate that any chance of an honorable settlement by CWA was out of the question."

The Executive Council recalled the union's reluctance to take a strike vote because the workers in the bargaining unit "are key figures in our nation's need to maintain and expand communications in a period of intense global crisis."

**Bell System profits, it observed, are at an all-time high of $2 billion a year, and the productivity of CWA members has been rising at a rate of more than 3.6 percent annually.**

"Despite all this, Western Electric management elected to shield itself behind a 'guideline' concept permitting a mere 3.2 percent increase," the council went on, "thus endangering meaningful negotiation leading to a contract and industrial peace and security."

In voting "complete and unstinting support" to the CWA, the Executive Council also called on Western Electric "to recognize its privileged position in private enterprise and fulfill its responsibility to its employes, to the union and to the nation."



**ARMY OFFICERS** studying industrial relations at the British Imperial Defense College were welcomed to AFL-CIO headquarters by Pres. George Meany. The leader of the 14-man group, Gen. Sir John Anderson, commandant of the college, is left of Meany and Dir. Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs is at right. Other members of the department's staff are at the right of the photo.

# *GE Bows to U.S. Court Order, Meets with 8-Union Committee*

New York—General Electric management—bowing "under protest" to a federal court order—met here with a bargaining committee from the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers which included members of seven cooperating AFL-CIO unions.

The committee will bargain for the 80,000 GE employes represented nationally by the IUE; the seven other unions negotiate locally at plants where they hold bargaining rights for some 35,000 workers. But the makeup of the IUE committee reflected what the AFL-CIO Executive Council described as the "unity of spirit and purpose" among the workers and their unions.

**The eight unions are also coordinating their bargaining goals at Westinghouse, where IUE negotiations opened Aug. 25 in Pittsburgh. Their joint effort, the Executive Council said, "will demonstrate, on a large scale, that voluntary cooperation among unions having contracts with the same employer can be beneficial to all."**

As the two sets of negotiations got under way, the council assured the 180,000 workers at the two giant corporations that the entire AFL-CIO is "solidly behind their quest for economic justice."

The opening session of the GE-IUE negotiations was marked by:

- A GE statement reiterating its opposition to the makeup of the union committee and reserving the right to appeal the court order and contest the NLRB complaint.
- Presentation by the IUE of its contract proposals, including a "substantial" wage increase; an annual improvement factor based on productivity; a cost-of-living escalator; improved holidays, vacations and other fringe benefits; job security items including overtime restrictions, higher premium pay, supplemental unemployment benefits and gradual shortening of the workweek; elimination of geographical differentials; a full union shop and a job retraining program.
- A promise by GE to "study" the union proposals, coupled with an attack on the union's demands as "past all borders of reality and practicality."
- An agreement by the two parties to bargaining three days a week until Sept. 12, and then five days a week.

Contracts covering workers represented by the eight unions expire at midnight Oct. 2.

**The seven other cooperating unions are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers and Flint Glass Workers. They also have the support of three other unions representing smaller units of GE and Westinghouse workers, the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Carpenters and Steelworkers.**

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, who heads the bargaining team at GE, told newsmen that "a fair and equitable settlement can be reached without having to resort to a strike."

**Management Cautioned**

But he stressed this would require management "to abandon its old-fashioned take-it-or-leave-it method of dealing with unions and bargain in good faith."

**Jennings said the biggest barrier to reaching an agreement by the contract deadline would be "the refusal of either party to modify an unsatisfactory proposal."**

He said union negotiators were willing to continue to bargain even during the period of the IUE's convention, Sept. 5-9.

# Senate Vote Approves 'Floating Firetrap' Curb

The Senate approved a strong ship safety bill designed to protect Americans from the hazards of foreign-flag passenger vessels, many of them "runaways" from U.S. safety requirements.

AFL-CIO maritime unions led the fight for effective legislation to curb "floating firetraps" sailing from American ports.

The Senate strengthened a House-passed bill which would merely have required passenger-ship operators to provide financial guarantees against the standing of passengers abroad.

**The House bill was passed during the first session of Congress, before disastrous fires on the Yarmouth Castle and Viking Princess cruise ships focused attention on inadequate safety standards for foreign-flag ships.**

Despite Administration opposition to some provisions, the Senate approved the strengthening amendments by unanimous voice vote. Its bill includes these provisions:

- A requirement for full disclosure of vessel safety standards in all advertisements and promotional literature offering passage on ocean voyages.
- Authority for the Coast Guard to bar from U. S. ports foreign and domestic vessels considered unsafe.
- Requirement that owners and charterers of passenger vessels establish their financial responsibility to meet liability incurred by death or injury of passengers.
- Financial guarantees against stranding of passengers.

# *Labor Backs International Study Bill*

The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its support of the Administration's International Education bill in a statement to a Senate Labor subcommittee.

The three-part bill would authorize federal grants to help establish undergraduate programs of international studies, graduate centers for specialized research and training, and 100 percent federal financing of language and area study programs under the National Defense Education Act. A similar bill has passed the House.

Participation in the programs should not be limited to college students and graduates, the AFL-CIO suggested in its statement.

**"Many of the U.S. trade unionists working in other countries are not graduates of high school, much less college," the federation noted. "Their practical experience has been invaluable in preparing them for their present assignments. The artificial barrier of a college degree should not stand in the way of others like them receiving training to prepare for international work."**

The AFL-CIO urged also that grants be made available to public agencies and non-profit organizations to give greater flexibility to the program.

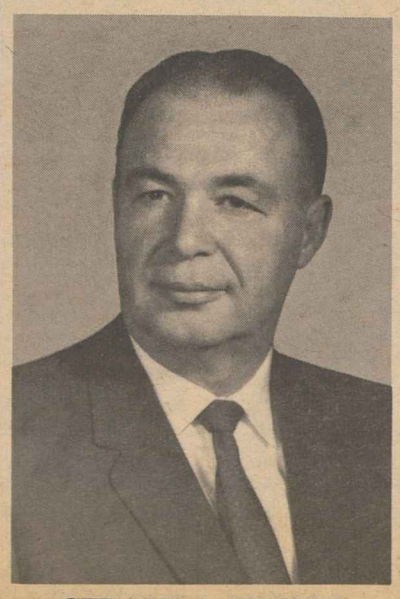
# Johnson to Reappoint Brown to Labor Board

Pres. Johnson has announced that he will reappoint Gerald A. Brown, a career civil servant, to a second five-year term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Brown joined the NLRB staff in February 1942. He served as a field examiner in the Chicago, Atlanta and Memphis offices and from 1947 until his first appointment to the board by the late Pres. Kennedy in 1961, as San Francisco regional director. He took time out for three years of Army service during World War II, rising from a private to a captain.

**The U.S. Chamber of Commerce strongly opposed his reappointment, accusing him of being improperly pro-union but not submitting evidence to back the charge. Several businessmen wrote Johnson opposing Brown, and the CofC was reported to have suggested five other candidates to the President.**

Brown, 52, was born in Olustee, Okla., attended public schools in Amarillo, Tex., and went to Amarillo Junior College, West Texas State Teachers College, the University of Texas and the University of North Carolina.



GERALD A. BROWN

# Standard Oil Unions Map Bargaining Plans

Richmond, Calif.—Unions representing 15,000 employes of the Standard Oil Co. of California have joined to form the Standard Oil Unions Coordinating Committee and to support each others' bargaining and organizing programs.

The committee was organized in June at a meeting of six unions called by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. Fourteen international and local unions, representing a great majority of the giant oil company's non - supervisory workers, sent delegates to a recent meeting in the hall of Machinists Lodge 824 here at which it was agreed that:

- Unions bargaining with the employer will advise the others of company moves in negotiations and will consult on how they may best achieve contract goals.
- All the unions will help unorganized workers get in touch with the appropriate union representing their division within the company.

**A joint leaflet listing the names and telephone numbers of the member-unions has already paid off in new members, the meeting was told. Another session was scheduled for Sept. 16 in Los Angeles.**

The coordinating committee's headquarters are in San Pablo. Additional affiliates are: OCAW Locals 1-547, El Segundo, Calif., and 1-561, Richmond, Calif.; Operating Engineers Local 552, El Paso, Tex.; Boiler Makers Locals 317, Richmond, and 251, El Segundo; Intl. Union of Petroleum Workers, an affiliate of the Seafarers with contracts in Richmond, San Francisco, Bakersfield, Calif., Salt Lake City, Utah, and elsewhere; Carpenters Local 642, Richmond; Pipe Fitters Local 159, Richmond; Sheet Metal Workers Local 216, Richmond, and two unaffiliated unions: the Petroleum Workers Union, representing marketing employes, and the Western States Service Stations Employes Union, representing Standard of California service station employes but not those of its affiliated Chevron stations.

# The Economic Contrast

**WITH A LARGE AND GROWING** spread between costs and prices and with real wages lagging behind the nation's rapidly increasing productivity, it is no surprise that profits have been increasing at a much faster pace than wages and salaries.

The record reveals that profits have moved far out of line with every other major type of income. Between 1960 and 1965, profits soared 52 percent before taxes and 67 percent after taxes, and dividend payments to stockholders increased 43 percent.

In sharp contrast, the weekly after-tax, take-home pay of factory workers increased only 21 percent (13 percent after accounting for the rise of living costs).

**Total wages, salaries and fringe benefits of all employes in the economy increased only 33 percent—reflecting increased employments as well as advances in wages and salaries. And total after-tax personal income in the entire economy increased merely 34 percent.**

This unbalanced condition continues in 1966. Between the first half of 1965 and the same period of 1966, profits rose an additional 11 percent both before and after taxes, and dividend payments to stockholders increased another 13.5 percent.

But the after-tax weekly take-home pay of factory workers increased only 2.7 percent in that period—with almost no improvement at all in buying power. Total wages, salaries and fringe benefits of all employes increased merely 9.5 percent and after-tax income in the entire economy rose only 9 percent.

* * *

**AS A RESULT** of these sharply contrasting trends, the wage and salary earners' share of the value of national production has been going down, while the business share has been increasing.

**Inequities in income distribution have been developing and widening. And these social inequities are creating a growing lack of balance between the economy's increasing ability to produce and the lagging buying power of the workers and consumers.**

The government expects business investment in new plants and machines to rise 17 percent this year—about twice as fast as the Gross National Product for the third successive year. On the basis of government estimates, business investment in the newest automated plants and equipment in 1966 will be 55 percent greater than in 1963 when the super-boom began.

The large-scale installations of these plants and machines are expanding industry's capacity to produce at a much faster pace than the economy's sustainable demand for goods and services under ordinary circumstances. If permitted to run its course, this capital goods super-boom will collapse and generate an economic decline.

* * *

**THIS BOOM OF PROFITS** and business investment should not be confused with a general, economy-wide condition of inflationary shortages. Despite increased military spending, there are no widespread shortages of goods, productive capacity and manpower.

**There is no excessive demand for goods in short supply. There is no consumer scare-buying or hoarding. On the contrary. Auto sales have declined. Home building has dropped sharply. The buying power of most workers' take-home pay has hardly increased in the past year.**

If there is inflation in the American economy in 1966, it can be found in lopsided profits and business investment booms.

*(Excerpted from background paper supporting AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution on economic policy.)*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Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
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## 'When Daddy Comes Out, Too, We'll Go'

***Msgr. Higgins Says:***

# Anti-Strike Law Backers Want To Eat Their Cake and Have It

*Msgr. George H. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Council, writes a weekly column called "The Yardstick." This is his latest entitled "The Price of Freedom."*

**ON JULY 27, 1897,** the Sheboygan (Wis.) Herald editorialized rather plaintively on the evil of strikes and wistfully expressed the forlorn hope that a modern St. Patrick would rise up and miraculously banish them from our midst.

"The whole strike business in whatever locality or form," the Herald lamented, "is almost always a curse to all parties connected with it and indirectly to every citizen to a certain extent. Oh! for some St. Patrick to banish the whole strike business into the Atlantic."

A month later the editor was still wringing his hands in despair.

**"Sometimes we feel," he wrote in a follow-up editorial, "that we would like to live under a monarchy, where there is not so much liberty, where one man or a company cannot have liberty enough to take away the liberty of others. Probably liberty is a good thing, but it seems to be overworked in places." (Cited in "Kohler on Strike: Thirty Years of Conflict," by Walter Uphoff, Beacon Press, Boston.)**

It is interesting to note, in passing, that the strike which occasioned these two editorials was called in protest against an ultimatum by the Kohler Co. that its employes accept a 50 percent wage cut or the plant would be shut down. How the then editor would have reacted to future strikes against the company—which dragged on intermittently for the better part of three decades—or to the recent airline strike, is difficult, of course, to say, but presumably he would have taken a very dim view of them.

Whereas, he still thought in 1897 that liberty was "probably" a good thing, he might have concluded by 1966 that it was probably not such a good thing after all. And seeing no real hope that "the whole strike business" would ever be banished into the Atlantic by a latter-day St. Patrick, he might well have begun to advocate, not vaguely and uncertainly but in all seriousness, that we switch from our smaller republican form of government to a no-foolishness, no-monkey-business form of monarchy.

Maybe not—but if a relatively insignificant molders' strike which took place at a time when the labor movement was still in rompers left him so frightened and dejected, one can only surmise that the present power of organized labor would literally scare him out of his wits.

**Be that as it may, many of his 1966 counterparts in the Fourth Estate [reacted] to the airline strike in much the same way as he reacted in 1897 to the first of the many Kohler strikes. While they are still persuaded that liberty is "probably" a good thing, even for organized workers, they are beginning to suggest that its exercise—especially by organized workers—is proving to be harmful to the public interest and should be severely restricted.**

**THIS IS** understandable, of course. Liberty in the field of labor-management relations can be and undoubtedly has been abused by workers as well as by employers—or, to repeat the words of that 1897 Sheboygan editorial, has been "overworked in places." Of course it has been.

But what to do about it? Shall we try miraculously to banish "the whole strike business" into the Atlantic by the simplistic device of enacting anti-strike legislation? That would be one way of going about it, but any school boy could tell us that the next step would have to be price and wage control.

**That's what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was trying to say when he warned that anti-strike legislation would be a step in the direction of "socialism." Some columnists and editorial writers who have been inveighing against socialism for years laughed out loud at Mr. Meany, but I have yet to figure out what they were laughing at. Surely they are not unrealistic enough to think that organized labor would supinely roll over and play dead if Congress were to enact anti-strike legislation in peacetime.**

Quite obviously organized labor wouldn't do anything of the kind. On the contrary, it would demand—and properly so, in my judgment—that Congress balance the scale by enacting companion legislation which would control prices and put a limit on profits.

You can bet your bottom dollar that Mr. Meany's critics in the Fourth Estate would move heaven and earth to try to stop the Congress from enacting such legislation. I can't say that I would blame them. But what in the world makes them think that they could possibly have their cake and eat it, too?

***'Profit Inflation':***

# Statement of Executive Council On Status of National Economy

*Herewith are excerpts from a statement on the national economy approved on Aug. 23 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.*

INFLATION in America is clearly and directly profit inflation. Profits have skyrocketed—moving up, far out of line with wages and salaries.

The result has been increased living costs that have washed out much of the value of workers' wage gains. In the past year, the buying power of most workers' take-home pay has hardly advanced, at all. Wage and salary earners have not received a fair and adequate share of the benefits of the economy's forward advance.

**In the key manufacturing sector, unit labor costs actually declined 1.9 percent between 1960 and 1965. But the companies increased the wholesale price level of manufactured goods by 1.7 percent—almost as much as the decline in unit labor costs. In the first half of 1966, the unit labor costs of manufactured goods were only one-tenth of 1 percent higher than in the same period of 1965, but the wholesale prices of industrial products jumped 2.8 percent.**

The spread between unit labor costs and industrial prices has been growing. It is now greater than at any time since mid-1951. Most of this spread reflects widening profit margins. And with the rising volume of sales, profits have soared.

The inequity and injustice of these trends is crystal clear to all who wish to know the facts. Between 1960 and 1965:

- Corporate profits soared 52 percent before taxes and 67 percent after payment of taxes.
- Dividend payments to stockholders rose 43 percent.
- Weekly take-home pay of factory workers increased only 21 percent, and in terms of buying power, merely 13 percent.
- Total wages, salary and fringe benefits of all employes in the entire economy increased only 33 percent—reflecting increased employment, as well as gains in wages and salaries. This trend continues in 1966—with wages and salaries lagging behind the sharp rise of profits and dividends.

The continuing shift in income distribution is creating a serious lack of balance between the economy's rapidly rising ability to increase production more efficiently, and sustainable advances in the demand for goods and services.

Soaring profits—aided by the 7 percent tax-credit subsidy for business investment and rapid depreciation write-offs—are fueling the fires of a capital goods super-boom.

The new installations are increasing industry's productive capacity much faster than the demand for goods and services can be expected to rise, on a sustained basis.

**As a result, there is a growing danger of excess capacity, eventual collapse of the investment boom and a general economic decline. Moreover, in combination with rising military expenditures the capital goods boom is creating a price-boosting psychology among businessmen throughout most parts of the country.**

This one-sector boom, however, should not be confused with generally excessive demand for goods in short supply. Auto sales are down from last year; home-building has dropped sharply; there are no shortages of consumer goods; nor is there any scare-buying or hoarding. Unemployment at 3.9 percent of the labor force—with joblessness rates of over 12 percent for teenagers, nearly 8 percent for Negroes and 4.6 percent for blue-collar workers—is far from full employment.

The Federal Reserve's attempt to curb this capital goods boom has pushed up interest rates to the highest levels in 40 years.

**BECAUSE** of all these factors, the AFL-CIO Executive Council advocates the following economic policies:

**1.** Restoration of balance between wages, prices, profits and business investment is essential, as well as much lower interest rates.

**2.** Increases in the buying power of wages and salaries are needed to provide workers with their fair share and provide a healthy advance in mass consumer markets, the foundation of the economy.

**3.** The major mechanism for achieving rising real earnings in America is collective bargaining—within the framework of the thousands of different markets, industries and occupations.

**4.** Special attention to lift the real wages of the working poor requires the extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of low-wage workers and an increase in the federal minimum wage.

**5.** High and rising business profits and the economy's rapidly increasing productive efficiency make possible such increases in workers' buying power without raising the price level. In fact, the profits and productivity of many companies are so high that they could simultaneously raise wages and cut their prices to consumers.

**6.** Achievement of economic balance also requires an effective curb on the capital goods super-boom—through repeal of the 7 percent tax-credit subsidy for business investment in new equipment and/or an increase in corporate taxes. This will also make more funds available for housing, the rebuilding of cities and expanded public facilities.

**7.** Continued growth of the economy is required to achieve and maintain full employment. This means increased real wages and growing consumer markets, as well as sufficient federal funds for the planned expansion of programs to meet the needs of America's growing urban population.

**8.** We urge the Administration and the Congress to provide ample funds to finance an effective war against poverty.

**9.** Interest rates must be rolled back.

Finally we reiterate our position.

**If the President judges the situation to warrant the adoption of extraordinary stabilization methods—designed to bring all costs, prices and profits, as well as wages and salaries, under evenhanded restraint—he can be assured of the support and cooperation of the AFL-CIO. At the present time, there is no such equity, and any such program must apply equitably to all groups in the population and to all components of the cost of living.**

We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**A GLIMPSE OF TRUTH** came to a Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. Ribicoff of Connecticut, when it invited various mayors of major cities to advise what might be done to heal the deep wounds of the battered urban communities.

The insouciant Republican mayor of New York City, John V. Lindsay, the handsome young man who made it all the way in his first bid for a position of potential national GOP leadership, startled the senators out of their boots by suggesting, blandly, that maybe an additional $50 billion in federal funds across the next 10 years would help solve his city's problems.

Both Ribicoff and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York seemed to think Lindsay might be joking, Kennedy commenting that the mayor's suggestion was totally "unrealistic."

**That may well be, but Lindsay assuredly was not joking. He made it clear that he was offering what to him appeared an educated guess of the money that might be needed for housing, parks, recreation, rapid transit and other things that might make New York City "livable and exciting" again.**

Lindsay clearly has begun to think deeply about the desperate financial needs of his city, to realize that he can't raise enough in local taxes or from state aid to start doing massive redevelopment, and that there is no possible source except the federal treasury.

**NEXT WAS** Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh of Detroit, also a young man but a Democrat, with special credentials equipped to speak of urban needs. He has served more than four years and been reelected (Lindsay's experience is only nine months), and he is president of the U. S. Conference of Mayors.

Cavanagh said that the federal government should appropriate $113 billion across 10 years to finance "the rebirth of the American city."

The money should go into a special urban development fund on which cities could draw for "a myriad of purposes on the basis of approved, comprehensive social and physical renewal plans."

It is a matter of what we consider national "priorities," he remarked, pointing out that $70 billion had been effectively set aside for our "commitment" of landing a man on the moon by 1970 and another $43 billion set aside previously for the "commitment" of completing the interstate highway system by 1971.

**A "similar commitment is needed," he declared, to see that "the rebirth of our cities is accomplished." At least $250 million, he pointed out, was urgent for his own community to clean up the Detroit River, and "there is no way we can finance this locally," so the river keeps pouring its pollution into Lake Erie to turn it into a "giant bog."**

Mayor Samuel Yorty of Los Angeles, a third witness, irked the subcommittee because he seemed to shrug off any sense of responsibility for his own community, but Yorty is known to be a maverick political figure, perhaps insensitive to anything except what he guesses will promote his own future according to familiar paths.

But Cavanagh and Lindsay gave the subcommittee something to think about—and maybe something to support an administration that first finds a way to plan an overall program and carry through with the federal financing.

* * *

**IT IS FASCINATING,** surely, that spokesmen of the cities don't shrink from the prospect of getting more federal money, that they show no fear that federal aid is less moral somehow than state aid, that the enterprise and initiative of local leaders would be lulled and blighted.

**In short, they sounded like natural spokesmen for the needs of the people where most of the people live rather than an outmoded veteran politician who hasn't looked at the realities of people's needs for half a century.**

During at least two of his major campaign speeches of 1964, Pres. Johnson told audiences that he looked for a new and "creative" relationship between the federal government and the great cities, with a new kind of partnership developed that would be fed by federal funds although depending on creative local leadership in planning and execution.

***Labor News Conference:***

# Priority Urged for Agreement On 1968 Date for $1.60 Wage

**RESTORING** the Feb. 1, 1968, effective date for a $1.60 national minimum wage is the most important and constructive change in the Fair Labor Standards bill voted by the Senate Labor Committee, the AFL-CIO's top legislative spokesman said.

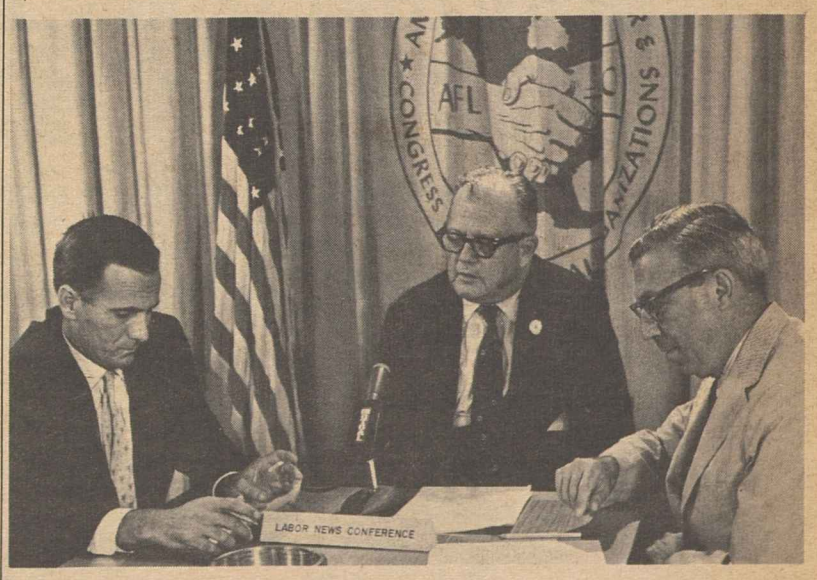
**Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the Dept. of Legislation added the prediction that the earlier date could be held in a Senate-House conference committee. His statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.**

The measure, as unanimously approved by the Senate Labor Committee, would raise the present $1.25 an hour minimum wage to $1.40 on Feb. 1, 1967, and to $1.60 on Feb. 1, 1968. Coverage would be extended to more than 7 million additional workers. The House bill set the date for the last step on Feb. 1, 1969.

**ALTHOUGH** "very few union workers" would be affected by the improved minimum wage, Biemiller said, the AFL-CIO has fought hard for the measure because of its conviction that it will be "the most effective weapon . . . in the war on poverty."

**"Wages in some industries today are just ridiculously low and they certainly must be brought up," he declared. "We think the minimum wage legislation is the most effective and most direct method of getting purchasing power into the hands of the lowest-paid Americans."**

Questioning Biemiller on the AFL-CIO produced public service program were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.




**THE MOST IMPORTANT** issue on the pending minimum wage bill is to hold the Senate committee action making a second-step $1.60 minimum effective Feb. 1, 1968, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (center) said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

***How to Buy:***

# Cost of Living Slated to Reach Inflationary Peak in September

By Sidney Margolius

**YOUR LIVING COSTS** will hit their inflationary peak this September. Clothing always costs more in September at the start of the season, but prices will be reduced gradually, beginning with the Columbus Day sales in October.

The real problem is the higher prices of food. City families have been shocked by the large jumps on such necessities as bread and milk, and are voicing noticeable anger. Farmers are equally bitter about their low earnings, especially in the dairy industry, and sensitive to any criticism that higher farm prices may be responsible for the leap in retail food prices.

Now the Federal Trade Commission has started an investigation of food prices, on top of the probe just completed by the National Commission on Food Marketing.

**Actually, there is extensive evidence that the jump in the price of some staples is much greater than warranted by the increase in farm prices.**

The most glaring example is the recent rise in the price of bread. It has gone up 3 cents a pound loaf to a new high of 30 cents in some large cities such as New York. But U.S. Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman has pointed out that the farm cost of the ingredients (wheat, skim milk, etc.) has risen only one-half of 1 cent. In fact, the entire cost of all the ingredients in that loaf of bread amounts to less than 4 cents.

In 1950, the farmer got about 2.5 cents for the wheat in a pound loaf. The bread retailed for about 14 cents. This year the wheat costs 3.2 cents. But the bread costs 22 cents (nationwide average).

The second controversial item is the jump in the price of milk which is as much as 3 cents a quart in some cities. Freeman reports that the rise in the farm price in such areas amounts to just 1 cent. The dealers tacked on the other 2 cents.

**There are some curious differences in prices in various cities, indicating the degree of control by distributors. Midwest families pay as little at 20-22 cents for bread. In large seaboard cities such as New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco, you pay 28-30 cents. Milk costs as little as 20-21 cents in half-gallons in midwest cities, but 27-30 cents in the East.**

Even in close-by cities there are strange differences. Milk costs 5 cents more in Philadelphia than in Pittsburgh. Bread is 4 cents more in Cleveland than Detroit. Bread is cheap, but milk unusually expensive in Washington and Philadelphia.

The cruelest blow is that some of the biggest jumps have been on foods used most by moderate-income families. One of our readers, Mrs. M. H., of Lutsen, Minn., has kept close records of her costs. She writes:

"There are seven in my family. My last year's income was less than $2,000. I do not think the Labor Dept.'s figures reflect the true impact of inflation on lower-income people because they represent middle-class buying habits, and the inflation is greater on lower-cost items. Of course, I am not able to shop around for specials because I live in an isolated location. But poor people in cities are seldom able to, either. They do not have cars, and who can afford bus fare for the amount you can carry on a bus? According to my account book, this is how the price rises have affected me" (partly because of the disappearance of some bulk packages):

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Powdered milk (50 lb.) | $4.00 | $7.50 | $8.25 |
| Ground beef (lb.) | .29 | .39 | .59 |
| Frying chicken (lb.) | | .29 | .49 |
| Weiners (10 lb.) | 1.90 | 3.98 | 6.65 |
| Dried beef (4 lb. box) | 2.20 | (not available) | |
| Rolled oats (5 lb.) | .37 | .49 | .65 |
| Molasses (5 lb.) | .45 | .80 | .87 |
| Lard (1 lb.) | .10 | .19 | .24 |
| Liver (lb.) | .19 | .29 | .69 |
| Soup meat (lb.) | .10 | .24 | .59 |

**MRS. H.** is certainly using every cost-cutting technique. The rest of us can learn from her bulk buying and the items she selects, with the possible exception of the franks (relatively low in protein for their cost). Somehow, more comparison shopping also is needed to use specials. Meat prices at least should come down a little later this fall as more supplies arrive on the market.

**Her analysis that the lower-cost items have gone up most is absolutely right. We checked nine low-cost meats and cheese (ground beef, chuck, end chops, lamb breast, liver, etc.), against nine fancy cuts (sirloin, round, veal cutlet, center chops, etc.). The nine low-cost items have gone up 5 percent in 12 months. The high-cost cuts average exactly the same.**

There have been especially big increases in such moderate-income staples as franks and hamburger, up 8 percent, and bologna, up 12 percent.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: A drop in prices of turkeys, now in heavy supply, will help restrain your climbing food bills. Beef has been relatively cheaper than pork this year, and both will be in larger supply later this fall. Medium-size eggs are better buys than large at this season.

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***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Lots of Things Are Just as Sure As Death and Taxes, Life Shows

By Jane Goodsell

**WHOEVER SAID** that nothing in this world is certain but death and taxes was talking through his hat.
Lots of things are just as inevitable as that.
Admittedly, I have no statistics and, therefore, I can't
Back up my assertions with percentile graphs unless some foundation offers me a grant.
**Nonetheless, I think it's safe to say that it's an absolute cinch**
**That the length of string with which you attempt to tie a package will be too short to go around it by a fraction of an inch.**
Just as it is an ineluctable certainty that when you arrive at the airport 40 minutes early, your plane will take off two hours late,
But if you arrive five minutes before plane time, your seat will have been sold to a standby passenger, sure as fate.
Likewise, it is an inescapable and foregone conclusion
That when the hotel maid unlocks your door with her passkey to check the linen supply, she will find you heading for the shower and covered with nought but pretty confusion.

**WHEN YOU NEED** a dime to put into a stamp machine, you find only nickels and pennies in your coin purse nine out of 10 times,
But when you need a nickel for a parking meter, all your coins have been converted into dimes.
**When you are looking your very best, fresh from the hairdresser and outfitted in your new fall suit and lizard pumps, you can be sure you won't meet a soul you know,**
**But should you dash out in curlers and pedal-pushers to pick up a sack of peat moss, you not only encounter your mother-in-law and your least favorite friend, but you inevitably bump into an old beau.**
So you see, there are plenty of things about which we can feel cocksure,
Which probably explains why we all feel so insecure.

# *Physicians Urged to Use Medicare Payment Plan*

**Doctors who bypass the normal medicare procedure and insist on billing their elderly patients directly will be creating unnecessary financial hardships, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman warned.**

**Seidman suggested in a letter to AFL-CIO affiliates and central bodies that patients covered by the $3-a-month voluntary medical insurance program be encouraged to discuss fees and billing procedures with their doctors before treatment begins.**

**Doctors should be urged to use the medicare machinery for billing and accept the government's criteria for "reasonable charges" for services, he said.**

**The American Medical Association has recommended that physicians bill patients directly. This would require the patient to pay his bill and submit an itemized receipt with a claim for reimbursement for the portion covered by medicare. In many cases, Seidman noted, it would "result in unnecessary problems and additional expenses" for the patients.**

**The voluntary medicare program—which supplements the free hospital insurance provided persons over 65—requires the patient to pay the first $50 a year. The program then pays 80 percent of the additional cost for covered medical services.**

***End Waste of Human Resources:***

# Revolution Proposed In Manpower Policy

**THE MAN STANDS IDLE** on the streetcorner. He stares vacantly at passing traffic. Many people walking by with a sense of purpose may mentally label him "bum" or "no-good" or "lazy" or worse.

**The truth is, he is America's most wasted resource. For too long we have been complacent about the waste of our human resources. Now we know that human resources can be identified and developed and conserved—to the benefit of each individual and the nation.**

To enable each person to develop his abilities to the fullest is a goal worthy of America's highest ideals. But to end the tragic waste of manpower in a period of record employment opportunities makes good economic sense as well.

Achieving the full and proper use of our human resources will require changes in the ways we traditionally approached the manpower problem.

Technological and social advances are occurring so rapidly that the needs of employers and the demands on workers are altered continuously. It seems obvious that the imagination which creates change must be expanded to embrace its consequences.

**Our answer is nothing less than a revolution in manpower policy. This means a combined effort of government, labor and management to give top priority to our human resources.**

We used to be concerned with protecting jobs. Now we have to turn our attention to upgrading them.

Where we once paid most attention to keeping men at work, we must now find new men to put to work.

**AS WE FORMERLY** concentrated on the existing labor force, we now look toward preparing people to enter the working world for the first time.

**All these changes reflect the new directions of the economy. They reveal the need for more and more people, in different jobs, and often in new locations.**

These new directions bear on every aspect of our economy. They require the understanding participation of everyone in it. The main avenues of change clearly include:

- Upgrading the presently employed—giving new skills with a long-term future to many of today's workers.
- As an outgrowth of upgrading, opening new opportunities in every industry—and new ones—for the vast reservoir of discouraged, ignored and disadvantaged people of every background.
- Reaching out to the people bypassed over the decades to gather them into the unfamiliar life of regular employment.
- Translating civil rights into employment rights for a large number of men and women whose race alone has barred them from a chance to work and earn.
- Coupling the existing public and private programs to fit the needs of individual workers and specific industries.
- Preparing today's youth for tomorrow's jobs.
- Bringing to bear the whole spectrum of federal services in a single effort to get ahead of the emerging manpower problems of a given community or employment area.

Exciting and productive things have happened within this framework recently; more will be needed and more will be done. In the Dept. of Labor, we can make a contribution, but ultimately the cooperation of labor and management will tell the tale of long-term success.

*Excerpted from "The Revolution in Manpower Policy" by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, assistant secretary of labor, in the August 1966 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

"When the Day's Work Is Done"

# Labor Day Weekend Broadcasts Set For AFL-CIO Public Service Film

*The AFL-CIO television film, "When the Day's Work is Done," showing how union members give of their time and talents to public service, will be shown on more than 110 stations, with coverage in 36 states and the District of Columbia, over the Labor Day weekend and during the following week.*

*The documentary film is narrated by Dave Garroway and carries comments by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne on the role of union members in public service. The film also is available for use at local union meetings and conventions.*

*The following stations have scheduled the film:*

| CITY, STATE | STATION | DATE | TIME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham, Ala. | WBRC (6) | Sept. 4 | 10:30 a.m. |
| Birmingham, Ala. | *WBIQ (10) | Aug. 30 | 5:30 p.m. |
| | | Sept. 5 | 7:00 p.m. |
| Dozier, Ala. | *WDIQ (2) | Aug. 30 | 5:30 p.m. |
| | | Sept. 5 | 7:00 p.m. |
| Huntsville, Ala. | *WHIQ (25) | Aug. 30 | 5:30 p.m. |
| | | Sept. 5 | 7:00 p.m. |
| Mt. Cheaha State Park, Ala. | *WCIQ (7) | Aug. 30 | 5:30 p.m. |
| | | Sept. 5 | 7:30 p.m. |
| Mobile, Ala. | *WEIQ (42) | Aug. 30 | 5:30 p.m. |
| | | Sept. 5 | 7:00 p.m. |
| Mobile, Ala. | WKRG (5) | Check Local Listing | |
| Montgomery, Ala. | *WAIQ (26) | Aug. 30 | 5:30 p.m. |
| | | Sept. 5 | 7:00 p.m. |
| Montgomery, Ala. | WSFA (12) | Sept. 4 | 1:30 p.m. |
| Yuma, Ariz. | KIVA (11) | Sept. 3 | 5:00 p.m. |
| Bakersfield, Calif. | KBAK (29) | Sept. 3 | 5:00 p.m. |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | KABC (7) | Sept. 4 | 12:00 noon |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | *KCET (28) | Sept. 5 | 7:30 p.m. |
| Sacramento, Calif. | *KVIE (6) | Sept. 5 | 7:30 p.m. |
| San Diego, Calif. | KOGO (10) | Sept. 4 | 5:00 p.m. |
| San Francisco, Calif. | *KQED (9) | Sept. 3 | 7:30 p.m. |
| | | Sept. 5 | 7:30 p.m. |
| Denver, Colo. | KLZ (7) | Sept. 4 | 3:30 p.m. |
| Denver, Colo. | *KRMA (6) | Sept. 5 | 6:30 p.m. |
| Hartford, Conn. | WTIC (3) | Sept. 4 | 9:30 a.m. |
| Hartford, Conn. | *WEDH (24) | Sept. 5 | 7:30 p.m. |
| Washington, D. C. | WTOP (9) | Sept. 4 | 4:30 p.m. |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | *WJCT (7) | Aug. 29 | 8:00 p.m. |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | WJXT (4) | Sept. 4 | 4:00 p.m. |
| Miami, Fla. | *WTHS (2) | Sept. 6 | 8:00 p.m. |
| Miami, Fla. | WTVJ (4) | Sept. 3 | 1:00 p.m. |
| Tallahassee, Fla. | *WFSU (11) | Sept. 2 | 6:30 p.m. |
| Tampa, Fla. | *WEDU (3) | Sept. 5 | 7:30 p.m. |
| Athens, Ga. | *WGTV (8) | Sept. 5 | 6:30 p.m. |
| Atlanta, Ga. | WSB (2) | Sept. 4 | 12:00 noon |
| Columbus, Ga. | *WJSP (28) | Sept. 5 | 6.30 p.m. |
| Columbus, Ga. | WRBL (3) | Sept. 4 | 5:00 p.m. |
| Savannah, Ga. | *WVAN (9) | Sept. 5 | 6:30 p.m. |
| Savannah, Ga. | WTOC (11) | Sept. 5 | 9:00 a.m. |
| Waycross, Ga. | *WXGA (8) | Sept. 5 | 6:30 p.m. |
| Boise, Ida. | KBOI (2) | Sept. 4 | 2:30 p.m. |
| Lewiston, Ida. | KLEW (3) | Sept. 6 | 11:15 p.m. |
| Carbondale, Ill. | WSIU (8) | Check Local Listing | |
| Chicago, Ill. | *WTTW (11) | Sept. 5 | 6:30 p.m. |
| Chicago, Ill. | WGN (9) | Sept. 5 | 9:30 a.m. |
| Evansville, Ind. | WFIE (14) | Sept. 3 | 4:00 p.m. |
| Ft. Wayne, Ind. | WKJG (33) | Sept. 3 | 4:00 p.m. |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | WISH (8) | Check Local Listing | |
| South Bend, Ind. | WSBT (22) | Sept. 4 | 4:00 p.m. |
| Des Moines, Ia. | WHO (13) | Sept. 3 | 4:30 p.m. |
| Topeka, Kan. | WIBW (13) | Sept. 5 | 7:00 a.m. |
| Lexington, Ky. | WKYT (27) | Check Local Listing | |
| Louisville, Ky. | WHAS (11) | Sept. 5 | Check Local Listing |
| New Orleans, La. | WDSU (6) | Sept. 4 | 11:30 a.m. |
| New Orleans, La. | *WYES (8) | Sept. 7 | 6:00 p.m. |
| Baltimore, Md. | WBAL (11) | Sept. 3 | 1:30 p.m. |
| Boston, Mass. | WNAC (7) | Check Local Listing | |
| Northfield, Mass. | WRLP (32) | Sept. 5 | 5:30 p.m. |
| Springfield, Mass. | WWLP (22) | Sept. 5 | 5:30 p.m. |
| Detroit, Mich. | WWJ (4) | Sept. 4 | 1:30 p.m. |
| Marquette, Mich. | *WNMR | Sept. 5 | 9:30 p.m. |
| Alexandria, Minn. | KCMT (7) | Sept. 3 | 12:30 p.m. |
| Appleton, Minn. | *KWCM (10) | Sept. 5 | 8:30 p.m. |
| Duluth, Minn. | KDAL (3) | Sept. 5 | 12:00 noon |
| Duluth, Minn. | *WDSE (8) | Check Local Listing | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | *KTCA (2) | Sept. 5 | 8:30 p.m. |
| St. Paul, Minn. | *KTCI (17) | Sept. 5 | 7:30 p.m. |
| Walker, Minn. | KNMT (12) | Sept. 3 | 12:30 p.m. |
| Kansas City, Mo. | WDAF (4) | Check Local Listing | |
| St. Louis, Mo. | KSD (5) | Sept. 4 | 12:30 p.m. |
| Lincoln, Neb. | *KUON (12) | Sept. 6 | 6:00 p.m. |
| | | Sept. 8 | 8:30 p.m. |
| Albuquerque, N. M. | KOAT (7) | Sept. 4 | 2:30 p.m. |
| Binghamton, N. Y. | WNBF (12) | Sept. 4 | 2:00 p.m. |
| New York, N. Y. | WOR (9) | Sept. 5 | 9:30 a.m. |
| Schenectady, N. Y. | WRGB (6) | Sept. 3 | 12:00 noon |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | WHEN (5) | Sept. 4 | 12:00 noon |
| Utica-Rome, N. Y. | WKTV (2) | Sept. 4 | 3:30 p.m. |
| Chapel Hill, N. C. | *WUNC (4) | Check Local Listing | |
| Charlotte, N. C. | WSOC (9) | Sept. 6 | 8:00 p.m. |
| Columbia, N. C. | *WUNB (2) | Check Local Listing | |
| Akron, O. | WAKR (49) | Sept. 4 | 6:30 p.m. |
| Cincinnati, O. | WLW (5) | Sept. 4 | 11:30 a.m. |
| Cincinnati, O. | *WCET (48) | Sept. 8 | 7:30 p.m. |
| Cleveland, O. | *WVIZ (25) | Sept. 4 | 10:45 p.m. |
| | | Sept. 5 | 7:30 p.m. |
| Cleveland, O. | WEWS (5) | Sept. 4 | 3:30 p.m. |
| Columbus, O. | WTVN (6) | Sept. 4 | Check Local Listing |
| Dayton, O. | WHIO (7) | Sept. 4 | 1:30 p.m. |
| Youngstown, O. | WKBN (27) | Sept. 4 | 4:30 p.m. |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | *KETA (13) | Sept. 5 | 9:00 p.m. |
| Tulsa, Okla. | *KOED (11) | Sept. 5 | 9:00 p.m. |
| Corvallis, Ore. | *KOAC (7) | Check Local Listing | |
| Portland, Ore. | *KOAP (10) | Check Local Listing | |
| Portland, Ore. | KGW (8) | Sept. 5 | 3:30 p.m. |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | WHP (21) | Sept. 5 | 7:30 p.m. |
| Johnstown, Pa. | WJAC (6) | Sept. 5 | 1:35 p.m. |
| Lancaster, Pa. | WGAL (8) | Sept. 4 | 12:30 p.m. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | WHYY (12) | Sept. 5 | 5:00 p.m. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | WFIL (6) | Sept. 5 | 1:00 p.m. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | WTAE (4) | Sept. 4 | 9:00 a.m. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | *WQED (13) | Sept. 5 | 8:30 p.m. |
| Providence, R. I. | WJAR (10) | Sept. 4 | 11:00 a.m. |
| Greenville, S. C. | WFBC (4) | Sept. 4 | 2:00 p.m. |
| Memphis, Tenn. | *WKNO (10) | Sept. 9 | 9:30 p.m. |
| Nashville, Tenn. | WSM (4) | Sept. 10 | 11:30 a.m. |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | WATE (6) | Sept. 4 | 1:30 p.m. |
| Dallas, Tex. | *KERA (13) | Sept. 5 | 9:00 p.m. |
| Dallas, Tex. | WFAA (8) | Sept. 3 | 3:30 p.m. |
| Houston, Tex. | KPRC (2) | Check Local Listing | |
| Houston, Tex. | *KUHT (8) | Sept. 2 | 9:30 p.m. |
| San Antonio, Tex. | WOAI (4) | Sept. 4 | 11:30 a.m. |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | KUTV (2) | Sept. 5 | 9:00 p.m. |
| Harrisonburg, Va. | WSVA (3) | Sept. 4 | 4:00 p.m. |
| Richmond, Va. | WXEX (8) | Sept. 4 | 2:00 p.m. |
| Seattle, Wash. | *KCTS (9) | Sept. 5 | 5:30 p.m. |
| Yakima, Wash. | *KYVE (47) | Sept. 5 | 5:30 p.m. & 8:00 p.m. |
| Huntington, W. Va. | WHTN (13) | Sept. 4 | 2:30 p.m. |
| Madison, Wis. | WKOW (27) | Sept. 4 | 1:00 p.m. |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | *WMVS (10) | Sept. 6 | 8:30 p.m. |

*Denotes educational station

## *Meany to Tell About Aid to Labor Abroad*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will discuss how American unions help labor abroad on the Georgetown University Forum, carried by some 300 radio stations and two Washington, D. C., television stations.**

**In Washington, the half-hour television program will be carried Sept. 4 at 12:30 p.m. by WRC-TV, Channel 4. It will also be seen Sept. 5 at 10 p.m. on WETA, Channel 26. Radio broadcasting dates vary around the country.**

**Appearing with Meany will be Georgetown University Prof. James D. Atkinson and John Fisher, president of the Institute of American Strategy. Wallace Fanning of NBC News is the moderator.**

# Living Cost Index Rises, Factory Pay Declines

Living costs rose a sharp four-tenths of 1 percent in July, while both the take-home pay and buying power of factory workers dropped.

The Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index climbed to 113.3 percent of the 1957-59 price level. This means that the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 about eight years ago was priced at $11.33 last month.

At the start of 1966, the CPI was 111; a year ago it was 110.2.

A seasonally shorter workweek in July was largely responsible for a drop in after-tax earnings of about $1.15 a week for factory production workers — to an average $98.57 for a worker with three dependents and $90.73 for a single worker.

**The rise in prices, added to the loss in earnings, resulted in an over-the-month drop in buying power of $1.37 a week for the family man and $1.29 for the single worker. Despite higher wages, buying power over the past year has dropped one-half of 1 percent because of higher social security taxes and the rise in prices.**

The July price index showed sharp over-the-month increases in both public transportation and used car costs. Hospital and doctor bills continued their sharp rise. Tight mortgage money boosted the cost of home ownership. Meals cost more in restaurants. Food costs—other than dairy products — increased less than thesy usually do in July.

The July CPI index will also bring automatic cost-of-living increases for about 1.14 million workers. More than a million — in auto and automotive parts, farm equipment and aerospace — will get a 2-cents-an-hour hike based on the rise in the index since April. Others will receive increases ranging from 1 to 5 cents, based on monthly, quarterly or semi-annual changes in prices.

**To illustrate the nature of the over-the-year price change, the Labor Dept. gave this breakdown of the $2.80 increase in a $100 basket of goods and services from July 1965 to July 1966.**

It showed that $1.35 of the increase was in the services category —including medical care, mortgage interest, barber and beauty care, public transportation, laundry and insurance.

Higher food prices accounted for 71 cents of the increase.

Another 62 cents covered clothing, fuel, newspapers, household supplies, tobacco, gasoline and other nondurables.

The remaining 12 cents of the year-long analysis was accounted for by durables such as houses, furniture, appliances and autos.

The Labor Dept. announcement said "in a longer time perspective, the gains in real dependable earnings have been large. Since July 1946," the department said, "they have risen by 41 percent, with more than one-fourth of that improvement concentrated in the July 1961 to July 1966 period."

# UAW Board To Meet on Pay Turndown

Detroit—Higher pay for skilled workers in the auto industry will be "at the top of the agenda" when the Auto Workers executive board convenes Sept. 7, the UAW said.

The board will consider the flat rejection by the major automobile manufacturers of the UAW's request to reopen its contracts a year in advance of the September 1967 expiration date. The union asked a 50-cent hike for skilled workers in the auto plants.

**General Motors, Ford and Chrysler management all turned down the UAW request for a contract reopening, declaring that they expected the workers and their union to abide by the existing agreement.**

Only once—during the Korean war inflation period—did the auto industry agree to reopen an unexpired contract.

Auto workers will, however, receive "annual improvement factor" increases ranging from 7 to 13.5 cents an hours on Sept. 5, plus a 2-cent hourly cost-of-living increase.

# Training Plan Seeks Leaders From Poor

The Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty — aided by a grant from the Ford Foundation — will launch a three-year, $4 million program to train 1,000 leaders from the ranks of the poor.

CCAP Chairman Walter P. Reuther said the goal is to end the "isolation" of the poor from the rest of the community, "a barrier that can and must be removed."

**Reuther said a special effort will be made to bring into the training program "the natural leaders of youth among the poor."**

The Ford Foundation is giving a $375,000 grant to start the program and Reuther said sufficient "funds and commitments are on hand" to assure its continuation.

## Injunction Parley Scheduled by CLC

Ottawa, Ont.—A national trade union conference on labor legislation, with the emphasis on relieving unions of injunctions, will be held Sept. 27 and 28 in Ottawa, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress announced.

Also to be discussed are compulsory arbitration and the so-called residual rights of management. The conference is expected to make recommendations for future action, although it will not create policy.

**APPRENTICE CONTEST** winners of $1,000 prizes in annual competition of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at Purdue University pose with top union officers. Left to right, front row, are Kurt M. Werber, New York Local 1, plumber winner; Edward Murray, Philadelphia Local 420, pipe fitter winner, and Thomas M. Collins, Chicago Local 281, sprinkler fitter winner; standing, Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann and Assistant Pres. John T. McCartin.

*At Plumbers Contest:*

# Apprentice Training Praised By Henning

Lafayette, Ind.—Apprentice training programs are the foundation of free labor and free industry and there must be no surrender in standards of qualification, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning declared here.

Henning was the principal speaker at the awards banquet of the 13th annual apprentice contest and instructor training course of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at Purdue University Aug. 14-19.

"There is nothing in the nation like this training program, which is a tribute to union and management," he said.

**Union Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, praising the personal sacrifices the apprentices had made the last five years and the instructors "who are the life blood of the program," charged those graduating into the ranks of journeymen to "do your work faithfully and honorably and always give your employer a good day's work."**

Largest and most successful of the summer institutes held through the joint efforts of the union, Purdue and industry, the courses certified a record 707 plumbing, pipe fitter and sprinkler fitter instructors and saw 114 apprentices compete for $5,250 cash and additional bonus prizes in three categories.

In the plumber contest, Kurt M. Werber of New York Local 1 captured the $1,000 first prize with the second prize of $500 going to Harold W. Otten of Chicago Local 130 and the $250 third prize to William R. Watt of Cleveland Local 55.

**Philadelphian Winner**

The pipe fitting apprentice contest $1,000 top prize was awarded Edward Murray of Philadelphia Local 420. Arthur C. Hombsch of Milwaukee Local 601 took the $500 second prize and Robert F. Hosch of St. Paul Local 455 won $250 for third.

Thomas M. Collins of Chicago, Local 281 was the $1,000 top prize winner in the sprinkler fitter competition. Second was Danny R. Pavey of Evansville, Ind., Local 669 and third was Henry E. Stoepker of Comstock Park, Mich., also from Local 669.

**Henning said he was proud of all building trades unions for their efforts in ending discrimination and pointed out that of the 8,600 complaints filed with the federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission in its first year, only 10 had involved any building trades union.**

"If a man is qualified, he has the right to work where you work," he declared. "Churches, businesses, newspapers, television and American industry are led and staffed by white men. A tragedy of the times is that organized labor has been cited by some as one of the villains of discrimination. But all must see that the qualified are not prevented from working or advancing because of their race, creed, color or national origin."

Comparably, he asserted, "there must be no surrender of standards, no lowering of qualifications because of ethnic identity or membership in a minority group or any other reason."

# *Improved Delivery Service Urged By Letter Carriers Convention*

Detroit—Unionized letter carriers are just as concerned about improving postal service as they are about winning an adequate wage scale.

Pres. Jerome J. Keating of the Letter Carriers called a bid for improved postal service one of the three major actions taken at the union's convention here.

Keating stressed that the two other major union goals—enactment of a federal labor-management bill and raising of wage scales—would reflect themselves in better service since they would result in the retention of qualified employes.

He said the low pay scale is a factor in the manpower shortage which faces many areas. He placed the difference at about $400 between present pay for carriers and clerks and the higher level the union is seeking.

Keating called on the Post Office Dept. to do away with the use of temporary carriers "so that you don't see a different letter carrier delivering your mail each day of the week."

**The theme of labor-management legislation, good service and adequate pay dominated the week-long convention which drew some 3,500 delegates and an almost equal number of guests, spouses and members of the union's ladies auxiliary.**

Keating called on the delegates to send information to the union's research department on all cases of curtailment and impairment of service. He also urged that similar complaints about bad service be forwarded to the director of the Bureau of the Budget—an office which Keating said is responsible for most of the service deficiences since it has cut $300 million from postal appropriation in recent years.

"All of you—and your brothers back home—interview the candidates for Congress in your districts. Ask them if they are going to support our program on labor-management, service and pay.

"And, if they will not promise to support us — no matter what party they belong to — no matter how nice people they are — don't vote for them."

Keating was re-elected to another two-year term by acclamation as were Vice Pres. James H. Rademacher, Sec.-Treas. J. Stanly Lewis and other officers.

**A resolution was adopted which calls for continued exploration of possible merger of the National Association of Special Delivery Messengers and the National Rural Carriers with the NALC. Othere resolutions adopted by the convention dealt mostly with working conditions or internal union affairs and procedures.**

# Legislative Goals Set By PO Vehicle Union

Minneapolis—The National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes approved four major legislative proposals at their 20th biennial national convention here, re-elected top officers and hailed assurances that jobs are safe despite mechanization.

The legislative program calls for:

- Accumulated sick leave to be credited toward an increase in pensions at retirement.
- Retirement after 25 years of service with no decrease in pension. The requirement now is 30 years of service for a full pension.
- A 35-hour workweek to replace the 40-hour workweek.
- Performance by government employes of the mail-hauling work now handled by private contractors.

**Pres. Gibson Re-Elected**

Delegates re-elected Everett G. Gibson of New York City to a new two-year term as president. Gibson has headed the 7,000-member union since 1957 and has served on the executive board since 1941.

Also re-elected were Chester W. Parrish of Miami as secretary-treasurer and Leon S. Hawkins of Detroit as first vice president.

Other officers chosen were: Paul Jameson, St. Louis, second vice president; Robert Bond, Seattle, third vice president; Leon Hoptown, Los Angeles, fourth vice president, and Hartwell Macon, Richmond, Va., fifth vice president.

**In the convention's major address, James J. LaPenta, Jr., deputy assistant postmaster general, said the Post Office Dept.'s $100 million mechanization program will not displace postal workers, but instead will give them the tools to move a tremendous increase in mail volume.**

LaPenta said there has been a net increase in employment of 55,000 in the Post Office Dept. in the past year and there probably will be slight increases in the future.

He disclosed that the volume of mail handled by the department is now running at a rate of 76 billion pieces a year—more mail than in the rest of the world combined.

The mechanization includes the installation of optical scanners and letter-sorting machines in the nation's larger post offices.

LaPenta explained that the optical scanner reads printed addresses and then automatically dispatches the mail to the letter-sorting machine, which sorts mail to 1,000 separation points.

The postal official deals with 14 unions representing 675,000 Post Office employes in his capacity as head of the industrial relations and personnel-management divisions.

# *Postal Union Spells Out Fringe Goals*

Houston, Tex.—Top officers of the Special Delivery Messengers were re-elected at the union's 17th biennial convention here, and delegates approved a legislative program stressing improved fringe benefits for postal workers.

The 2,000-member union represents one of the smallest crafts in the postal service, but bargains nationally with the government's largest civilian department and has exclusive recognition for its craft in 14 of the 15 postal regions.

During the past two years, Pres. Michael J. Cullen reported, the union's membership has grown nearly 25 percent.

**Cullen was elected unanimously to his first full term as president. He had been filling out the term of George Warfel, who died in office early in 1965.**

Delegates also re-elected Sec.-Treas. John K. Dunning.

Among the resolutions passed were calls for optional retirement after 25 years of service, payment for unused sick leave on retirement, full government payment of health and life insurance premiums and a 35-hour workweek.

The delegates voted down officers' recommendations for a per capita tax increase. A resolution to raise the amount from $1.50 to $2 a month and a compromise amendment for a $1.75 per capita both were defeated.

**WARM OVATION** was given Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.) by delegates to the Letter Carriers 45th biennial convention in Detroit. Morrison, who faces a runoff election in September following a hot primary, is expected to become chairman of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee in January if he wins re-election.

New Objectives Set:

# Organizing, Contract Goals Moved Upward by Teachers

By Eugene A. Kelly

Chicago—Delegates to the 50th anniversary convention of the American Federation of Teachers set new high goals in organizing and collective bargaining and redefined policy for the union's leadership and its more than 120,000 members.

Encouraged by reports that the AFT has won most of the 60 collective bargaining elections it engaged in during more than two years of intensive effort, the delegates considered these additional objectives on the convention floor, in conference and committee sessions:

Uniting all teachers in one "powerful professional union"; continuing teacher efforts to become "full partners" in the educational process, intensifying an AFT pilot program aimed at providing more efficient schools.

**A program in 21 "disadvantaged" areas of New York City has worked well in its first year of operation and will continue as a cooperative venture of the city school system and AFT Local 2—the United Federation of Teachers—a seminar headed by Simon Beagle, New York City assistant principal, reported.**

Pres. Johnson and Vice Pres. Humphrey sent messages to the opening session and welcoming talks were given by Mayor Richard J. Daley, Pres. Frank M. Whiston of the Chicago Board of Education, Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO and others.

Pres. Charles Cogen, in his "State of the Union" report, said the AFT can "at last see a clear road ahead to the goal set by the founders" of uniting all teachers in one union working with all organized workers to "achieve a better society." He called for doubling the nation's teaching force and spending at least twice the present amount for instruction, better equipped schools and teachers and smaller class sizes.

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) warned against any "mammoth centralization" of education. Executive Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute told a civil rights luncheon that demonstration marches had done great good. But, he added, "If we ever get proper class sizes, adequate pay for teachers, an improved curriculum and a satisfactory building program, it will be not because the Negro marched but because you teachers inculcate these factors into the contracts you sign."

"The right to withdraw your services" is the key to these goals, he emphasized.

**AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Randolph himself reminded the luncheon that "Freedom is never given, it must be won. The marchers of the civil rights revolution are comparable to the strikes and picket lines" of early union organizing drives.**

The convention got a report that the AFT sponsored 29 "freedom schools" in a dozen Mississippi communities this summer, with 22 volunteers from major cities teaching academic subjects along with citizenship rights and Negro history to 2,500 youth and 1,500 adults.

The schools, run by Arthur and Carolyn Reese of Michigan, encountered more community "violence and opposition" than ever before, AFT Vice Pres. Richard Parrish said.

Also announced was the signing of a first contract by the Ecrose, Mich., local covering 9,144 school employes, after a four-week strike.

**AS A RESIDENT** of Indianapolis, Pres. Joseph DePaola (left) of the Barbers warmly welcomed Pres. William D. Buck (right) of the Fire Fighters as the latter moved into town with delegates to the union's 28th convention. Buck later was re-elected.

# Fire Fighters Set Study Of Strike Ban Policy

Indianapolis—A national commission of prominent figures in public life, government and the labor movement will be sought by the Fire Fighters to review the status of the union's ban on strikes and determine whether it should be altered to meet changing conditions and viewpoints in the public service.

Decision to create the commission, which had been recommended by Pres. William D. Buck in his report to the Fire Fighters 28th convention here, was approved in the closing minutes of the final session.

The vote followed rejection, by about 2-1 margins, of four separate resolutions proposing in various ways to eliminate or alter the union's longstanding constitutional barrier to strikes in the fire service.

**Triggering interest in the strike question were a recent two-day walkout by a break-away group in Atlanta, a threat of mass resignations from the fire department in St. Louis, and a heavy concentration of sick reports by fire fighters in Kansas City.**

While some officers of the union dispute that the three demonstrations brought tangible results, a majority of the delegates indicated that the trend toward collective bargaining by government employes clearly requires a fresh look at the union's tactics in cities around the nation.

Pres. Buck's report to the convention of the 120,000-member union said the commission could "bring a fresh look and a fresh viewpoint to the fact-finding process—with no pre-commitment to a 'no-strike' policy or a 'pro-strike' policy. It should study the proposition deeply and objectively."

**Proposals Due by 1968**

The convention proposal called for the commission's report and recommendations to be in the hands of the IAFF locals well before the union's 1968 convention in Toronto.

**In the long debate over the various proposals, delegates from a number of cities argued the strike weapon is necessary for fire fighters to keep up with other workers in government and private industry. Others argued that removal of the no-strike ban might invite legislative retaliation in some states, or a public opinion "backlash" if lives were lost by fire during a walkout.**

Before acting on the strike issue, the 800 delegates—largest number ever to attend a Fire Fighters' convention, had taken the following actions:

- Re-elected Pres. Buck, Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni and all but one of the union's 15 vice-presidents.
- Raised per capita tax from 50 cents a month to 60 cents this year and 65 cents next year. In doing so, the delegates rejected a unanimous recommendation of the executive board to raise the per capita in two steps to 80 cents a month.
- Renewed the union's strong opposition to "consolidation"—the merger of police and fire departments—and to "disparity," through which the historic equality of police and fire pay scales has been tilted in some cities in favor of the police force. The union noted, however, successes in restoring parity in a substantial number of cities which had pushed police salaries to a higher level than the fire fighters'.
- Instructed the union's officers to write to national civil rights organizations—the NAACP, CORE, the National Urban League, and others—and point out that fire fighters have only one interest: to protect the community from fire or other natural calamities.

**Protection Sought**

Other resolutions called on the union to notify city governments that fire fighters should not be used for police duty in riots, and another urged federal legislation to make a criminal offense of an attack on a fire fighter performing his duty.

The IAFF statement noted that in many cities, fire fighters are being made "the butt of attacks by irresponsible individuals and groups" and that "unprovoked attacks" have been made on fire fighters responding to alarms.

Much of the attention of the convention was focused on the contest for the union's two top posts.

Challenging Buck, who has held the presidency since 1957, was John A. Kabachus of Boston, a former IAFF secretary-treasurer who unsuccessfully sought the top post two years ago.

Sec.-Treas. Albertoni was elected to his second term by a margin of 466-319 over Jack Waller of Spokane, Wash.

Ralph Burden of Columbus, Ohio, was elected vice-president representing the union's big eighth district. He defeated Leonard C. Cook of Gary, Ind. and the incumbent, Cornelius Shea of Chicago.

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, the honor guest at the convention banquet, said it was time city council and other government agencies recognize the perils faced by fire fighters and rewarded them.

# Senate Votes to Step Up Attack on Urban Slums

The Senate voted to launch a massive new attack on city slums through a new program which would mobilize federal and local resources to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods.

Passage of the Demonstration Cities bill by a 53-22 vote was a significant victory for the Administration. The bill was the major new Great Society program advanced by Pres. Johnson this year. It came under sharp Republican attack and still faces a hard battle in the House.

**The AFL-CIO expressed its "stout support" and urged its enlargement. As passed by the Senate, it would make available $1.2 billion over three years to cities which come up with comprehensive plans to reverse the decay of older neighborhoods.**

Existing federal programs would be used to improve existing housing and build new homes, build and modernize schools, hospitals, recreation facilities, public works, transit service, community centers, expand job training, provide child care facilities and other social services.

Most of these federal programs now require a degree of matching local funds. The incentive under the new program would be additional federal grants to cover 80 percent of the non-federal share of the cost. Additional urban renewal and public works funds would be made available for cities undertaking demonstration projects.

When he proposed the program early this year, Johnson suggested that a typical program in one of the nation's large cities would improve the housing and living standards for 100,000 people.

**The original Administration bill contemplated a $2.3 billion program over five years. While cutting the authorization to three years, the Senate bill is similar in scope. For the current fiscal year, the only expenditure would be $12 million in planning funds with the large-scale spending slated for the 1968 and 1969 budgets.**

Conservative Republicans, led by Sen. John G. Tower (Tex.) and GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), sought to rally a bipartisan ecnomy bloc behind an amendment to slash $900 billion from the bill. Dirksen charged that the program would be a colossal "boondoggle."

**Economy Move Beaten**

The money-slashing amendment was easily beaten, 53-27. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), floor manager for the bill, put together a majority of 43 Democrats and 10 Republicans against a coalition of only 17 Republicans and 10 Democrats.

**The mammoth problems facing cities were pointed up by mayors of a number of large cities who testified at hearings being conducted by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.).**

New York Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) said his city has 2 million people living in poverty, needs to replace or rehabilitate 800,000 substandard apartment units, and would require "$50 billion in new federal" money over the next decade to make the city "livable."

## Utility Local Sets Charities Mark

New York—Members of Utility Workers Local 1-2 contributed a total of $250,550 in the 15th annual charities drive conducted jointly by the union and the Consolidated Edison Co.

Business Manager Michael Sampson of the union and Con Ed Vice Pres. Bernard Gallagher pointed out that the total given was an all-time high and raised the amount collected in the past 15 years to more than $2 million—more than half of it in the last five years.

## *Mailmen Snap Back At 'Obnoxious' Pets*

**Detroit—The letter carriers' major occupational hazard—dogs that bite—came in for attention in a resolution adopted by the mail men's biennial convention.**

**The delegates called for federal legislation which would make the owner of vicious or offensive dogs subject to a fine plus liability for any and all damages and loss of compensation and time resulting from a carrier being bitten by such dogs.**

**The resolution was amended to include not only dogs but all other "obnoxious animals and pets."**

## Guam Passes 'Work' Law Over Veto

Agana, Guam—The unicameral Guam legislature has passed a so-called right-to-work act over the veto of Gov. Manuel F. L. Guerrero and sent it on to Pres. Johnson, who has until Oct. 14 to veto it or let it become law.

The measure was the first "work" bill to be enacted under the American flag since the Wyoming legislature approved one in February 1963.

The island has a civilian labor force of about 10,000 Guamanians. Only a handful are organized into three AFL-CIO affiliates—the Government Employes, some 600 members employed at nine locations; the Teachers and the Marine Engineers. There are no indigenous unions, and no unaffiliated mainland unions.

The territorial legislature is composed of 13 Territorial Party members and seven Democrats, with one vacancy. The two-thirds majority that passed the "work" bill over Guerrero's veto was made up of the 13 Territorial Party members and a lone Democrat.

The act not only outlaws security but seeks to put the federal courts back into the injunction field by asserting that "any person injured or threatened with injury by an act declared illegal by this title shall, any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, be entitled to injunctive relief."

Guam is administered by the Interior Dept. Its 1960 population was put at 60,000.

*In Council Resolution:*

# Independent Agency Urged for Maritime

Chicago—The concept of an independent Maritime Administration—free from control by any overall government department—was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The Maritime Administration is presently under the Commerce Dept. The Administration has asked Congress to put the agency under the proposed new Dept. of Transportation. The Transportation Dept. bill had been taken up in the House as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Subordination to either department, the council said, would result in the "essential needs" of the maritime industry "being continually ignored and submerged."

**The council resolution traced the "neglect" of America's commerical sea power to the point where the country has fallen to "third-rate status" and it called for a reversal of the trend through upgrading of the agency charged with overseeing the merchant marine.**

"Today the American merchant marine is being called upon to meet a war situation for the third time in 25 years," the council said. "Owing to the neglect of this industry by the government since the end of World War II, and the failure of the Defense Dept. to foresee and admit the need for merchant ships to transport troops and supplies across the seas, the condition of the merchant fleet, its supporting shipyards and available skilled manpower has reached the point of crisis." The statement added:

**"Merchant shipping has played a vital part in American history. Today, as the result of short-sighted policies on the part of government officials with no understanding or sympathy with the significance of commercial sea power, we have fallen to third-rate status among maritime nations."**

The resolution warned that the third-rate status "which gravely threatens the security of the nation," will continue "if the Maritime Administration is permitted to be buried in another government department, whether Transportation or Commerce."

The council urged that responsibility for "this vital interest" be placed "in an agency which has the status and authority necessary for the performance of its duties."

# Minimum Wage Bill Near Victory in Senate

*(Continued from Page 1)*

hailed the "noteworthy" inclusion of the farm workers, describing them as "a particularly low-paid and exploited group, long needing protection."

The biggest newly-covered groups are in retail trade, hotels, motels and restaurants, laundries and dry cleaning establishments, hospitals and nursing homes, construction and logging operations, transit workers and agricultural processing employes. The House and Senate bills largely overlap in coverage.

**"All these improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act are essential to assure those who work at least a minimum fair standard of living," the Executive Council said. "In addition, they will provide the national economy a needed increase in purchasing power to sustain economic health and growth. All can easily be absorbed out of record-breaking business profits and rapidly rising productivity."**

The council termed the Senate bill "a modest but important beginning in raising the level of living of the least fortunate of America's working poor."

### Disputes Section Added

Early in the debate, the Senate added an unrelated amendment to the wage bill—an instruction to the Secretary of Labor to make recommendations to Congress by Jan. 15 on "improved permanent procedures for the settlement of emergency labor disputes."

Senators Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), sponsored the amendment.

## UAW Veteran Dies In Electrical Mishap

Chelsea, Mich.—Woodrow C. Artz, active in establishment of Auto Workers Local 1284 at the Chrysler Proving Grounds and recording secretary of the local from 1954 through 1963, was accidentally electrocuted at his home in Gregory, Mich., while sanding his boat on the first day of his vacation.

# *Teacher Shortage Seen Critical to Nation's Poor*

**U.S. schools need at least 1.5 million more qualified teachers and "much more" federal aid to do their job adequately. Pres. Charles Cogen of the American Federation of Teachers told a National Conference on Educating the Disadvantaged.**

**Many of the 1.9 million persons now teaching in U.S. schools are administrators and a large number are inadequately trained —some even lack a college degree or permanent state certificates, Cogen said in a "position paper" given to a panel of which he was a member.**

**To fill the need, Cogen declared the schools must have increased federal funds earmarked specifically for training additional teachers, reducing class size and providing more school space.**

**The shortage of qualified teachers is so critical, he said, that the federal government should consider establishing a teacher-training "academy" like the Army, Navy and Air Force academies.**

**Cogen and David Selden, his assistant, told a press conference that the AFT strongly supports federal aid to education but believes that, as funds are increased, first priority must be given to "solving basic school problems."**

**PICKET SIGNS** were turned into victory signs over the Machinists' airlines contract settlement when members of Lodge 1487 greeted IAM Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller on his arrival at Chicago's O'Hare Airport.

# *Airline Mechanics Approve Pact, Planes of Five Lines Fly Again*

Airline Machinists voted by a 68 percent margin to accept terms of a new three-year contract and return to work after a 43-day strike against five major commercial carriers.

IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller announced the results at union headquarters after secret ballot votes of ground crewmen employed at 231 airports. The tally was 17,727 in favor, 8,235 against the settlement.

**Planes began flying again after picket lines came down and flight crews returned to work. Regular flights were resumed on all lines, although Trans World Airlines said it might take a few days to activate all its overseas runs.**

The settlement involving 35,000 mechanics and ground service crews contained a cost-of-living clause, three consecutive yearly wage boosts of 5 percent each, and improvements in holidays, overtime pay, vacations, job classification stepups and premium pay for line maintenance workers.

The strike was successfully concluded despite a Senate bill to order the workers back without a contract and government refusal to approve in advance any contract "package" breaking the area of 3.2 percent.

Federation Pres. George Meany warned legislators at the time that a back-to-work law would strangle democratic principles and asked why only wage increases are considered inflationary.

**Commenting after the settlement, Meany told reporters covering the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Chicago that the "validity" of employer attempts to hold wage increases to a 3.2 percent level had been destroyed.**

He also pointed out that the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee in its most recent meeting reiterated the desirability of voluntary action to maintain wage-price stability but said that a specific percentage figure could not be applied in all cases.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz on Aug. 21—two days after Machinists ratified the proposed contract—told a television audience on the ABC program, "Issues and Answers," that the airline pact was not likely to affect the economy as much as the recent rise in steel prices, or the increase to 6 percent in prime interest rates set by leading U.S. commercial banks.

The union-management agreement was the third proposal since the walkout started July 8. The first, based on a proposal by a Railway Labor Act emergency board, was rejected by IAM negotiators. The second, worked out with the aid of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and announced by Pres. Johnson, was voted down by union members themselves by almost 3-1.

**The third, agreed to after a 20-hour bargaining session with the aid of Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds and other mediators, was recommended by Siemiller and others on the union bargaining team.**

At a press conference following the settlement announcement, Siemiller said "no inflation is involved" in the new pact "if a boost in wages brings these workers up to a point where they can buy groceries."

### New Goals

He said the contract is "satisfactory, but it should have had more in it." In the next pact the union will seek full paid pensions "and a lot of other thangs," Siemiller assured newsmen.

Wirtz told his TV listeners that the cost of the increase in steel prices will be $90 million, "every single penny of it in violation of the guidelines." Asked why the Administration had not tried harder for rescindment of the price hike, he said advisers felt the effort would not have been successful.

Reynolds said on "Reporters' Roundup," a television interview, that "the basic idea of the guideline has taken a beating" and "we probably have to re-examine it very carefully."

**Another government figure, Chairman Gardner Ackley of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said he "greatly regrets that this settlement so substantially exceeds" the 3.2 percent wage guidelines but added that the pact will not require higher prices to passengers or shippers.**

Ackley put the cost of the new contract at 4.9 percent, not the "6 or 8 percent which some reports have inaccurately claimed."

A trend toward lower airline prices, Ackley continued, "would be consistent with the guidepost for prices." The guidelines, he said, "specify that, in industries with higher than average productivity gains, prices should be reduced to share the gains with the general public."

8-27-66

**Government statisticians reported that the airline industry productivity of all employes rose 9.8 percent in the 1960-65 period and 11.2 percent for the last year alone. Profits of all airlines were put at $179.5 million before taxes in 1964, $309.4 million in 1965.**

Strike's end halted action by Congress on bills to break the walkout. The Senate voted 54-33 to send the strikers back to work and to extend the no-strike period of the Railway Labor Act for up to 180 days while mediation continued. The House Commerce Committee voted for a similar bill with minor amendments, but further action was delayed when members learned that a settlement might be reached.

## Painters Give $8,000 For Political Action

The Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers have presented the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. with $8,000 for the promotion of local and national legislation benefitting the building trades, Pres. S. Frank Raftery announced.

The funds came from the union's Political Action Together (PAT) program, a nonpartisan political arm which was established, Raftery said, to assist candidates for public office who support building trades legislation.

## TWA Scores In Pepperell Vote

Lindale, Ga.—The Textile Workers Union of America won a major organizing victory at the Pepperell Mills here, its third southern success in recent weeks.

The vote in the NLRB representation election was 1,139-917 for the TWUA. Earlier the union had won bargaining elections among more than 600 workers at Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., North Charleston, S. C., and in a 300-worker unit at Spofford Mills in Wilmington, N. C.

# Right to Strike Key to Freedom—Meany


# AFL-CIO News

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# New AFL-CIO Farm Union Scores Breakthrough Win

**Labor Day Message:**

## *Union Strike Right Basic to Freedom*

**By Gervase N. Love**

Labor Day 1966 finds peace based upon agreements reached through collective bargaining "the prevailing condition in union-management relations," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in his annual Labor Day message.

Two elements help bring about the peaceful negotiation of a good contract, he said. One is the fact that each side has the same general objective—"a fair share from a prospering enterprise," with a bargain always possible despite sometimes great initial differences. The second is the workers' right to strike.

**"It is the right to strike that gives meaning to collective bargaining," Meany emphasized.**

**"It is the right to strike that gives a union's spokesman some measure of equality at the bargaining table. The word 'strike' may never be mentioned, and usually isn't, but both sides know the right is there.**

"The right to strike is almost universally accepted, in theory, as a fundamental right of free workers. But it is not just a theoretical right. It is an operating right. Anyone who says he believes in the right to strike must accept the fact that strikes will sometimes occur."

The right to strike, Meany maintained, is what gives the American labor movement its strength.

"Without a strong labor movement, wages would be lower, consumer purchasing power would be lower, and another economic col-

*(Continued on Page 11)*

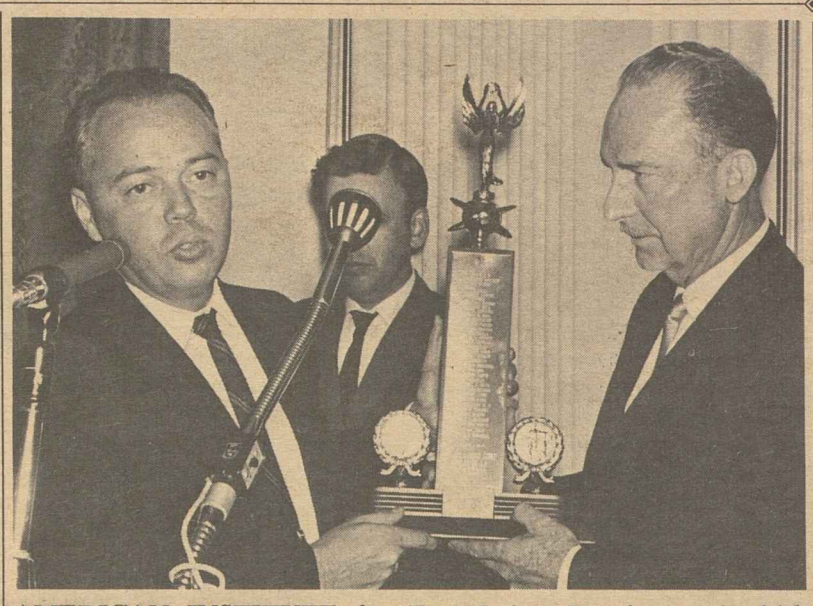
## House Bars Maritime Unit Shift

A labor-supported amendment to keep the Maritime Administration independent of a new Dept. of Transportation won by a 260 to 117 vote as the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill creating the new cabinet-level department.

The House bill would create a 12th department in the federal government to consolidate transport promotion and safety functions of agencies dealing with air, rail and highway transportation. The Maritime Administration was specifically excluded from the new department's functions.

**The House Merchant Marine Committee has approved a bill to make the Maritime Administration, which handles all water**

*(Continued on Page 4)*



**AMERICAN INSTITUTE** for Free Labor Development's 14th graduating class, at a luncheon following commencement exercises, presented a trophy to the AFL-CIO and Pres. George Meany in appreciation for the training they received. Doing the honors for his classmates is Vicente N. Sosa Lopez (left), a Cuban who spent two years in a Castro jail and was one of five AIFLD staff members who completed the course. Receiving the memento is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge. **(Story on Page 12).**

***GOP Plans Last Fight:***

## $1.60 Pay Minimum Nears Final Passage

A new minimum wage, rising in two steps from the present $1.25 hourly level to $1.40 and $1.60 and applying to millions of previously unprotected workers, seemed assured when Senate-House conferees agreed on compromise provisions of two slightly different bills passed by the two houses.

The key decisions in the conference committee were these:

● House conferees accepted the Senate version of the bill setting Feb. 1, 1968, as the date for application of the second-step increase to $1.60 an hour.

**The House had voted to postpone the application date for the $1.60 minimum until 1969—a full year later for the second-step increase—but yielded to the Senate. The Johnson Administration and labor had strongly supported the 1968 date for the second-step rise.**

House Republican leaders said they would seek to send the bill back to conference committee with instructions to House conferees to insist on the 1969 date.

● Senate conferees agreed to a compromise that threw out most limitations of coverage that had been cut from the House-passed measure.

They dumped, specifically, a section eliminating protection for about 900,000 employes of grade schools and high schools, specifying the coverage did not include teachers.

They also agreed to drop a Senate floor amendment, sponsored by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), setting $350,000 as the gross volume for an enterprise to determine

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## Cracks Into Anti-Union Stronghold

San Francisco—Field workers at two major farms of the giant DiGiorgio Corp. have chosen the AFL-CIO as their collective bargaining representative in a crucial and historic farm labor election.

Unofficial returns indicated that the two unions of farm workers which have been on strike at DiGiorgio since last September and who made up the single AFL-CIO entry on the ballot defeated the Teamsters in a unit of nearly 900 field workers.

Official results of Aug. 30 voting at the firm's Delano and Borrego Springs farms were delayed until arbitrators could rule on 332 challenged ballots.

**But observers were convinced that the challenged ballots could not upset the unofficial result. Nor would they change the choice of the Teamsters in a smaller unit made up of truck drivers and helpers and shed workers.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, Cesar Chavez and Larry Itliong, its leaders:

"Warmest congratulations on a great victory. The road is now open to a new era for farm workers, not only in California but all across the nation.

"You are the pioneers who opened that road and you will be gratefully remembered for generations by those who will benefit from your efforts.

**"But let us now move forward. As you know this triumph is not an end in itself but only a beginning. I again assure you that**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Job Bias Ruling Sustains Charge Brought by Union in Mississippi*

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has sustained the first complaint ever filed by a union under the equal employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The commission ruled that a Mississippi cottonseed oil firm violated the law in a number of ways, most notably by paying Negro workers inferior wages because of their race.

The Chemical Workers Union, which joined five Negro members in the complaint first filed last December, said the ruling could establish a "yardstick" leading to justice for thousands of workers.

**The EEOC report said Planters Manufacturing Co. of Clarksdale, Miss., violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act by:**

● "Maintaining segregated restroom, locker room and drinking facilities.

● "Maintaining a discriminatory wage differential between Negro and white employes who perform essentially the same duties.

● "Excluding Negroes from the job classifications of solvent plant operator, solvent plant trainee and in clerical positions.

● "Maintaining a discriminatory system for awarding paid vacations to its employes based upon race."

Commission investigators also concluded that the company "unlawfully discharged" one of the workers as an act of reprisal for filing complaints with EEOC.

**Chemical Workers Pres. Walter L. Mitchell said: "The decision could become a veritable Magna Carta for southern workers. The commission is saying that the lack of a rational wage rate structure at a plant can be evidence, on its face, of racial bias.**

"The traditional pattern of discrimination has been to provide different rates of pay for Negroes and whites who perform identical jobs, but to divide jobs into 'white' jobs and 'Negro' jobs and to pay Negro

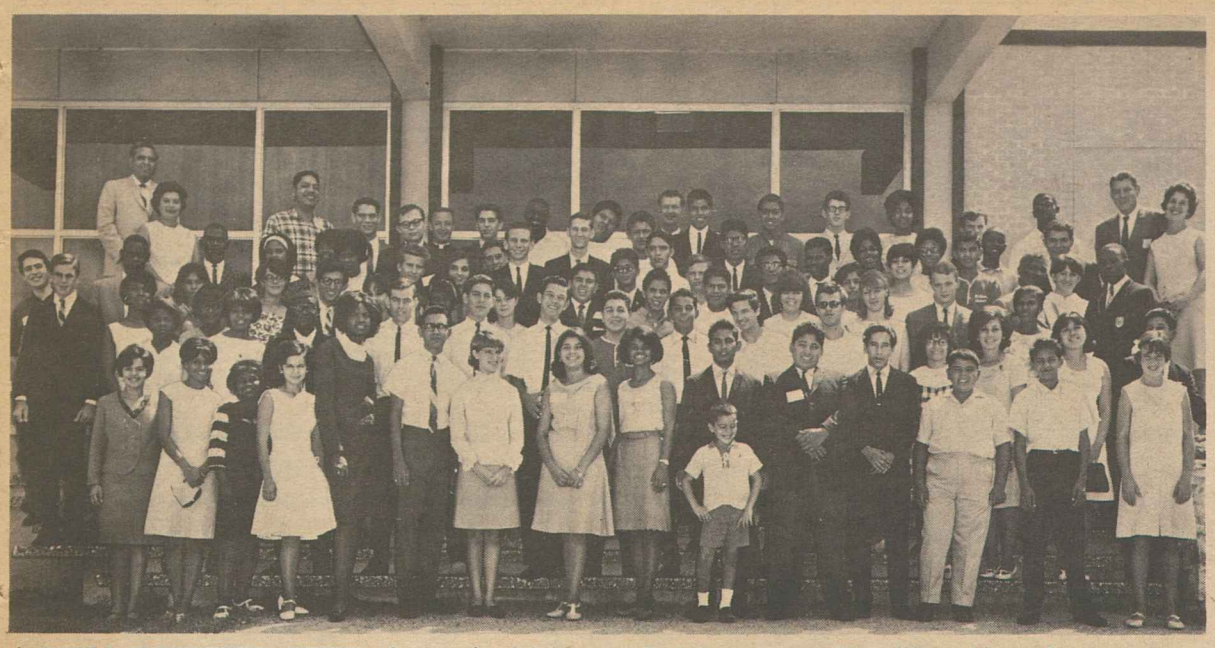
*(Continued on Page 5)*

### *Broadcasts Listed For Labor Day*

**AFL-CIO leaders will make major Labor Day speeches on the four nationwide radio networks on Monday, Sept. 5. The schedule:**

**Pres. George Meany, CBS, 7:35 p.m. Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, ABC, 7:30 p.m. Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, Mutual, 9:15 p.m. Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, NBC, 10:45 p.m.**

**All times are Eastern daylight. Since some stations will carry the programs at different times, listeners should check local program listings.**



**A WELL-ROUNDED VIEW** of organized labor, civil rights, responsible citizenship and war on poverty programs was given these students who attended the Texas AFL-CIO's second annual Summer Youth Citizenship Conference, held at St. Edward's College, Austin. The boys and girls came from the Latin, Negro and Anglo communities, and received instruction from outstanding leaders in their fields.

# *Teachers Elect Full Cogen Slate, Endorse 'Responsible Militancy'*

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Chicago—The American Federation of Teachers started its second half-century of union existence by returning its top leaders to office and endorsing their call for "responsible militancy" in organizing, collective bargaining and crusading for better schools.

Delegates to the 50th anniversary convention of the AFT re-elected Pres. Charles Cogen for his second two-year term and elected all 16 candidates for vice president on Cogen's Progressive slate.

Cogen defeated John M. Fewkes of Chicago, AFT president in 1943-44, by a vote of 1,506 to 683. Four of Cogen's caucus teammates ousted four incumbent vice presidents who ran on the Fewkes ticket. The outcome was a one-caucus Executive Council—the first in many years.

**The convention called for free public education for every student for no fewer than 16 grades or through the 21st year of age. It urged a doubling of present national expenditures for schools and for twice the present number of public school teachers. It set goals of an $8,500 to $17,000 wage range for teachers with a bachelor's degree, $10,000 to $30,000 for college faculty members. It invited members of the Classroom Teachers' Dept. of the National Education Association to join the union and the U.S. labor movement.**

Striking out in new directions, the delegates also:

- Amended the AFT constitution to make administrators "from principal up" and any organization of non-teaching personnel ineligible for membership unless they previously were members. The vote, 240-137, climaxed 20 years of effort by amendment supporters.
- Voted 219-159 to "support every effort of the Administration to achieve a lasting and honorable peace in Viet Nam." Another resolution opposing escalation of the Viet Nam conflict was defeated, 292-173.
- Established a college department with a full-time director and staff to maintain the organizing pace that already has produced more than 50 AFT college locals.
- Gave its second annual award for outstanding school service to Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.). Pres. Johnson was the 1965 recipient.

**The delegates called on every union local to help return liberal Congress members to office and demonstrated their interest by presenting COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan with $4,800 for the fall voter registration campaign.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a message of fraternal greeting saying all who believe in free public education "have reason to be gratified" at recent aid-to-education legislation but that "much more must be done" to provide free and equal educational opportunities for all Americans.

Keynote banquet speaker was Harold Howe II, U.S. commissioner of education, former history teacher and school superintendent. Howe said he views the "rather sudden emergence of teacher militancy" on the American scene as "one of the most hopeful developments" in education. He added: "I sympathize completely with the teacher's drive for a larger share of our society's affluence."

### Goals Defined

For the years ahead, Howe urged AFT members to "seek the professional's habits of life as well as his rewards: a willingness to appraise his fellows and to be judged by them; a personal alliance with significant areas of man's knowledge; and finally, an intelligent dedication to the concept of service."

**Convention balloting was by voting machine. The new vice presidents—Albert Shanker, New York; Patrick Daly, Dearborn, Mich.; Veronica B. Hill, New Orleans, and Thomas Bull, South Bend, Ind.—replace John F. Desmond, Chicago; James E. O'Meara, Cleveland, O.; A. James Heller, Minneapolis, and Edward A. Irwin, Los Angeles, on the AFT council.**

Cogen told the convention that a teacher shortage, oversize classes, slum schools and segregation are problems requiring the united action of all teachers. As he spoke, Chicago and suburban schools reported a shortage of nearly 1,000 teachers before school opening.

The convention adopted policy resolutions that:

- Rejected economic guidelines that would limit wage increases to a fixed percentage.
- Opposed teacher evaluation solely by administrators and called for a survey of evaluation practices nationwide.
- Advised locals to seek written contracts providing complete academic freedom, the right to hold office in community organizations, and the right to job security when the teacher joins any form of nonviolent protest, including "civil disobedience against any immoral and unjust laws and policies" of any public agency.

**The delegates upheld the right of teachers and students to follow their own conscience in taking positions on American foreign policy. They urged that 18-year-olds be given the right to vote and that college grades not be used as a criterion for fixing student draft status.**

The AFT executive council, at its first post-convention meeting, set up a new union civil rights department with Arthur Reese of Detroit, who heads the AFT's Freedom Schools program, as the first director.

Also the Council budgeted $1.8 million for union expenses during the year, an increase of about $300,000; and set aside $50,000 for the union's first strike fund. Locals may borrow up to $10 per member per day for the first two weeks of a strike, lesser amounts after two weeks, the council decided.

## L. A. Musician Joins Executive Board

Lansing, Mich.—Pres. John V. Tranchitella of the Los Angeles local was elected to the executive board of the Musicians to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Pres. Charles H. Kennedy of the San Francisco local.

***18% Raise Proffered:***

# Canada Rail Strikers Resist Legal Threats

Toronto, Ont.—The threat of massive disobedience by 122,000 striking railway workers has forced the Canadian government to pledge them an 18 percent pay raise over two years if they will end their week-long walkout.

The strike of 17 unions has already triggered layoffs in many industries. No trains are moving, air freight shipments cannot be delivered, and the telegraph system is closed across the country.

**The government of Prime Minister Lester Pearson first proposed to order the men back to work with an 8 percent raise. The unions responded that the men would defy the law and would not return to their jobs.**

After a blistering debate in the House of Commons, the government upped the wage offer to 18 percent, but railway union leaders say members will not obey any law ordering them back to work.

The key part of the return-to-work law is that railways and unions must negotiate a new contract by Nov. 15 or face compulsory arbitration. This has been denounced by union officials, who also point out the 18 percent raise contains no fringe benefits and falls far short of the 25 to 30 percent sought by the workers.

**Leaders of the 16 non-operating rail unions and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen said the settlement offer was too little and too late. They noted it had no fringe benefits although a government-appointed conciliation board had recommended an 18 percent raise over two years plus improved life insurance, vacations and bereavement pay.**

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress warned the government that the settlement by legislation would be rejected by the 122,000 striking railway, ferry and communications workers across Canada. He also denounced the government decision to remove the future right to strike from railway workers.

### Eight-Month Effort

The strike at 1 p.m., Aug. 26, came after 8 months of bargaining by four major railway groups: eight non-operating unions with 55,000 members; the Associated Railway Shop Crafts, which includes 23,000 members in 7 unions; the 23,000 members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport & General Workers on the Canadian National Railways, and the 22,000 members of the

The non-operating unions proposed an average 25 percent raise on wages that range from $64 weekly to $100.40. The BRT rates are higher, but that union wants job security provisions against the threat of longer train runs and the right to negotiate if work rules are changed by automation.

**The Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways refused to accept the conciliation board recommendations because their freight rates have been frozen for seven years. Previous wage boosts were paid from $100 million a year subsidies.**

The walkouts that stopped 98 percent of the freight and passenger trains in Canada, silenced the Canadian telegraph system and cut off some maritime ferry service were orderly with union officials making sure railway property was protected.

### Some Ferries Running

The CBRT, which represents seamen on ferries that link two provinces—Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island—to mainland Canada, reluctantly ordered members to keep the service operating.

**The Pearson government's plan to force a return to work was in two phases: an interim settlement combined with sweeping changes in railway freight regulations that would give the railways the right to charge whatever they wanted for goods.**

Richard Smith of the Transportation & Communications Employes Union heads the non-operating unions which include the Maintenance of Way Employes; Railway & Steamship Clerks; Firemen & Oilers; Commercial Telegraphers; Railroad Signalmen and Sleeping Car Porters.

The crafts group includes the Machinists, Plumbers and Pipefitters. Boilermakers, Railway Carmen, Molders, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Sheet Metal Workers.

# Automation's Impact on Jobs Poses Major Problem for Bakery Union

Chicago—Job losses caused by automation constitute a continuing problem that must be solved, Pres. Daniel E. Conway of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers reported at the opening session of the union's third constitutional convention.

Since the 1962 convention the ABC added 17,608 new members and chartered 17 union locals but 5,802 jobs were "wiped out" in 227 plant closings and consolidations, plus an uncertain number of jobs affected by the introduction of new production equipment and methods, Conway said.

**He and the other officers—Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims and Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini—were re-elected without contests. They reported that the ABC won 149 of the 298 representation elections held since July 1, 1962, by the National Labor Relations Board, for a 50 percent average.**

They said contract improvements have added an average of 37 cents an hour to members' hourly wages during the period; that strike benefits and donations totaling nearly $455,000 have been paid despite the fact that most negotiations were settled peaceably; that ABC fund balances were improved and welfare and pension systems strengthened.

Speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers; Vice Pres. Stanley Johnson, Illinois AFL-CIO; Sec.-Treas. John Swift of the Irish Bakery Workers' Union; Union Counsel Henry Kaiser; COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel J. Healy.

Meany said labor likes the democratic system and strives always to make it better. It supports the battle to contain Communism abroad. On the domestic front, unions note that the nation has a booming, high-profit economy with almost full employment but many problems remain, he observed.

**The major current problem, he said, is that we have the highest interest rates in history—so high that the housing industry is being smothered by the rates. The answer lies in the political field, by the election of "friends who believe in the same principles and ideals that we do," he declared.**

Conway told the delegates that no one union and no industry can solve the problem of vanishing jobs. Commissions named to seek solutions have confined themselves to working with statistics but labor's job, he said, is "to impress upon them that this problem relates to human beings" and requires solution now.

The union also hopes for the reunification of all workers in the baking industry and still seeks an honorable merger with the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 for domination by corrupt interests, Conway said.

*Contract Proposals Detailed:*

# 32c 'Catch-up' Raise Tops Unions' GE Bid

New York—Union negotiators started bargaining talks with the General Electric Co. here by spelling out proposals that include a "catch-up" raise of 32 cents an hour, a wage formula tailored to the cost of living, elimination of geographic wage differentials and an annual wage boost based upon productivity.

The 32-cent increase is needed to bring GE workers to the level they would have achieved if the corporation had raised them by 3.2 percent every year since 1960, the union men said. They represent 80,000 workers covered by contracts negotiated nationally by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and 35,000 others represented by other AFL-CIO unions which bargain locally with GE.

**GE changed its mind about meeting with the all-union committee when a federal court ordered it to do so. It took part in the talks while continuing to seek a legal way to block union collaboration.**

Meanwhile the IUE, with a multi-union committee present, opened contract talks in Pittsburgh for 65,000 workers at Westinghouse Corp. plants. Management said its contract with IUE forbids "outsiders" to attend negotiations but that it will proceed until the legal issue is settled by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.

**Union Proposals Listed**

The IUE proposals to GE include a cost-of-living escalator calling for 1 percent more pay for each 1 percent increase in the Consumer Price Index; nine paid holidays; vacations of one week to five weeks; a vacation bonus keyed to 25 percent of wages, and these income and employment security measures:

- A plan for supplementary unemployment benefits during layoff.
- Restrictions on overtime when workers are laid off.
- No contracting out of unit work when skills, manpower and facilities are available.
- The right to move with the job, with reasonable expenses paid.
- Progressive shortening of the workweek and year.
- Six days of paid sick leave a year for hourly employes, with proportionate increases for salaried workers.

The union also proposed improvements in pension and insurance coverage, a full union shop, and other changes.

Opening the talks, IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said a fair and equitable settlement can be reached before contracts expire Oct. 2 if GE will abandon its "old fashioned take-it-or-leave-it" method of bargaining.

**Western Electric Talks**

In another major contract meeting, the Communications Workers continued bargaining with the Western Electric Co. after rejecting an offer of a 3.4 percent wage boost for 23,000 phone equipment installers. The CWA board gave Pres. Joseph A. Beirne the power to call a strike unless management agrees to give the workers a "fair share of the increased profitability" they helped make possible.

**In full-page ads in 22 newspapers, the union said 3.4 percent is not enough in a year when living costs, company profits and worker productivity keep going up.**

On the election front, the CWA won a bid to represent more than 500 clerical employes of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won a place on a separate runoff ballot. CWA ousted an unaffiliated union, 223-163. The IBEW is seeking to gain bargaining rights for 9,000 telephone operators of the same firm.

**NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE** for 80,000 General Electric Co. employes represented by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers meets with IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, seated, end of table, and IUE-GE Conference Board Chairman John Callahan, left of Jennings. Seated are (left to right): James Lawalin, IUE Local 805; Machinists' Vice Pres. Gilbert Brunner; Jerry Stagman, IUE Local 120; William Blackburn, IUE Local 119; Leo Jandreau, IUE Conference Board staff; Callahan, Jennings, IUE Gen. Counsel Irving Abramson; Leonard Lesser, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., James Ogden, assistant to the Auto Workers' president, and Francis Fulk of IUE Local 901. Standing: IUE Pension Dir. Joseph W. Swire; Don Rock, IUE Local 761; Austin Brewin, IUE staff; George DiPillazo, IUE Local 255; Dominic D'Ambrosio, Allied Industrial Workers; John Shambo, IUE Local 301; David Lasser, assistant to Jennings; LeRoy Johnson, IUE Local 731; Richard Evans, IUE Local 707; Paul Menger, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Hugh McManus, IUE Local 201; Alan Roberts, Sheet Metal Workers.

# N.Y. Pressmen Settle, But New Snag Develops

New York—The Pressmen came to terms with the publishers of the World Journal Tribune with approval of an agreement including a seven-hour shift on Saturday nights. But a new snag developed in the 19-week-old dispute that has prevented publication of the merged afternoon and Sunday paper.

Leaders of the 10 unions involved, through their spokesman, Pres. George Macdonald of the Allied Printing Trades Council, made it clear that agreements they had previously reached would have to be renegotiated in the light of the Pressmen's settlement and the announced death of the morning Herald Tribune with a loss of some 800 more jobs.

**Publisher Turndown**

Macdonald said the publishers had rejected a proposal by the other union presidents that they meet jointly on the main issue, the half-hour reduction in the Saturday night shift won by the Pressmen and the amount of money to be paid back to the publishers out of the supplemental severance pay funds they had previously agreed to.

**The Pressmen, as part of their package, had accepted a seven-hour Saturday shift, including a flexible lunch hour, in exchange for a repayment of $14,000 to the publishers out of their severance pay fund.**

In the earlier negotiations, during which five weeks of extra severance pay were granted to all of the nine craft unions, some of them set up a special fund out of which they planned to pay extra benefits to discharged members unable to obtain other jobs. Both the Pressmen and the printers—Typographical Local 6—established such funds.

The other craft unions now want the same terms as the Pressmen. They point out that Matt Meyer, president of the World Journal Tribune, Inc., had said during the earlier negotiations that the publishers could not grant any extra concessions to the Pressmen in the form of shorter hours without granting them to the other unions as well.

"But now," said Macdonald, "he is saying that they will not grant similar concessions to the other unions."

**He said there is "a chance" the merged papers will be able to publish on Monday, Sept. 12, "provided, of course, they negotiate the remaining differences seriously."**

Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild of New York, agreed with Macdonald's assessment of the situation.

He said the Guild faced the loss of between 250 and 255 jobs as a result of the death of the Herald Tribune. And instead of approximately 1,000 guildsmen going back to work, he added, there would now be only 745 or 750.

# *AFL-CIO Farm Union Scores Breakthrough Victory in Election*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**the whole AFL-CIO will be enlisted in the battles ahead, as it was in the battle just won."**

Sources close to the election reported that the AFL-CIO unit received 528 votes, the Teamsters 328, no union 12 votes in the "white ballot" unit made up of field workers. The vote in the other, smaller unit was 94 for the Teamsters, 43 for the AFL-CIO, seven for no union.

**Final Tally Delayed**

Arbitrators Sam Kagel and Ronald Haughton announced Aug. 30, that there would be no final count of the 1,349 ballot cast until 332 challenged votes had been decided.

By far the greatest number was held up on claims that the voter's name did not appear on the list of workers who had worked at least 15 days for DiGiorgio since the start of the grape strike.

To rule on whether the challenged votes would be counted, Kagel said, would take at least two days, perhaps as much as a week. Pending that determination, no official count would be announced, he said. The two arbitrators were to start hearings on them Sept. 2.

**The arbitrators' announcement was given to a score and more reporters, television and still cameras, reflecting some part of the national attention that has been focused on the fight of the Delano grape strikers for union recognition and collective bargaining.**

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, who headed the election campaign, said in Delano:

"The DiGiorgio victory has a message for every farm worker in America—it can be done. Farm workers can unionize, they can use collective bargaining as a base for building a better life and a greater share of America's abundance for themselves and their families, even when powerful forces enter into a conspiracy to defeat them.

"What hapened in Delano has a message for every AFL-CIO member also. It is a timely reminder that the unity and solidarity of all union workers still provides the best pavement for the road to a better way of life for those who have long been denied."

The crucial, pathfinding vote had few precedents in farm labor history and none of the legal procedures that surround the usual National Labor Relations Board representation elections.

It involved, too, one of the state's largest and most influential farm corporations, as well as a head-on contest between the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters, the latter a late entry in the effort to win bargaining rights for DiGiorgio farm workers.

And it climaxed, just days short of a year, the strike by grape pickers in the National Farm Workers Association and the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

**It was Sept. 8, 1965, that AWOC launched its strike in the Delano vineyards, joined days later by the NFWA. They fought side by side through a long winter, but with growing support from the labor movement and from a variety of church and civil rights groups.**

The grape strikers capped a 300-mile march from Delano to the state capitol at Sacramento last Easter with the announcement that their strike had won union recognition at the Schenley vineyards, second largest of the Delano growers.

The way was opened, too, for negotiations with DiGiorgio that ultimately led to last Tuesday's vote.

**Election Last June**

The corporation had conducted an election of its own last June. That was set aside after AWOC, NFWA and others protested the almost total absence of impartiality. The Teamsters had been the nominal "victor" in the company-sponsored ballot.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown appointed Haughton, head of the University of Michigan Institute of Industrial Labor Relations, as fact-finder in the disputed vote.

Without passing judgment on the DiGiorgio-sponsored vote, Haughton won agreement of all parties to an election on Aug. 30 conducted under jointly-agreed rules by the American Arbitration Association. Haughton and Kagel, a University of California law professor, would stand by to decide disputes.

**The rules for the new election met the principal objections of the two unions of grape strikers who joined forces in the election: they recognized the right of strikers to vote and they insured impartial conduct of the balloting. Both safeguards had been ignored by DiGiorgio in its balloting.**

DiGiorgio had been the target of a long, bitter, and unsuccesful strike nearly 20 years ago. With that exception the Delano grape strike was the first significant union activity in California's vast corporate agriculture since the Thirties.

Victory at DiGiorgio marks a major milestone not only for the year-old grape pickers' strike but for the state's—and the nation's—farm workers.

Kircher said that in the final weeks of the campaign representatives of AFL-CIO unions came to Delano to help in the campaign. Five special representatives of the national AFL-CIO staff were there for the last five weeks of the campaign, he added.

# *Panel Urges More Talks by TWU, Airline*

New York—Refusal of a presidential emergency board to recommend wage terms of a contract between American Airlines and the Transport Workers should make a negotiated settlement possible before a Sept. 27 strike deadline, the union said here.

Stressing the line's "exceptionally high profits, low wage rates and inferior pension and hospitalization benefits," Dir. James F. Horst of TWU's air transport division said management "must now recognize TWU's demands as not exaggerated but reasonable and long overdue."

**The three-member board named July 27 by Pres. Johnson to mediate the dispute reported a month later that the parties are not deadlocked, have had only one strike in 20 years and should be permitted to resume bargaining without interference.**

Union and management have been negotiating since April on new contract terms for 12,000 mechanics, stores employes and communications personnel. A union strike deadline was delayed when the President named a disputes board headed by John T. Dunlop, veteran arbiter.

# Key Wage Bill Sections Kept By Conferees

(Continued from Page 1)

applicability of the wage-hour law. The accepted version includes the House-passed figure of $250,000 beginning Feb. 1, 1969.

The effect of the Senate floor amendment would have been to knock out of protection about 185,000 employes of small hotels, retail stores and restaurants.

Both houses had agreed already to cut the present $1 million volume-of-business test to $500,000 effective Feb. 1, 1967.

And both had passed bills applying wage-hour protection for the first time to farm workers. It applies to large farms employing the equivalent of seven or more employes working full time during a calendar quarter.

The farm worker protection does not carry any provision for overtime pay, and the wage scales laid down provide for a gradual rise from $1 an hour to $1.30, halting at that level. The inclusion of farm workers nevertheless marks the first time that Congress has covered them in a major measure designed for the well-being of workers.

The House-Senate committee agreed to eliminate an amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) adopted by voice vote, instructing the secretary of labor to develop alternative plans for handling "emergency" strikes under the Railway Labor Act and Taft-Hartley Act and report to Congress by next Jan. 15.

**Conference committee agreement on the main elements of a compromise bill followed swiftly Senate floor action on the wage-hour measure reported by the Senate Labor Committee.**

The major Senate battle came on an amendment offered by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), the GOP floor leader, to freeze the volume-of-business test for coverage of employes of an enterprise at $500,000 after the original reduction from $1 million. The amendment lost on a 41-41 tie vote.

The closeness of this vote encouraged Prouty, however, to offer his $350,000 volume-of-business test as the second-step reduction after the $500,000 level had been applied, and this carried on the floor by 41 to 38 before being thrown out in conference.

**AFL-CIO SUPPORT** for Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (center) of California in his campaign for re-election against Actor Ronald Reagan (R) was stressed at a meeting with a number of union representatives in Los Angeles. At left is AFL-CIO Assistant Civil Rights Dir. William Pollard, an Angeleno; at right, Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO.

# *House Acts to Keep Ship Unit Separate*

(Continued from Page 1)

**transport policies, an independent agency. It is currently part of the Commerce Dept. The bill is expected to come up later in the session.**

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting in Chicago, called for an independent maritime agency free from control by any government department to meet the "essential needs" of the maritime industry which are "being continually ignored and submerged."

The amendment to exclude the Maritime Administration from the Administration's transportation agency bill was sponsored by Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.) chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, and carried first on a teller vote of 190 to 63 before the 260 to 117 rollcall vote. A majority of both Democrats and Republicans supported the amendment on rollcall.

**The regulatory functions on rate and route determinations would be left in the hands of the independent agencies now handling these matters.**

The Senate Government Operations Committee has been waiting for the House to act before taking the Administration plan up. The new department is expected to have an annual budget of about $6 billion and about 88,000 employes.

In other congressional actions:

- Both houses passed and sent to the President legislation requiring federal safety standards for new autos starting with 1968 models. Action came on a conference committee report compromising differences on bills passed previously by each house. Another conference report on a bill providing federal funds for driver training, vehicle inspection and highway design also cleared both houses.
- The Senate approved a two-year extension of the food for peace program and a new $5 billion authorization to pay for it.
- **Senate-House conferees agreed on a $3.5 billion one-package foreign aid authorization for one year for most programs, but set up three-year programs for development loans and the Alliance for Progress**
- Both houses approved a conference committee report and sent to the White House a measure to raise health and safety standards in mines other than coal mines. It would give inspection and enforcement powers as well as authority to prescribe health and safety rules to the Federal Bureau of Mines. States would be permitted to develop their own programs subject to approval by the Secretary of Interior.

# Truman Cites Danger In Interest Rate Spiral

Kansas City—A "drastic rise" in interest rates "works a hardship on the consuming public" and only "benefits the privileged few," former Pres. Harry S. Truman declared here.

If the policy of higher interest rates persists, he warned, "the result could be a serious depression."

Truman, who noted he rarely comments on public issues, said he thought the problem of spiraling interest rates has reached the point where "it became necessary for me to speak."

**The continuing increase in interest rates—the price of money—and warnings that higher rates are still to come, the former President said, are likely to bring on a "precipitous deflation." Higher rates are a burden at all levels of government, he added, and they end up as a "further tax on the consumer."**

Pres. Johnson issued a reply from the Texas White House declaring that "I cannot agree with Pres. Truman that our economy is in danger of recession or depression." The tightness of money, he said, reflects the "extreme buoyancy of our economy and the resulting sharp rise in the demand for credit."

Truman recalled in his statement that during his Administration the nation faced a similar threat of an arbitrary raise in the rates of interest, at the time of the Korean war, and that "we rejected" the imposition of "an additional non-productive tax burden on the public."

**Interest rates have skyrocketed to their highest levels in 40 years and in the past nine months have increased 33⅓ percent. The President has expressed his "concern" and has recommended legislation to give bank regulatory agencies greater authority to control interest rates paid on savings.**

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting in Chicago late in August, called on Congress to adopt a 4.5 percent interest-rate ceiling on time deposits of all types, urged the Federal Reserve to maintain reasonable interest rates and to help stabilize the money market. Federation Pres. George Meany had earlier called for a rollback on rates.

## *Long Moves to Halt Investment Credit*

**Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, announced he would sponsor a bill suspending the 7 percent investment tax credit for business organizations spending money for new plants and equipment**

**The tax credit was a "magnificent weapon" when it was devised in 1962 to spur a lagging economy, Long said, but now it is helping to push interest rates up as corporations complete for funds in the tight money market.**

**The AFL-CIO has said repeatedly—most recently in the Executive Council meeting in Chicago Aug. 23— that the business tax credit is fueling "the fires of a capital goods super-boom" and of "profits inflation."**

*Key Issues:*

# Senate Rollcall Votes On Minimum Wage

*An amendment to the minimum wage bill by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) to remove nearly one million workers from coverage of the proposed legislation was defeated by a 41 to 41 tie vote. Here is the Senate vote:*

## AGAINST LIMITING COVERAGE

### Democrats 34

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Neuberger (Ore.) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Kennedy (N.Y.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Long (La.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Proxmire (Wisc.) |
| Clark (Pa.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Radolph (W. Va.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Douglas (Ill.) | McGee (Wyo.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Hart (Mich.) | Montoya (N.M.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Inouye (Hawaii) | Morse (Ore.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Jackson (Wash.) | Moss (Utah) | Young (Ohio) |
| | Nelson (Wisc.) | |

### Republicans 7

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boggs (Del.) | Fong (Hawaii) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Smith (Maine) |
| | Kuchel (Calif.) | |

## FOR LIMITING COVERAGE

### Republicans 20

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Carlson (Kans.) | Hickenlooper (Iowa) | Saltonstall (Mass.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Miller (Iowa) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Curtis (Kans.) | Morton (Ky.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Dirksen (Ill.) | Mundt (S.D.) | Young (N.D.) |
| Fannin (Ariz.) | Pearson (Kans.) | |

### Democrats 21

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bible (Nev.) | Hill (Ala.) | Robertson (Va.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Holland (Fla.) | Russell (S.C.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Lausche (Ohio) | Smathers (Fla.) |
| Ellender (La.) | McClellan (Ark.) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Fulbright (Ark.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |

**Paired against: Long (D-Mo.).**
**Paired for: Monroney (D-Okla.).**
**Announced against: Bartlett (D-Alaska), Brewster (D-Md.), Gruening (D-Alaska), Harris (D-Okla.).**
**Announced for: Allott (R-Colo.), Bennett (R-Utah), Dominick (R-Colo.) Jordan (R-Ida.), Murphy (R-Calif.), Simpson (R-Wyo.).**
**Absent and not announced: Bass (D-Tenn.), Church (D-Ida.), Hartke (D-Ind.), Hayden (D-Ariz.), Metcalf (D-Mont.), Muskie (D-Maine).**

*The Senate defeated 42 to 40 an amendment to the minimum wage bill to postpone the effective date of the $1.60 minimum to Feb. 1, 1969. The Senate Labor Committee had reported out the bill with a Feb. 1, 1968 effective date, a position strongly supported by the AFL-CIO. Here is the Senate vote on the amendment:*

## AGAINST DELAYING $1.60 MINIMUM

### Democrats 35

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Inouye (Hawaii) | Muskie (Maine) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Nelson (Wisc.) |
| Bible ,Nev.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Neuberger (Ore.) |
| Brewster (Md.) | Kennedy (N.Y.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | McGee (Wyo.) | Proxmire (Wisc.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Clark (Pa.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Russell (S.C.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | Montoya (N.Mex.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Douglas (Ill.) | Morse (Ore.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | Moss (Utah) | Yarborough (Texas) |
| Hart (Mich.) | | Young (Ohio) |

### Republicans 7

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Fong (Hawaii) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Smith (Maine) |
| | Kuchel (Calif.) | |

## FOR DELAYING $1.60 MINIMUM

### Republicans 21

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allott (Colo.) | Dominick (Colo.) | Mundt (S.D.) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Fannin (Ariz.) | Pearson (Kans.) |
| Carlson (Kans.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Saltonstall (Mass.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Hickenlooper (Iowa) | Tower (Texas) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Miller (Iowa) | Williams (Del.) |
| Dirksen (Ill.) | Morton (Ky.) | Young (N.D.) |

### Democrats 19

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Byrd (Va.) | Harris (Okla.) | Robertson (Va.) |
| Church (Idaho) | Holland (Fla.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Smathers (Fla.) |
| Ellender (La.) | Lausche (Ohio) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | McClellan (Ark.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Fulbright (Ark.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |
| | Monroney (Okla.) | |

**Paired against: Bartlett (D-Alaska), Bass (D-Tenn.), Long (D-La.), Mansfield (D-Mont.), Symington (D-Mo.), Scott (R-Pa.).**
**Paired for: Jordan (R-Ida.), Hill (D-Ala.), Simpson (R-Wyo.), Randolph (D-W. Va.), Murphy (R-Calif.), Bennett (R-Utah).**
**Announced against: Gruening (D-Alaska), Long (D-Mo.), McCarthy (D-Minn.).**
**Absent and not announced: Hartke (D-Ind.), Hayden (D-Ariz.), Metcalf (D-Mont.).**

Under Presidential Executive Order:

# Government Employes Show Sharp Spurt in Membership

By David L. Perlman

Miami Beach—Delegates to the American Federation of Government Employes convention were urged to match the union's "explosive" membership gains of the past two years with equal progress on the collective bargaining front.

AFGE Pres. John F. Griner told the delegates that the union has grown to 215,000 members—up 75,000 since its 1964 convention and more than double the AFGE's membership four years ago. It has won elections giving it bargaining rights for more than 300,000 federal workers.

The emphasis on organizing will continue, Griner told the 800 delegates. But he called for a parallel effort to make unionism pay bigger dividends for newly organized federal employes through contracts providing meaningful improvements in working conditions, benefits, job security and promotion opportunities.

**To symbolize the union's new emphasis on collective bargaining, the entire convention witnessed the signing of a nationwide contract covering all field employes of the Dept. of Labor —some 3,700 non-supervisory employes in every state and territory. The 4,000 Labor Dept. headquarters employes are already covered by an AFGE contract and the field offices voted last fall by a 9-1 margin for union representation.**

The contract was described as a "historic landmark" in government labor-management relations by both AFGE leaders and Assistant Sec. of Labor Leo. R. Werts, who headed the management negotiators signing the agreement.

Among its provisions are a mediation procedure whenever negotiations reach an impasse, a significant role for the union in overseeing promotion policies, an unlimited use of the grievance precedure on any matter affecting employe welfare and improvements over existing practices in a broad area of working conditions. One notable gain was the surrender by management of its present right to decide whether higher grade employes must take compensatory time off instead of extra cash for overtime work. The choice will now rest with the employe, not the agency.

The contract also marked the first time in the brief history of collective bargaining in the federal government—dating to a 1962 presidential executive order—that a single union has held exclusive bargaining rights for all employes of a government department.

**The workings of the executive order came in for considerable scrutiny during the opening days of the convention. The chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, John W. Macy, Jr., told the delegates that the order has resulted in federal employe unions "receiving recognition, acceptance, attention and respect through the government to an extent unheard of before 1962."**

The result, he noted, has been that unions in the government field have "made tremendous gains in strength, size and stability." He added a prediction that "these gains will continue."

### 'A Stepping Stone'

Griner acknowledged the progress but viewed the executive order as a starting point, "a stepping stone" to further progress toward meaningful collective bargaining with the largest employer in the nation.

The convention gave a standing, cheering ovation to Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.). Morrison, a longtime champion of federal employes, is in line to become chairman of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee in the next Congress —provided he survives a bitter runoff primary in his Louisiana district.

Before the convention was a resolution—strongly supported by the AFGE's officers—for revision of the Hatch Act to give greater political participation rights to federal employes. Revision is essential, Griner told the convention, to make government workers "first-class citizens."

**Also before the convention was an executive council recommendation for a substantial increase in the per capita payment to the union—now 85 cents a month. The goal, the council said, is establishment of field offices in each of the union's 14 regions for organizing, servicing and assistance in contract negotiations.**

A stronger dues structure was also urged in a convention address by Executive Dir. Jack T. Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which has worked closely with the AFGE staff on a number of cooperative organizing campaigns.

The AFGE's growth, he told the delegates, has been "phenomenal." but he cautioned that the problems the union must deal with "will grow in direct ratio to your expanding membership." The training and expansion of staff and resources to meet these needs, Conway stressed, can't be obtained "at a cut-rate drug store."

A study of the union's membership growth pointed up one unique aspect of the AFGE's expansion. Its biggest district and the area of its most rapid growth is the deep South—a sharp contrast to the experience of most unions.

**Contests were scheduled for the top union offices as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Griner had one challenger for the presidency; there were two contenders nominated against Sec.-Treas. Esther F. Johnson, and four in the race for executive vice president—a position being filled by election for the first time.**

Delegates voted overwhelmingly to change the convention rules to conduct the voting by written ballot rather than rollcall.

**WARM WELCOME** to Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.) at Miami Beach convention of Government Employes brings an answering salute from Morrison, ranking Democrat on House Post Office & Civil Service Committee. Also shown are AFGE Sec.-Treas. Esther F. Johnson and Vice Pres. Dennis Garrison.

# South Carolina Labor To Seek 'Greatest' Vote

Greenville, S.C.—The South Carolina AFL-CIO called on all affiliates to help muster the "greatest off-year vote in political history" Nov. 8 and to start work "immediately" to reverse the "traditional off-year" trend toward voter apathy.

Meeting here in their 10th annual convention, 192 delegates from affiliated unions pledged to help maintain the current favorable balance in the House of Representatives, to battle the "big business-conservative coalition" and to maintain and support active and effective COPE committees.

### COPE Program Backed

Voicing "continuing and unswerving support" of AFL-CIO's political education programs, the convention called on the legislature to enact these changes in South Carolina laws:

- A compulsory education law to keep more pupils in school in a state where adults have a median of 8.7 years of education.
- A statewide minimum wage of at least $1.25 an hour.
- Assistance to the medically indigent who cannot afford to meet hospital and health care costs.
- Freedom for county and municipal employes now forbidden to join unions of their own choosing.

The convention also urged Congress to investigate the "shameful interference" of southern textile firms with the right of their employes to organize without coercion or intimidation.

**The delegates asked six Taft-Hartley law changes to make collective bargaining a reality for all workers. They urged action to strengthen the wage-hour law and reduce standard working hours to 35 a week; to increase U.S. medical manpower and improve health services.**

The convention also re-elected its three top officers, approved continued membership in the Southern States Apprenticeship Conference, and urged all locals to support the Tri-State Labor School sponsored by North and South Carolina and Virginia labor.

Starting new terms in office are Pres. Sinway Young, Sec.-Treas. E. T. Kirkland and Vice Pres. L. B. Knox. Billy G. Henderson was elected to succeed H. M. Rowe as second vice president.

In a major talk, Vice Pres. William DuChessi of the Textile Workers Union of America scored U.S. Representatives John L. McMillan, L. Mendel Rivers and William J. B. Dorn for taking the side of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., big textile chain, against workers whose rights it had violated.

# Washington State AFL-CIO Adopts New Action Programs, Dues Hikes

Tacoma, Wash.—Project '66, the most ambitious package of action programs ever to be presented to labor in Washington State, was overwhelmingly endorsed by the more than 500 delegates to the ninth annual convention of the State AFL-CIO here.

Keyed to an increase of 5 cents in per capita payments to finance the program, the resolution carried by about a 75 percent vote of the delegates. A two-thirds vote was required for ratification, since a constitutional amendment was involved.

Highlights of Project '66 promise increased efforts in these fields:

**Education**—A full-time specialist will be assigned to work out union education programs for high school and college students and for new members of the state's highly organized labor force.

**Political Action**—There will be a strong drive for increased COPE funds for registration, information programs and get-out-the-vote campaigns among union members.

**Legislative Action** — Authoritative research facilities will be developed for the use of labor representatives assigned to the state legislature in Olympia.

**Government Programs** — a staff member will be assigned to work closely with administrators of both federal and local programs affecting working people, so that labor's voice will not go unheard in the day-by-day operations of the programs.

**Pres. Joe Davis of the 190,000-member state organization told the convention that labor in Washington could rightfully take pride in having the highest percentage of union members in relation to the total work force—43.1 percent—of any state in the union.**

He warned, however, that the percentage might not stay that high at a time when the state is undergoing a tremendous population growth and a very rapid rise in industrial development.

### Political Action Urged

The Association of Washington Industry is stepping up its political efforts in the hope of blocking labor's legislative and even its organizing programs, he said.

"If we do not increase our own efforts we will slip backwards," he said.

He also criticized the state leadership of Gov. Daniel J. Evans, often described as a rising figure in Republican national politics, with a suggestion that Evans seemed highly responsive to what Davis labeled "big business." Evans earlier had been a convention speaker.

The convention heard several members of the Washington state delegation in Congress.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) reviewed the record of the 89th Congress in economic and human rights legislation and added in regard to one of its failures:

"I'm one senator who has not abandoned the fight to repeal Section 14(b)."

Rep. Julia Butler Hansen (D) of the 3rd Congressional District praised labor's contribution in 1964 in helping elect four new liberal congressmen from the state and one of these freshmen members of the House, Rep. Lloyd Meeds (D) of the 2nd District, said:

**"I have supported labor's programs not because I am a captive of labor but because you delegates and I stand for the same things."**

Nelson H. Cruikshank, formerly director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, spoke about operations of the medicare program, which he had helped draft, and urged that labor play a "watchdog" role in its actual administration.

## State-County Fills California Post

Sacramento, Calif.—Hugh MacColl, a former international representative of the State, County & Municipal Employes, has been appointed to direct the union's education, research and legislative programs in California.

MacColl, 45 and a Sacramento resident, also has served the SCME as assistant regional director for Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho. In addition, he represented the American Federation of Teachers in assignments ranging from New York to Texas, and also as California legislative representative.

For the past five years he has been consultant to the State Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Governmental Administration and state coordinator of pre-school compensatory education programs for the State Dept. of Social Welfare.

# Union Upheld On Complaint Of Job Bias

*(Continued from Page 1)*

jobs at a lower rate than the skills required would justify.

"The Commission took the commendable step of comparing job skills and ratings on a national basis to determine whether the wage differentials in the Mississippi plant were racially motivated. If the agency continues to apply the same yardstick, it will provide justice to thousands of workers in situations unions have been powerless to remedy through collective bargaining."

The next step in the EEOC procedure will be to attempt to conciliate the differences between Planters and the union.

The Chemical Workers and five members of its Local 795 filed suit in federal court last March 10 when EEOC action on their complaint seemed stalled.

**Mitchell said the union intended to continue to press the suit, but would be "willing to meet with the company any time to work out an agreement."**

The Chemical Workers won a National Labor Relations Board election to obtain bargaining rights for some 120 Planters workers, but have been unable to gain a contract because, it said, the company insisted on retaining those employment practices the EEOC has now called illegal.

The union is represented in the proceeding by the Washington law firm of Feller and Anker.

# Labor Day 1966

**THERE IS** "no aspect of American society that is not also a matter of concern to the AFL-CIO," Federation Pres. George Meany writes in his Labor Day message.

And on this Labor Day 1966 one of the real concerns is the education of our youth, the generation that will in a few years join the ranks of one of the nation's greatest assets—its labor force.

**Labor Day coincides in many areas of the country with the end of the summer vacations and the reopening of schools. This year, despite the federal aid programs adopted by Congress, there will be shortages of able and qualified teachers for the public and private school systems.**

There will be in many areas overcrowding and classes too large to allow quality education.

And in the slums and ghettos of the cities there will be ancient and crumbling schools, poorly equipped and poorly staffed—the schools serving the youngsters that most need proper schooling so that they can break out of the cycle of poverty.

* * *

**IT IS IN** these latter areas, to a great extent, that the school dropout problem exists. In 1965 there were more than 10 million 16-24-year-olds out of school and in the labor force. Three million —almost one-third—had not completed high school.

If the same situation prevails in the 1966-67 school year nearly 1 million youngsters will walk out on education they badly need to survive in the American society of the 1970s.

**If the dropout rate continues by 1975 the labor force will contain 32 million adults with less than a high school education.**

The dropout is more likely than the graduate to be unemployed or to hold a low-paying and undesirable job, the basic statistics disclose. The unemployment rate for school dropouts, 16-21, is 15 percent compared to 8.4 percent for graduates. The jobless rate for everyone in the labor force over 18 who did not finish school is 7.4 percent compared with 4 percent for those who graduated.

More than half of the dropouts are boys who leave school in the 10th grade and soon after their 16th birthday. Most of them have intelligence quotients indicating that they could finish school if they wanted to. Many have unemployed or underemployed parents, or come from families where school attendance and achievement are not considered as having much value.

* * *

**THE CHALLENGE** to the nation is to make every effort to insure that every youngster has every possible opportunity to complete school and obtain a diploma. If he has the ability he should be encouraged to continue his education further.

**Labor has long led the fight for better and more extensive education for all American youngsters as a public responsibility. Education for all, especially the disadvantaged who tend to become the dropouts, is a "matter of concern" to the AFL-CIO.**

The federation will make every effort at all levels of government to continue building a nation with an educated labor force and citizenry.


AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## The Picket

***Labor Day Messages:***

# Major Faiths Cite Unions' Role In Drive for Equal Opportunity

**LABOR DAY GREETINGS** were extended to America's workers by the nation's three major religious groups in statements that also called on organized labor to increase the help it has been giving the least advantaged.

It is "sobering" to recall, wrote Msgr. George G. Higgins in the message of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Council, which he directs, that Scripture relates that the ancient city of Sodom was destroyed "precisely" because its citizens "lacked the will and the generosity" to "put forth their hand to help the needy and the poor," as the Book of Ezechiel recounts.

"May God grant that our own material abundance and phenomenally high standard of living will not tempt us to make the same tragic mistake," he added.

**The statement commended organized labor for its role in aiding migratory agriculture workers and in the fight for interracial justice not only within its own ranks but in the community at large.**

It deplored what it called "a growing rift" between organized labor and the Negro community, and called on labor to take a "self-critical and ruthlessly honest look" at the problem. But the record of industry in the field of race relations and civil rights, it added, "may not be quite as good" as labor's.

"We are all in the same boat—all of us, clergymen included," it said, "and unless we make up our minds to bring about complete racial equality now—and not 10 years from now—we may be heading for a national catastrophe."

**THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL** of America hailed the labor movement for the "responsibility which it has assumed willingly," a social responsibility to the total community beyond the immediate economic needs of members.

"The labor movement has been a force for social awareness and social consciousness in American society," it said. "Though we live in a bountiful land and millions enjoy a high material standard of living there is a fifth of our people who suffer from debilitating and oppressive poverty. Oppressive poverty deprives man of a proper knowledge of God and reduces his own effectiveness as a human being. The expansion of automation and the use of the computer will bring material blessings, but their use will create a residual problem for those who become unemployed because of these technological advances. Those unfortunate men and women will look first to their fellow laborers to help them find significant and meaningful roles."

**The labor movement has a central role to play in the area of race relations, the statement continued—"in the leadership of those who translate the ideals of American society into the stuff of everyday life." In addition, it went on, labor "must lift up both whites and Negroes alike from the ugly abyss of racism."**

The Synagogue Council called on labor to expand apprenticeship programs so as to train the disadvantaged. It also pointed to an additional task for labor—"helping to restore the moral quality now so rapidly disappearing."

**ALL AMERICANS** were called on "to engage in fresh thinking about the meaning of stewardship under God and of man's 'dominion' in the world" in the statement of the National Council of Churches of Christ, which dismissed as "pure fantasy" talk of human work being abolished.

It stressed urgency in five areas of concern:

- "The need of persons and society is for new and imaginative processes and institutions that will encourage wide democratic participation in establishing national goals and in giving rational direction to our economic life."
- "The ethical imperative to respect the right of all mankind, including future generations, to enjoy the resources and fruits of the earth is clear. Private owners together with national and international governmental agencies have a responsibility for resource policies and controls."
- **"Our burgeoning productivity now makes possible, and our Judeo-Christian ethic of justice makes mandatory, the development of economic policies by which all people, regardless of their employment status, are assured an adequate income."**
- "All the economic goals which we have and hope for . . . must be pursued with the aim of global sharing of our goods. . . ."
- "In the light of . . . human needs to be met, both here and abroad, our immediate task is twofold: to equip the present and oncoming generation to be the kind of workers society now needs and will need, and to match work to be done with jobs at wages which provide an adequate family income."

***Morgan Says:***

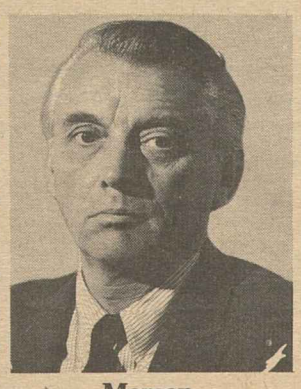
# 'Legacy of Greatness' to World Marred by Seamier Elements

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

TOKYO—Back in the early 1940s, even while the struggle with the Axis powers was still very much in doubt, Time magazine's Henry Luce, complacently but not necessarily unprophetically, proclaimed this to be "the American century."

A couple of weeks ago Newsweek noted that the 20th century has the bloodiest record of all the centuries of history. There have been 100 million casualties in more than 500 wars and insurgencies at a total cost, said Newsweek, estimated as high as $10 trillion.



Morgan

In the last third of these agonized 100 years which remains, the question is whether the United States will have the wisdom, given a certain amount of good luck, to use its staggering power to exert the maximum positive influence on this unhappy, but not yet totally depraved, planet.

**This is a rather large order. Some would argue that it would be utterly frivolous and arrogantly presumptuous even to think about filling it. No nation, singlehanded, can predetermine its own history, let alone the fate of the rest of the world. And yet, as the leading exponents of that delicate and intricate organism called the open society, we Americans ought to take at least a squinting look at the prospects.**

Without doubt the impact of American materialism and even mannerisms on the world at large has been wide if superficial. Charles de Gaulle won't like this, but the American language is replacing French, undiplomatically, as a kind of universal dialect. The teeming Ginza of downtown Tokyo is a fluid monument to the American merchandizing art of stimulating the consumer appetite. And yet these and countless similar measures fall short of bridging the gap of misunderstanding, suspicion and ignorance.

In the Rocky Mountain region, Pres. Johnson preached a reasonable political gospel. He said American foreign policy, realistically, could only be an extension of domestic policy. In effect, that meant we couldn't preach one thing abroad and practice another at home. But there, as Shakespeare said, is the rub.

We are perhaps no more shortsighted or inconsistent than some nations and people, and it is just possible that as human beings and their governments go, we are more perceptive than others. The danger is that we too often translate that qualified generality to mean that we are the tops, and that what we say goes, because it is reasonable, and because we said it and because we know that the American way of life is better than anything anybody else ever invented.

**The trouble is that there are drastic differences in living the American way of life and they range from desperate poverty to incredible oppulence, from narrow prejudice to civilized broadmindedness, and too often both our friends and enemies see not the best but only the worst in us. This is not entirely our fault but a great deal of it is. A great deal more in fact, than we are conscious of or care to admit.**

On the journey from Denver to Tokyo, this traveler picked up a Seattle Times and encountered a double-page color spread advertising a new real estate development intriguingly called the "Useless Bay Colony." "Here," the breathless copy lyricized, "on the sunny shores of South Whidbey Island, overlooking the inland sea that is Puget Sound, majestic Mt. Rainier, and the rugged snow-capped Olympic Mountains, is to be found a distinctive new concept of living. Here protective covenants and restrictions assure overall excellence of the community to perpetuate its natural and developed attractions as a place in which to build a home, to live and to relax."

**IT IS JUST** such specious exclusivity that has been operating as a major curse to blight the realization of a truly great society. It is the snobbish monotony of that kind of white middle-class living that has propagated and perpetuated the ghettos and slums in our American cities. There is a vulgarly moving picture of a white noose tightening around a metropolis condemning its racial minorities to a sterile existence in what are rapidly becoming urban ghost towns.

**To the Japanese, Chinese, Mexican, Filipino, Negro and other non-white American citizens, the message of the Useless Bay Colony is clear, despite court rulings against restrictive covenants. It is "Keep Out," "No Trespassing."**

Well, the fact is that that superior Caucasian majority is a minority itself as far as the human race is concerned. Of the more than 3 billion people in the world's population, two-thirds couldn't qualify for residence at Useless Bay because their pigmentation is not pale enough. Our strength, such as it is, stems in large measure from our American diversity.

But if the white majority insists on defying reason, reasonableness, and world realities in order to carve out little enclaves for itself, the whole country will become a kind of "Useless Bay Colony" and we will leave for ourselves no legacy of greatness in this or any future century.

***Lesson Seen for U.S.:***

# Employer Acceptance of Union Mark of European Bargaining

**THE WILLINGNESS** of European employers to recognize and negotiate with unions has made the strike a "less important instrument" there than in the United States, an AFL-CIO spokesman has said.

**"Unfortunately, in this country, we still have employers who very reluctantly . . . accept the existence of the union," said AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, who for several years was the federation's European economic representative.**

"Good faith bargaining between labor and management," taking into account "the needs of the community, each other's problems and each other's needs" is a "lesson we can learn from the European experience," he said on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, a weekly public service production of the AFL-CIO on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Seidman said the "constructive record of collective bargaining" in western Europe has been achieved with "very little interference with the right to strike."

"On rare occasions, we have seen something of this in France, where there is now something similar to the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act," he said. Strikes are comparatively rare in Europe "not because there is government interference, but because the problems are worked out in collective bargaining," he noted.

**SEIDMAN SAID** that western Europe's trade unions are putting new emphasis on plant-level wages and local issues rather than national or industrywide minimums.

**Workers there are interested in the "same bread-and-butter issues that workers are interested in all over the world"—wages, hours, working conditions, fringe benefits and "the security of the union as an organization," he said.**

To continue making gains on the collective bargaining front and maintain the loyalty of the workers, the unions must "pay more attention to issues at the plant level—and not be content with national collective bargaining patterns," he said.

Reporters questioning Seidman were Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post and Alexander Uhl of Press Associates, Inc.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**A GRIMLY CANDID** analysis of the present state of the Republican Party, issued by a multi-group Council of Republican Organizations, concedes that former Sen. Goldwater may have been just about right when he stated that the GOP convention in 1968 will look very much like the 1964 convention that nominated him.

Founded in November 1964 after the Goldwater disaster at the polls, the Council of Republican Organizations—most of them small—lamented that "fully one-half the time available" before 1968 has been "forfeited."

**Unless there is a "dramatic improvement," the analysis stated, "moderate Republicans will have failed once again to bring leadership to their party and nation."**

Citing a Congressional Quarterly report that in six congressional districts identifiable conservatives have defeated moderate or liberal Republicans in party primaries, the Council of Republican Organizations listed a number of findings its surveys had discovered as responsible for the failure of party moderates to make headway:

**1.** The moderates have lacked a national leader and a "sustained voice" in party affairs, whereas Goldwater has been continuously active and has just pulled together four conservative groups competing for the conservative dollar.

**2.** Former Vice Pres. Nixon and National Committee Chairman Ray C. Bliss have persistently urged party "unity," thus undercutting the "motivation" of moderates to fight for party control. In California this took the form of "Parkinson's Law" ("Thou shalt not speak ill of any Republican"), thus guaranteeing the nomination of rightwinger Ronald Reagan over moderate former Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco for governor.

**3.** Bliss, although elected by moderate GOP leaders, has not had the benefit of "continued attention" from these leaders.

**4.** The Republican Governors Association, founded to provide an effective voice at national headquarters for moderates, never got off the ground and was further weakened when its chairman, Gov. Robert Smylie (Ida.) was beaten by a conservative in the primary.

**5. Moderate leaders have developed no continuing liaison in Congress. The famed House Wednesday Club was decimated through loss of John V. Lindsay, now mayor of New York, and election defeat of two or three others. In the Senate even Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) is believed to face a "serious challenge" to his position as party whip.**

**6.** Moderates have made no attempt whatever to challenge the solid Goldwater strength in the South.

**7.** The Reagan primary victory in California puts him in control of the 100-odd delegates to be named to the 1968 convention.

**8.** The election losses of 1964 impose heavy costs in attempting to rebuild moderate Republican strength in northeastern states, and those states will suffer losses in delegate weight for failing to carry their states for Goldwater in 1964.

**9.** The moderates are having trouble getting enough money to operate.

In a companion release the Ripon Society, a member of the Council of Republican Organizations, mourned that at the Governors Conference in Los Angeles in July, the Republican Governors Association could have had "center stage" but "nothing happened."

"They decided to defer all organizational questions of future leadership until December—six [more] months lost," the society said.

"They bypassed a rare opportunity to look good against Johnson and the Democrats by initiating their own resolutions in such areas as open housing in civil rights and revenue sharing with the states."

**"There wasn't one [Republican] governor who would pick up the phone and get some action started," the society observed.**

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, GOP leaders began talking of a possible gain in House seats ranging from 40 to 60, the latter of which is almost undoubtedly high. A Republican gain of 40 might be enough, however, to threaten the 21-day rule under which major legislation has been pushed through, over and around the Rules Committee in the 89th Congress.

**WESTERN EUROPE'S** record of industrial peace has resulted from the willingness of employers to "accept the union and negotiate with it on a reasonable basis," said AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman (center) on Labor News Conference over the Mutual Radio Network. Seidman, for several years the federation's European economic representative, was questioned by Hobart Rowen (left) of the Washington Post and Alexander Uhl of Press Associates, Inc.

***Meany On Labor Day:***

# The New Challenge to Free Trade Unions

By George Meany

**ON THIS LABOR DAY** it is appropriate, I think, to discuss the labor movement in perspective. It is especially appropriate because in recent weeks and months, some of the basic precepts of free trade unionism have been challenged.

First, let us look briefly at the nature of the American labor movement. The one word that best describes its day-to-day operation is "practical." We deal with one problem, or one set of problems, at a time. We avoid pre-conceived notions, and we do not try to fit our program into some theoretical, all-embracing structure.

This down-to-earth, one thing at a time approach is uniquely American. And it can be said, I think, that this same pragmatic approach is a unique feature of the American legislative system.

But this does not mean—as our friends overseas sometimes say—that the United States or the American labor movement have no basic principles, no fundamental beliefs or no philosophical perspective.

**All of us who are Americans know, almost instinctively, what our country stands for. We may disagree on specific issues, but we were raised in a free society, and we have no need for a handbook to define it for us.**

The same is true of us who are in the labor movement. We also know, almost instinctively, what the labor movement is, and why. But this is not true, unfortunately, among many Americans who are not trade unionists. So a few lines of history may be useful.

**FROM THE EARLY YEARS** of the republic it was apparent to wage-earners that there was a need for collective bargaining. Maybe they didn't use those words, but they realized that workers had to stand together in order to win fair terms of employment and to protect themselves against arbitrary and capricious decisions by management.

By now, an overwhelming majority of the American people also realize this fact. But it was not until 1935 that the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively was written into federal law—a law that was unanimously upheld by the Supreme Court two years later.

**For more than a century before that time, workers had been trying to organize—sometimes successfully, but more often unsuccessfully—without any legal protection, and often in the face of government hostility. They persevered because they knew collective bargaining was both necessary and right. They knew it was necessary, simply by their experience as workers. They knew it was right, because their instincts as free Americans told them so.**

So eventually, what was necessary and right became, by law, the policy of the United States. There are still some who seek to evade or frustrate that policy, but in general it is accepted.

Now let's see what is involved in collective bargaining.

There is nothing complicated about the basic idea. The workers get together and decide what they want and what they need in the way of wages and working conditions. They elect representatives to discuss these proposals with the employer, who may have other ideas. Then the two parties bargain until they come to an agreement which is reasonably satisfactory to both sides.

This may sound too simple to be true. But in actual fact, something very much like this is what actually happens. This is how the overwhelming majority of the 150,000 labor-management contracts now in force are negotiated.

In other words, the prevailing condition in union-management relations is labor peace, based upon agreements reached through collective bargaining.

**THIS IS DUE** in part to the common sense of the employers. There was a time when some trade union leaders failed to acknowledge this fact. They painted every employer as a symbol of total selfishness. While it is true that there are still too many employers who fit that description, it is also true that there are many others who genuinely want to be fair and many more who recognize that fair wages and working conditions are the best way to build a productive workforce.

**Bargains can be reached because each side has the same general objective—a fair share from a prospering enterprise. The union has no desire to take over the enterprise from management. The union does not want to abolish profits or dividends. The union is seeking only what the workers believe is their fair share, just as management is seeking a fair share for those who have invested in the enterprise. Obviously, then, a bargain is always possible, even when there are great initial differences over what these shares should be.**

However, there is another factor that helps to bring about the peaceful negotiation of good contracts. That factor is the right of workers to strike—to refuse to work under conditions that are not acceptable to them.

It is the right to strike that gives meaning to collective bargaining. It is the right to strike that gives a union's spokesman some measure of equality at the bargaining table. The word "strike" may never be mentioned, and usually isn't, but both sides know the right is there.

**Let me emphasize a point I have made many times. The right to strike is almost universally accepted, in theory, as a fundamental right of free workers. But it is not just a theoretical right. It is an operating right. Anyone who says he believes in the right to strike must accept the fact that strikes will sometimes occur.**

I have pointed out that the vast majority of union-management contracts are negotiated peacefully. But there are times when the differences—and they may be honest differences—are too great to be overcome by ordinary means. That is when strikes take place.

**EVERY STRIKE,** of course, is a form of economic warfare; like all wars, it is wasteful, and some people suffer from it. No one is happy about a strike—least of all the strikers, who bear the brunt of the battle. And when a strike affects the lives of persons who are not directly involved, there is often an outcry about the supposed damage that is being done to the public interest.

Because they are conflicts, strikes make headlines, while peaceful settlements often pass unmentioned. It is not surprising that many Americans think strikes are far more frequent, far bigger and far longer than they are. Actually, in the last 20 years, there have been about 3,500 strikes each year, as against the 150,000 labor-management contracts in force. They have involved about 1.5 million workers each year—against a total non-farm work force of some 63 million—and have lasted an average of about 12 days.

**The time lost by strikes, all added together, amounts to far less than two-tenths of 1 percent of the total time worked. It is only about half as great as the time lost by on-the-job accidents.**

Moreover, every American who is inconvenienced by a strike—even those few non-participants who suffer from one—should remember that annoying as a strike may be, there is no alternative to the right to strike which is consistent with a free society.

That is by far the most important basis for preserving a free labor movement strong enough to strike if necessary, but it is not the only one.

Without the right to strike, there would be no strong labor movement in America.

Without a strong labor movement, wages would be lower, consumer purchasing power would be lower, and another economic collapse like that of the Great Depression would be inevitable.

Without a strong labor movement, much of the social progress of the last generation would not have been made.

It is as simple as that.

It seems to me that the right to strike—a right that is so seldom exercised that it consumes far less time than coffee-breaks—is a small price to pay for a prosperous, progressive, and above all, a free society.

**LET ME CONCLUDE** with a few words about the other role of the labor movement—the AFL-CIO's function as the "people's lobby."

Trade unions do not function solely to raise the wages and improve the working conditions of their members. True, that is their primary function. That is what they were created to do. But many years ago, the labor movement recognized that it had much broader responsibilities. It recognized—as the AFL-CIO has said from its foundation—that the best interests of union members can be served only to the extent that the best interests of all the American people are served.

**We fight for a better minimum wage law, not because union members stand to gain by it (hardly any union member is paid only the minimum wage), but because it is a basic weapon in the war on poverty—a war we have been fighting for generations.**

We fight for civil rights, not just for ourselves but for everyone.

We fight for ever-wider educational opportunities, freely available to all Americans, not just to our children.

There is no aspect of American society that is not also a matter of concern to the AFL-CIO.

**WE WANT A BETTER SOCIETY** in America. We are committed to the endless pursuit of perfection.

This is our philosophy.

To be sure, there are those who disagree with us. There are those who believe that the measures we support, the proposals we advance, will not produce the benefits we seek. They have every right to disagree. And the disagreements should be brought, in the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, to the free marketplace of ideas, where the American people will make a decision.

**For nearly 200 years, trade unions have contributed to this marketplace of ideas. We believe our contributions have been greater as our movement has grown stronger. And we believe that the life of every American, and the hopes of every child, are brighter as a result.**

They should grow brighter with every passing year. That is our goal. And as we start from this Labor Day to the next, and all those that will follow, we pledge our utmost efforts toward its fulfillment.

# ORIT Message

*Excerpts from the Labor Day message of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) to the workers of North America are given below.*

**THE CELEBRATION** of your eighty-fourth Labor Day is as joyous an occasion for ORIT and the Inter-American labor movement as it is for you, the workers of the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

That first Labor Day, in 1882, provided you with the sweet smell of success, for at last a day had been marked on the calendar which commemorated no battle or conflict, no conquest of a man by man, no glorification of an individual, but rather the contribution of the workers to a free, progressive society.

The first Monday in September of every year has given you renewed dedication in pursuing the goals of bread, peace and freedom. The holiday has served to inspire your brother workers in the rest of the Western Hemisphere, for they have seen the strength it has given you and your countries.

**In turn, they have been encouraged to continue their own struggle, secure in the knowledge that the difficult path ahead to a better way of life is passable and that others have successfully negotiated it.**

On behalf of the 28 million workers of the Americas affiliated to ORIT, we wish you a most rewarding and happy Labor Day 1966.

# ICFTU Greets American Labor

*The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions sent Labor Day greetings to North American workers, excerpts from which are given here.*

**ON BEHALF** of 63 million workers in 94 countries of the free world, united in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, we send fraternal greetings to all the workers in North America on the occasion of Labor Day.

The free trade union organizations in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America and in Australasia, grouped in the ICFTU family of many nations, take stock of the manifold advances achieved on the North American trade union scene.

As freedom and democracy are bound up with the international free trade union movement forever, we all also pay homage to the fight led by the American and Canadian trade unions for universal peace, for controlled disarmament, for the ban of nuclear weapons of destruction.

As a world movement, we stand fully behind you in your condemnation of all totalitarian or dictatorial regimes, be they Communist, Fascist, military or colonial.

**We admire wholeheartedly all you have done and are continuing to do in the struggle for civil rights, for the entire elimination of racial discrimination. We mark our gratitude and appreciation for your activities in the field of aid to the workers in developing countries, your generous devotion of resources to help the trade unions in Latin America, Asia and Africa in their fight against poverty and hunger and for economic and social progress.**

The free trade union movement fellows with close attention the tireless day-by-day struggle, and the achievements of the American and Canadian trade unions, for the improvement of working conditions, for shorter hours, for higher wages — including the increase of the minimum wage — for longer holidays and decent housing, for better pension and medical care.

***Schnitzler on Labor Day:***

# '66 Elections Vital to Continued Progress

By William F. Schnitzler

**MOST AMERICANS AGREE** that we are the most fortunate people in the world, living in an ever-improving society with a future as limitless as our vision.

But how many of us can enumerate the gains in recent years that have given us this great forward progress? How many of us can separate from the torrent of daily events those which measure our historic progress as a nation? Our usual problem is time, of not having the few moments it takes to gather together the great accomplishments of this era we live in.

Labor Day 1966 is a good time for perspective-taking, particularly because the labor movement in America takes pride in the fact that much of this forward progress came about with our help. What is it that makes America greater today than it was yesterday?

**Never have we Americans been more prosperous and affluent;**

**Never have our state legislatures been more clearly representative of our citizens;**

**Never have we been more truly represented in Congress;**

And never have our rights been more clearly articulated by the courts of the United States.

These are the broad over-all gains that we have made during this moment in our history. We can all be grateful for these improvements in our economic and political democracy.

**BUT ALONG WITH** these accomplishments there is the knowledge that much more is in our nation's future.

True as it is that these are the best of times, there is in the midst of this affluence much poverty.

There is in our Congress much that is obstructive;

There is about our state legislatures much that is undemocratic;

And there is in our courts much that fails to reflect the conscience of the Sixties.

**No one is more aware of our achievements and our national shortcomings than is the American labor movement. We trade unionists are fully aware of how far we have to go.**

**Furthermore, the fact that we have made tremendous accomplishments does not mean that these gains are safe — that they are written in stone, to endure forever.**

The plain fact is that the gains of recent years are in real danger. There is genuine fear that the forward progress of legislation will be halted and, even worse, many past accomplishments cancelled out.

Already there are mutterings about economy cuts and retrenchment in deference to the war in Viet Nam. It is being suggested that the federal budget be cut by $4 or $5 billion and the cuts be in many of those areas where new programs have been initiated.

**THE LABOR MOVEMENT INSISTS** that these new programs that we helped initiate in this most affluent period of our nation's history cannot be shelved or dismantled because of the fears of a few who did not want the programs to begin at all.

We in the labor movement maintain that the nation's wars against poverty, against ignorance, against disease, blight, pollution and discrimination cannot become casualties of the Viet Nam war. We are a nation that is wealthy enough to carry on every one of these commitments without any particular strain on our economy or the needs of Americans.

The problem facing Americans now is to express our faith in the future by choosing as lawmakers men who have a similar faith.

The moment that this nation halts its forward progress and chooses to rest on its past accomplishments, then national senility has claimed us.

We are a young nation — one of the youngest in the history of nations — with the leadership of the free world thrust upon us because we have an economic and social greatness far beyond anything in the world today.

**But leadership goes only to those who truly lead and who remain ahead. If we abdicate this leadership, we will soon find that the world's leaders may be those who represent all that we are fighting against in Viet Nam.**

It would be a hollow victory indeed for us to triumph in Viet Nam in behalf of democracy only to find that we have forsaken our fellow man because we didn't want to meet the cost at home.

Labor Day 1966 is not far from Election Day 1966.

When that day comes, we can elect men who will protect our gains and go on to greater accomplishments or we can listen to the voices of frightened men who have lost faith in the greatness that is America.

The decision in this democracy is up to us.

***Pres. Jodoin's Message:***

# Strengthened Labor Canada Union Goal

*The Labor Day statement of Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress is excerpted herewith:*

**THE FACT THAT LABOR DAY** is a holiday which is enjoyed by most Canadians need not detract from the fact that it marks recognition of the place of organized labor in modern society.

Nevertheless, particularly this year, Labor Day must be a time for trade unionists to consolidate their forces, strengthen their ranks and express their collective views in a loud and clear voice. This is an occasion on which many observers make profound statements about the recognition of unions and the established place of organized labor; and this is often followed by the suggestion, at least by inference, that unions should soft-pedal some of their activities.

**We cannot accept this kind of suggestion. Every single advance that labor has won over the years, and there have been many, has been the outcome of struggle, often, bitter struggle. This has been true in both collective bargaining and the legislative field. But it would be highly dangerous to assume that because we have made progress, the gains we have won will automatically remain.**

We have seen the courts used to try to prevent workers from openly expressing support for fellow-workers engaged in a struggle to break their way out of a sub-standard wage structure.

We hear renewed efforts to raise the old bogey of compulsory arbitration as a miracle cure for disputes.

**WE SEE OTHERS** attempting to break down the Canadian national bargaining pattern that has been established in a number of industries and which is the only practical method of meeting the needs. To replace this system with regional or district bargaining would deprive thousands of workers of the benefit of national standards and would do very great damage in regionalizing the country at a time when one of our greatest national needs is unity.

**During the past few months many of our organizations have been successful in concluding contracts which have provided marked increases. These have been long overdue. The pattern of profits has been steadily rising and it is not surprising that Canadian workers are insisting on obtaining their share. This is a trend which is going to continue.**

At the same time we must press toward our legislative targets. The long and tortuous struggle to win such a worthy objective as a health plan for all Canadians is evidence of the fact that this is a continuing struggle. The story of medicare can be applied in many other fields.

Nor must we allow our very proper concern with these domestic matters to detract from our concern about international affairs. There is evidence of a tightening of ranks among workers who are members of free and democratic trade unions.

**We must use this strength internationally and within our own country to press for every measure that can contribute to world peace and to aiding those in developing countries. Great moral and financial strength must be given to the United Nations so that it can become a greater and more effective force for peace.**

Thus, in keeping what we have gained and in moving on to greater things, we should dedicate this Labor Day to strengthening our movement, for there is no doubt it will be called on to make as great a contribution in the future as it has in the past.

***Pres. Haggerty Says:***

# The Time Has Come to Attack Building Craft Job Seasonality

*Following are excerpts from the Labor Day statement of Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.*

**FOR MILLIONS OF CITIZENS,** Labor Day marks the end of the vacation season and the termination of the comparatively leisurely pace of industry and commerce. Back to the schools go the young people and their teachers; back to offices and stores and factories go workers and customers.

But for the craftsmen in the building trades and, to a certain extent their employers, Labor Day constitutes an entirely different signal. It is a grim reminder that fast approaching are the harsh days of winter and, with them, the customary four-month "off-season" of less work or no work.

Hasn't the time now come for America's best business, government and labor minds to undertake a coordinated effort that could solve one of our nation's most irksome, damaging and unnecessary problems—the seasonality of construction employment?

**One-fifth of total unemployment in the United States is seasonal. Unemployment in the construction industry alone accounts for half of this one-fifth.**

Intermittent and interrupted work means high costs and wasted resources. Beyond these economic considerations, it means human insecurity and the tension which comes with uncertainty.

Reliable spot-check studies show that the average work year of a construction worker runs between 1,300 and 1,400 hours. If he worked 40 hours a week and were entitled to a two-week vacation, which is the pattern of most employed Americans, he would have a 2,000-hour work year or 700 hours more annually than he now has.

**If some are inclined in rebuttal to say that the construction worker's "high" hourly pay makes up for his shorter year, may I point out that $4.20 is the average hourly rate for a building trades craftsman? Multiplied by 1,400 hours, this makes his pay $5,888 for the year—not a very large amount for the man who has to live and raise his family in any large city.**

Obviously, the worker is not the only individual involved in the situation. The development of some method of meeting, or at least reducing, the problem of seasonality in the construction industry would aid the contractor and, indeed, the entire tax-paying population. Aside from the almost inestimable lift a steady income gives all segments of a community, there is real saving inherent in the fact that unemployment benefits in the construction industry approximate two-thirds of a billion dollars a year, of which only half is covered by taxes.

Weeks, perhaps months, of additional work each year are obtainable if there is a conscientious attempt to achieve them. And even a few weeks' slice out of the four-months "off-season" would tremendously reduce the problem.

**Winter construction has come to be a well-accepted feature of the construction industry in Canada. A number of great engineering projects, including the St. Lawrence River power programs, have been carried out during severe winter periods.**

The government of Canada is so convinced that seasonal unemployment can be drastically reduced that it has set up a winter homebuilding incentive plan which gives a $500 bonus to owner-builders or first purchasers of winter-built homes. More than 25,000 applications have been filed for these bonuses. This means jobs for 75,000 construction workers and 90,000 other individuals in associated industries.

**IT WOULD SEEM** from the experience of Canada and of certain Scandinavian countries that the root of the solution to the seasonality problem is the organization and scheduling of work. Bluntly speaking, this means better planning, especially by the public agencies responsible for construction. It means institution of modern management systems by contractors. And it means use of advances in technology.

**Many construction men agree that additional costs of winter construction would be negligible if the job were closed in before the winter months arrive. In fact, there are cases where lower costs result because of the availability of labor, building materials and equipment, not to mention uninterrupted work and quality control.**

A great deal of research already has been done to provide a greater knowledge of concrete, which is used in construction throughout the world. It has been demonstrated that if concrete is not allowed to freeze and is placed and cured at low temperatures above freezing it develops higher ultimate strength and greater durability than concrete placed at higher temperatures. Other materials may offer this same potential.

On this Labor Day of a year which finds men walking in space, television cameras sending back pictures from the moon, doctors and scientists daily coming up with miracle drugs and procedures, is it not asking very little to have established a plan that would keep trained craftsmen working in cold weather?

# Organizing Highlight of Labor's Year

## Medicare Act Tops Legislative Gains

By Harry Conn

**LABOR DAY**—the workingman's holiday—inevitably tells us that the summer season is drawing to a close.

Traditionally the change of seasons is the time for reflection, to take stock and to plan for the future.

Trade unionists spend their labor-won holiday in many ways. Perhaps they relax at home or visit friends and relatives or enjoy their last warm weather holiday.

**If they are reflecting on the past year, as unionists—but foremost as citizens—the critical situation in the Far East stands out as the most significant and far-reaching development.**

**The leadership of the American labor movement has supported Pres. Johnson's position that only by halting aggression in Viet Nam do we have a chance for world peace. And peace is what most Americans want.**

On the domestic front there have been decisive forward steps, the product of years of work on the part of trade unionists and others. These include:

**Medicare**—Thirty-one years after Pres. Roosevelt first proposed it, hospital and nursing care for our elderly citizens went into effect. It covers some 17 million oldsters. In addition, there is Title 19 under which some 35 million indigent, ill or crippled persons can receive medical aid.

**Organizing**—The labor movement is encountering more successes in organizing than at any time, perhaps, since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947. Not only are the established unions chalking up more representation election victories but significant stirrings are taking place among workers who heretofore have not been receptive to organization.

### Membership Spurts

These include the working poor—farm workers, medical technicians and others who have been among the most exploited in our society. Professionals, too, are showing increased signs of militancy—teachers, social workers, for example. And government unions—federal, state and local—are rapidly building up their memberships, too.

**A Decade of Merger**—The AFL-CIO, at its convention last December, marked its 10th anniversary. Despite some differences that have always existed, the merger is solid.

The old craft and industrial differences which had split the labor movement in the 1930's have been blurred out of existence. Old loyalties remain but most union leaders are taking a broad view—a full trade union view.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed this in his opening address to the convention:

**"Now, at last, I believe that we can fairly say that the merger, begun in form in 1955, has been largely accomplished in substance and spirit as well. That, in itself, is one of the most important products of the past 10 years."**

The failure of the Senate to support repeal of Section 14(b) unquestionably has top priority on the list of labor's disappointments during the past year.

Next to defeat of Section 14(b) repeal, the labor movement was most disturbed by efforts to enforce a 3.2 percent ceiling in wage increases.

The 3.2 percent ceiling was first worked out by Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers to combat a possible threat of inflation. If the same formula had been used in the last year the ceiling would have been lifted to 3.6 percent. However, the formula was discarded and the 3.2 percent remained policy.

**Spokesmen from all sections of the labor movement, joined by many noted economists, protested this. They pointed out that there were no effective ceilings on prices and none whatsoever on executive salaries, dividends, interests, etc. It was argued that if the inflation threat was serious, there should be ceilings in all sectors. If it was not serious, applying ceilings to only one sector was grossly unfair.**

Despite the slowing down of the growth rate of the economy through such measures as higher interest rates, there was overall prosperity in the country. Unemployment dropped to 4 percent.

### Cost of Living Up

The cost of living caught many workers. Higher prices for such items as food and medical costs, particularly, hurt the working man.

Trade union leaders saw no compelling reason to use this, even if it were related to the war in Viet Nam, as an excuse for cutting back on social welfare programs.

**In fact, the volatile situation within the country as a whole demanded a step-up in the war on poverty, in massive manpower retraining programs, and new action in the civil rights field.**

The tempo of the civil rights movement was stepped up and despite differences within it, registration and voting drives given impetus by legislation were initiated among Negroes on a scale never before attempted.

Particularly in Southern states, the labor movement has aligned itself with the new Negro voters and vast changes are taking place.

The tie-in between labor and civil rights groups has resulted in more union organization in the South.

**The labor movement, internally, is undergoing some face-lifting which could well be a prelude to major structural changes to meet the changing industrial complex of the country.**

The old days of each union fighting its own war with an industrial giant appears to be a thing of the past. Coordinated bargaining is emerging as an accepted pattern. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the action of the eight unions uniting their efforts in bargaining with General Electric and Westinghouse.

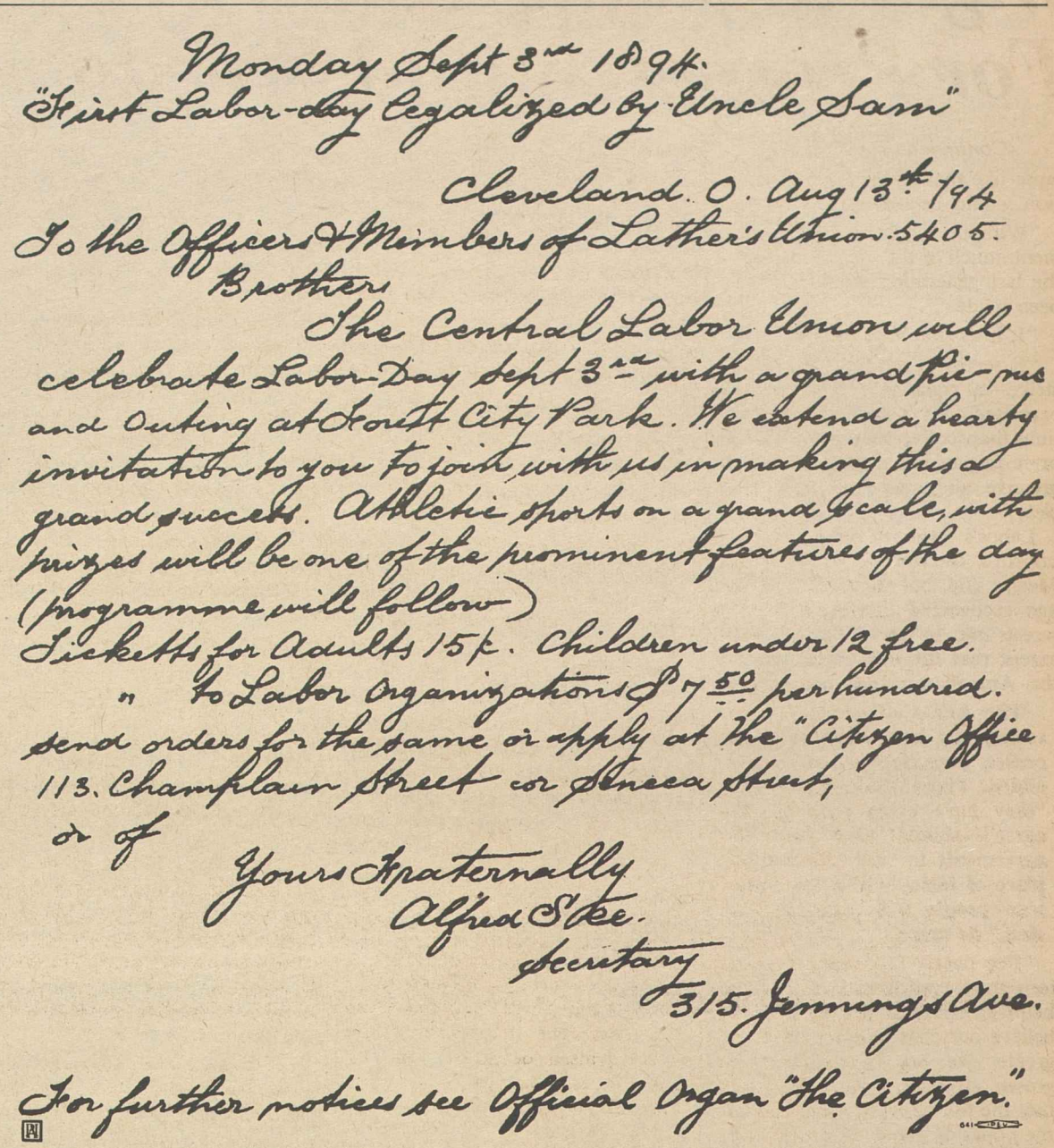
Changes were also evident in the election of eight new vice presidents at the AFL-CIO convention. William L. Kircher was named director of organization of the AFL-CIO, replacing Jack Livingston who retired. Kircher immediately moved to assist the dramatic strike of grape workers in Delano, Calif.

### Contract Gains Won

Gains took place all up and down on the bargaining front although it took strikes at the New York Times, in the New York subway system, Boeing Aircraft and five major airlines to accomplish it.

Possibly the most dramatic final clean-up of a strike was the 11-year dispute between the Kohler Co. and the Auto Workers. When the U.S. Supreme Court turned down Kohler's appeal the union had finally won the long struggle.

Strikes which continued into their fourth year are against the Florida East Coast Railway and the Kingsport Press.



Monday Sept 3rd 1894.
"First Labor-day Legalized by Uncle Sam"

Cleveland. O. Aug 13th 194
To the Officers & Members of Lather's Union 5405.
Brothers

The Central Labor Union will celebrate Labor-Day Sept 3rd with a grand Picnic and Outing at South City Park. We extend a hearty invitation to you to join with us in making this a grand success. Athletic sports on a grand scale, with prizes will be one of the prominent features of the day (programme will follow)
Tickets for Adults 15¢. Children under 12 free.
" to Labor organizations $7.50 per hundred.
send orders for the same or apply at the "Citizen Office 113. Champlain Street or Seneca Street,
or of

Yours Fraternally
Alfred Skee.
Secretary
315. Jennings Ave.

For further notices see Official Organ "The Citizen."

**THE CLEVELAND CITIZEN** is observing its 75th anniversary as a labor paper by featuring in its special birthday edition this letter to Cleveland union members asking them to join in celebrating the first national Labor Day in 1894.

## November Election Holds Key To Achievement of Union Goals

By Alexander Uhl

**ASK YOURSELF** what the American labor movement can expect after this Labor Day and the answer invariably hinges on what happens on Election Day—Nov. 8.

The presidential election of 1964 saw a dramatic battle between Lyndon B. Johnson and Barry Goldwater—the one a representative of Democratic liberalism, the other a hard-core representative of right-wing Republican conservatism that had rejected everything American liberals and organized labor have stood for during the past 30 years.

Goldwater was crushed in one of the most overwhelming repudiations of the political Stone Age ever seen in the United States. He pulled down with him scores of other Republicans—some of them as reactionary as himself, others belonging to the Republican moderate wing. The upshot was a powerful Democratic sweep with liberals dominating the Senate and House.

**Out of that sweep came social and economic history. The 89th Congress enacted a whole host of liberal bills that already have left their mark on the nation's life—medicare, launching of the "war on poverty," better Social Security benefits, civil rights legislation, creation of a new Cabinet post dedicated to improving the nation's housing. . . .**

The question now is whether these great advances are to be implemented or whether they will be emasculated. As the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has put it:

"1966—Beginning or End?"

### Liberals in Danger

The 89th Congress saw the election of more than 50 young, liberal freshmen, mostly Democrats, whose votes largely were responsible for the solid record of achievement that has marked the past two years. They will run on that record.

If they are defeated "it will be two years and more before Congress can be convinced that it pays to vote for the workingman's family and for the future of America," COPE has predicted.

**By every rule of political logic, the Goldwater extremists ought to have faded from the political scene after their 1964 defeat. Instead, they have stunned moderate Republicans and Democrats alike with the strength they have shown within the GOP during the summer primaries.**

Tied in closely with the political struggle is the question of the nation's economic growth with its vital impact on jobs.

For the past six years, the nation has enjoyed a period of immense expansion. One result has been a sharp cut in unemployment. It was more than 6 percent when the Kennedy Administration took over in 1961. It is now around the 4 percent mark.

**Yet there is much uneasiness—particularly among labor economists—as to the state of the economy and the direction it will be going in the year ahead. While national growth has reached unprecedented heights, there is still far from full employment—the 2 or 2.5 percent that labor economists accept as the best that can be expected.**

Worse still, unemployment among minority groups—notably Negroes—is still at twice the rate that exists for the rest of the population.

Only continued growth of the economy can be expected to provide jobs for the almost 4 million workers who need them.

By mid-year, there were ominous signs that the economy was beginning to slacken. Housing starts were down. Consumer purchases were dropping. Worst of all was a battle over interest rates reminescent of the days of the Eisenhower Administration's "tight money" policies which produced three recessions in eight years. As the summer wore on, interest rates were going up all along the line, reaching the highest point in recent history.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed alarm at the spiral of interest rates and demanded that legislation be enacted to bring them back into line.**

One of the still unanswered questions as Labor Day approached was what the Johnson Administration would do to meet the problem.

For organized labor itself, the future held high hopes.

### Organizing Picks Up

Organization of the unorganized, which for many years has been in the doldrums, was beginning to pick up, notably in the South, so long the stronghold of anti-unionism.

The year 1967 will see some major contract negotiations, notably by the Auto Workers, whose 1964 contracts will expire. The UAW convention of 1966 made it clear that an annual salary to replace the present hourly wage system for blue collar workers will be a top goal.

Other major AFL-CIO union contract negotiations during the year will involve the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers, Communications Workers, Rubber Workers and the Packinghouse Workers.

Labor Day Message:

# Right to Strike 'Small Price' For Prosperity and Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

lapse like that of the Great Depression would be inevitable," he said.

"Without a strong labor movement, much of the social progress of the last generation would not have been made.

"It is as simple as that.

"It seems to me that the right to strike—a right that is so seldom exercised that it consumes far less time than coffee-breaks—is a small price to pay for a prosperous, progressive and above all a free society."

Labor's primary function is to improve the lot of its members, Meany said, but the AFL-CIO long ago recognized that their best interests can be served "only to the extent that the best interests of all the American people are served."

**The AFL-CIO wants a better society and is "committed to the endless pursuit of perfection," he added. Those who disagree—and "they have every right to disagree"—should bring their disagreements to "the free marketplace of ideas, where the American people will make a decision," he urged.**

"For nearly 200 years trade unions have contributed to this marketplace of ideas," Meany said. "We believe our contributions have been greater as our government has grown stronger. And we believe that the life of every American, and the hopes of every child, are brighter as a result.

"They should grow brighter with every year. That is our goal."

The social and legislative gains of the past few years are in "real danger," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned in his Labor Day message, adding that there is "genuine fear" not only that progress will be halted but many past accomplishments will be "cancelled out."

He pointed to "mutterings" about economies and retrenchments in some of the new programs because of the Viet Nam war, and added:

### Fears Decried

"The labor movement insists that these new programs that we helped initiate in this most affluent period of our nation's history cannot be shelved or dismantled because of the fears of a few who did not want the program to being at all.

**"We in the labor movement maintain that the nation's wars against poverty, against ignorance, against disease, blight, pollution and discrimination cannot become casualties of the Viet Nam war. We are a nation that is wealthy enough to carry on every one of these commitments without any particular strain on our economy or the needs of Americans."**

Labor Day 1966 is not far from Election Day 1966, Schnitzler noted, calling on the country to express its faith in the future "by choosing as lawmakers men who have a similar faith." The moment that the country halts forward progress and decides to rest on its past deeds, he declared, "national senility has claimed us."

"We can elect men who will protect our gains and go on to greater accomplishments," he said, "or we can listen to the voices of frightened men who have lost faith in the greatness that is America.

"The decision in this democracy is up to us."

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey's Labor Day statement hailed the trade union movement's victories in "great battles" for all the people.

Just as organized labor won over the sweatshops of the past, he said, "so shall it succeed against substandard conditions which have no place in modern America."

"Bright, constructive goals are ahead," he said. "A truly Great Society is being built under the leadership of Pres. Johnson. I am proud to work with him and to work shoulder-to-shoulder with labor and with all right-thinking Americans in meeting the needs before our nation."

Humphrey paid tribute to the advances won through "the dynamic force of collective bargaining," and added that the "good fight" must be continued.

**"We seek a good life for everyone," he declared. "We seek an America in which all our citizens can live in dignity, can learn, can earn, can work at their highest potential.**

"A just paycheck with strong purchasing power, a comfortable home or apartment good enough to raise children in, high quality schools, good health care, opportunity for sports and other recreation, clean air to breathe and water to drink and swim in, a wholesome environment—these are but a few of our many objectives."

### 'Holiday from Discontent'

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz called Labor Day a holiday from "the discontent that comes from having raised our sights and our standards as a nation."

Racial discrimination and disadvantage "become intolerable when we have finally found the courage of our convictions," he said, and poverty "finds its voice of protest when we finally get around to recognizing it as unnecessary and wrong."

"A slum become more insufferable in a country which has announced its purpose is to rebuild its cities," he said, "and a ghetto worse in a time when a nation's credo is that men are not only created equal but have a right to live equal. . . .

"We have chosen not to let sleeping dogs of inequality lie any longer."

**Because labor has always been "an instrument of change, a force for constructive dissatisfaction with things as they are," Wirtz declared, this year's holiday is a time for reaffirming labor's central purpose—"to raise the common standard of human equity and human dignity."**

"Labor's eternal discontent will be shaped to serve that purpose constructively at a time now ripe with new promise," he concluded.

Sec. of Defense Robert S. McNamara said Labor Day gives the Defense Dept. an opportunity "to acclaim again the contribution of the American worker to our nation's defense."

"His skill and dedication provide our armed forces with military equipment and weapons of unsurpassed quality so essential to the security of our country and the rest of the free world," he said.

"Labor is a vital partner on the national defense team."

"Fondest greetings" were sent the working men and women of North America by Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization.

"The common interests of the North American labor movement and the ILO must continue to be directed towards the achievement of the welfare of working people everywhere under conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and of equal opportunity," he said.

**Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress urged organized workers to dedicate Labor Day to strengthening the trade union movement, "for there is no doubt it will be called on to make as great a contribution in the future as in the past."**

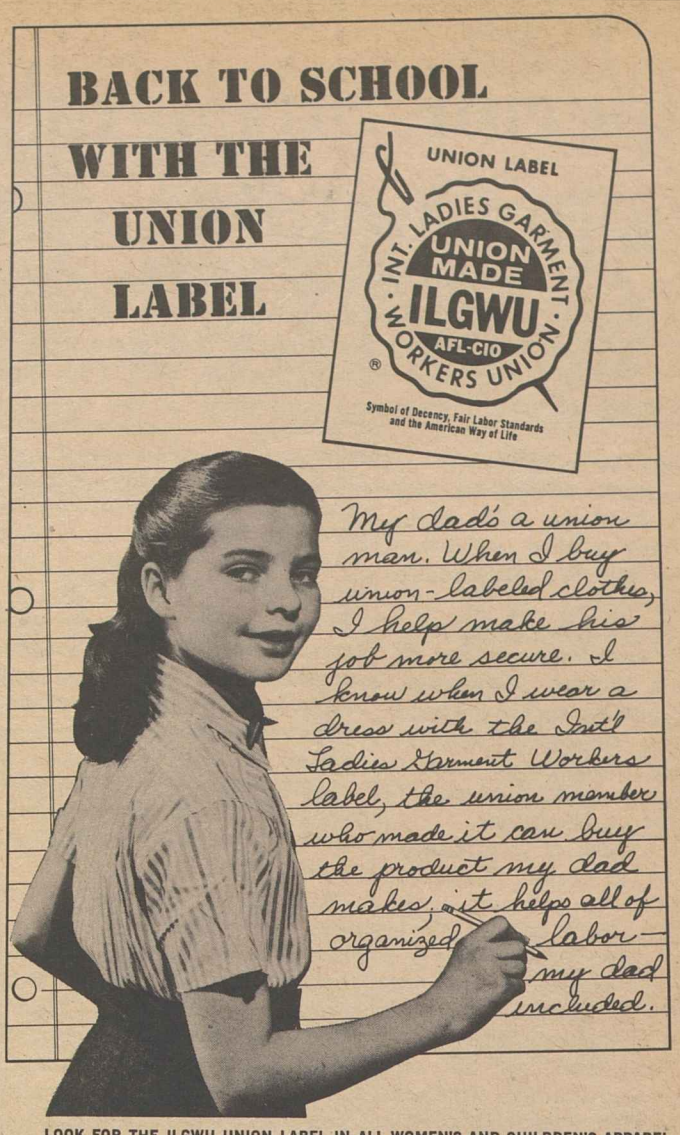
He rejected the suggestion that unions soft-pedal some of their "more vigorous" activities, and said the holiday "must be a time for trade unionists to consolidate their forces, strengthen their ranks and express their collective views in a loud and clear voice."

### Sees Labor Lulled

"We have been going through a period in which there has been too much tendency to lull the labor movement into an atmosphere of satisfaction," Jodoin said. "The kind of attacks to which our movement is subjected often are far more subtle than they used to be; but they are there and we must be prepared to meet them."

**"The pattern of profits has been steadily rising and it is not surprising that Canadian workers are insisting on obtaining their share," he added. "This is a trend which is going to continue."**

Greetings to the U.S. and Canadian labor movements also were extended by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and by its Western Hemisphere arm, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

LOOK FOR THE ILGWU UNION LABEL IN ALL WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL


# Meany Reasserts Stand On Emergency Controls

The AFL-CIO will cooperate with emergency controls of prices, profits, dividends and wages if Pres. Johnson decides he needs them, Pres. George Meany told a nationwide television and radio audience.

Labor took the position at the beginning that a curb on wage increases expressed in a specific figure "could not work in this economy of ours" and "that position has been pretty much vindicated by the unanimous vote of the President's Labor Management Advisory Committee," he said.

The committee in effect said that "the specific figure was impossible to apply right across the board" to all industry, Meany declared on the NBC program, Meet the Press.

**"There are quite a few of our unions that would like very much to get the 3.2 percent guidelines increase and are unable to get it at the bargaining table," he said. "The figure of 3.2 percent didn't guarantee anybody 3.2 percent; it was a figure just based on productivity increases and sort of arbitrarily imposed on the system."**

"We favor some kind of a system that will bring us wage and price stability. We have said many times that if the President feels that the situation warranted it and that we are in an emergency situation, we would take the same position that we took in World War II and in the time of the Korean war. We will cooperate 100 percent."

Meany under questioning made it clear he was not urging the imposition of economic controls, saying the decision "would be up to the President and his economic advisers." During discussion of the economic policy resolution the AFL-CIO Executive Council had adopted at its meeting in Chicago the previous week, he denied the statement was an "indictment" of the Johnson Administration and said the Administration had been trying to hold down prices and wages, although it hasn't been successful.

The trouble, he said, lies with corporate profits, up 67 percent after taxes over the last five years, and dividends, up 43 percent, while take home pay is up only 21 percent.

"This is why the AFL-CIO feels the first thing that has to be done is to restore the balance between wages, prices and profits," he declared.

**"It is a little bit ridiculous to say that every wage increase must bring a price increase. It is quite obvious that in some cases there could be a wage increase and at the same time a reduction in prices."**

Meany was questioned by Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post; John Grimes, Wall Street Journal; Richard Harkness, NBC News, and Lawrence E. Spivak, permanent panel member. Neil Boggs of NBC News was the moderator.

**THE REAL PROBLEM** in the American economy is to get profits down to a reasonable figure and to do "something legislatively" about the interest rate, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told nationwide television and radio audiences on the NBC program, Meet the Press. The panel that questioned him was composed of (left to right) Richard Harkness, NBC News; John Grimes, Wall Street Journal; Hobart Rowen, Washington Post, and Lawrence E. Spivak, permanent member. The moderator was Neil Boggs of NBC News, seated beside Meany.

## Texas AFL-CIO Names Legislative Director

Austin, Tex. — Harry Hubbard, president of the Sabine Area AFL-CIO and of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 4-228, has assumed his duties as legislative director of the Texas AFL-CIO.

*Meany Tells Legion:*

# 'Superior Strength' Key to Containment

America and its free world allies must continue their policy of containment of Communist subversion and aggression while at the same time maintaining their "superior strength" and increasing their devotion to social justice and human freedom, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 48th annual convention of the American Legion.

In calling for containment and "whole-hearted" support of Pres. Johnson's Southeast Asia policy, Meany firmly rejected the alternatives of isolationism, appeasement or preventive war.

**He said this nation should continue the containment policy of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson in the hope that history will lead to "developments that could insure genuine co-existence and harmony" among the world's people.**

"When I speak of co-existence," Meany told the Legion, "I speak of real co-existence and not of the phony co-existence peddled by the Kremlin" whose "meaningless and hypocritical" nature, he said, was exemplified by demonstrations against the American embassy in Moscow organized "by the very same Soviet government which we recognize and which seeks our economic assistance."

**Foreign Policy Backed**

He noted labor's basic agreement with American foreign policy through the last four national administrations in recognition of the fact that "the gravity and permanence of the present world crisis are rooted in the unchanged, fundamental aim of the Communist imperial powers"—to dominate the world and reshape it on the totalitarian pattern.

U.S. elements he called "more noisy than numerous" would have the world believe that the Viet Nam conflict is Johnson's war, a reactionary war for gain, Meany declared, adding "I know of no more dangerous package of outright falsehoods" prefabricated "in many instances" in Moscow and Peiping.

**All the world knows, he said, that this country "does not seek an inch of territory, a dollar of commercial advantage or even the smallest military base" in Viet Nam nor are we seeking to overthrow the Ho Chi Minh dictatorship because "this is a job for the Vietnamese people themselves."**

An effective containment policy requires the maintenance of superior strength—militarily, politically, economically, scientifically, and also "demands the greatest unity, determination and total strength," Meany continued.

Johnson deserves the "wholehearted support of the American people—and freedom-loving people everywhere—for his policy of determined resistance to Communist aggression while striving tirelessly for a negotiated peace" and helping the people of Viet Nam rebuild their war-torn country, the federation president said.

Even under the "vicious Viet Cong terror" against civilians, progress is being made in building a democratic government, Meany said, and the forthcoming elections could "well be the first big step" toward a responsible, representative, stable civilian government, he said.

"No such government could ever be possible in Communist North Viet Nam because all Communists fear free elections," Meany declared. He added:

"Humanity urgently needs genuine efforts for peace in Viet Nam and throughout the world. Mankind is sick of the continuing threat of aggression and danger of war."

**Any sincere move for peace by Moscow, Peiping or Hanoi "would be welcomed by American labor" and the nation, but "every sinister maneuver by the Communist regimes should be rebuffed and rejected," Meany emphasized. He declared:**

"Mankind, yearning for peace and freedom, must not be sold down the river—neither down the Elbe, the Yangtse nor the Saigon river. Mankind must be led to peace and freedom. Let us help our government, our country, provide this leadership."

The continued cooperation of the AFL-CIO and the Legion, called by Meany the two largest voluntary organizations in the country, can contribute "decisively" to the building of a "truly stronger and ever better" land, he said.

**AMERICAN LABOR** and the American Legion should continue active cooperation in the building of a "truly stronger and ever better America," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells the 48th national Legion convention in Washington.

# *Institute Class Urged To Spur Latin Unions*

The development of strong trade unions in Latin America is primarily the job of the labor movement itself, Sec. Gen. Jose A. Mora of the Organization of American States (OAS) told the 14th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"The principal responsibility must always be yours and that of the organizations which the workers themselves have created to defend their interests and to render more effective their action at the national and international levels," he said.

**The class was the second to be graduated from the AIFLD training center at Front Royal, Va., and was made up of 14 union leaders from 10 Latin American countries and five AIFLD staff members. It raised to 455 the number of students who have completed three months of intensive training at Front Royal or, earlier, in Washington.**

Mora voiced the OAS's consciousness of its responsibility in the area of "strengthening of the trade union movement in the Americas and of the bonds of solidarity between our countries," declaring that "it is necessary to assure the triumph of justice . . . for the benefit of all."

**Changing Continent**

Lincoln Gordon, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told the graduates they were returning to a continent in a state of transition from a stable society with little concern for social justice to a dynamic society "searching for new and more effective ways of solving its social, economic and political problems."

It is the duty of organized labor in Latin America, he said, "to participate actively in the raising of productivity, to encourage vigorous and healthy management, and to become responsible and active participants in the whole process of economic and social development."

"For unless this is done," he added, "wages can be eaten away by inflation, and the social fabric torn apart by vain efforts to redivide a national product which is shrinking instead of growing."

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed the AIFLD's ties with the Alliance for Progress. Efforts to raise living standards will fail, he said, unless "the people on the lowest rung of the economic ladder can be moved up."**

"When you go home," he said, "don't go back home to serve the AFL-CIO; don't go back to serve any company; don't go back to serve the United States. Go back to serve the working people of your own countries and by virtue of helping to develop strong, democratic unions, help all the people of your countries."

Meany also read a letter of greetings and congratulations to the graduates from Pres. Johnson.

Salvador Ramos Alvarado of Honduras, speaking for the graduates at the commencement exercises, which were held in AFL-CIO headquarters, declared the institute "will reap results today and tomorrow in giving the Latin American labor movement visible and effective tools to be used in the consolidation of free and democratic unionism."

At a following luncheon the speaker was William Barlow, president of the Council for Latin America, a business organization representing the bulk of U.S. investment in Latin America. He urged labor to participate in the expansion of production there.

**"Unless the gross national product can be doubled and then quadrupled," he said, "there's very little hope for either labor or business. . . . The pie just isn't there yet. If you took the whole pie and divided it among the poor, they'd still be poor. What we need is a bigger pie."**

On behalf of the class Vicente N. Sosa Lopez presented a trophy to Meany and the AFL-CIO which was accepted by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks. Mario Castillo Parada presented AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr., with a portfolio containing outlines the students developed at the institute and which they will use in labor education classes at home. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne presided at the commencement exercises.

## 'If at First You Don't Succeed . . .'

## Meany Joins Board Of Churchill Fund

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been appointed to the executive committee of the Winston Churchill Memorial Fund, founded to help perpetuate the ideals for which the British wartime leader spoke and fought.

The appointment was announced by Air Force Gen. Lauris Norstad (Ret.), chairman of the fund, which is sponsored by the English-Speaking Union and the United States Churchill Foundation.

The fund supports the Winston Churchill Traveling Fellowships and the Churchill College Scholarships and Overseas Fellowships. The former enable Americans in all walks of life to work, study and live with people in British Commonwealth nations, thus helping to create a closer community of interest and understanding; the latter enable American science and engineering graduate students to do advanced work at Churchill College, Cambridge University.

## Labor, Rights Ties Praised As Effective

Plainfield, Vt.—An alliance between civil rights groups and trade unions to lift Negroes and poor whites out of the cycle of poverty and ghetto life is the only effective answer, Bayard Rustin told a labor institute at Goddard College here.

It is the labor movement "which has done the most and is doing the most and will continue to do the most to lift the Negro out of his condition," Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, declared.

**The call for an alliance that would include church, student and intellectual groups, was Rustin's answer to the "black power" calls of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).**

Rustin commented that CORE "is all but destroyed" and that "nothing creative can come out of SNCC" because, he said, both groups have lost contact with the Negro population.

**Stairs to Success**

The only way to start Negroes on the path to first-class citizenship, he said, is to build "stairs" to better jobs, better housing and better education. This can only be accomplished, he asserted, by a broad coalition of trade union and civil rights groups.

The "black power" cry, he asserted, is "nothing but an emotional reaction to 300 years" of segregation, discrimination and rejection. It contains no answers to any of the pressing social problems.

**Rustin recalled that trade unions were behind the successful bus boycotts Dr. Martin Luther King organized in 1955 and that unions have led the drive for a higher minimum wage and civil rights legislation.**

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The institute was sponsored by Goddard College and the League for Industrial Democracy. Participating in the various sessions besides Rustin were Don Slaiman, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Nathaniel Goldfinger, AFL-CIO research director, representatives of unions and the LID.

## CLC Editor Takes Political Post

Ottawa, Ont.—Clifford A. Scotton, editor of the Canadian Labor Congress magazine Canadian Labor and the CLC's director of provincial federations and labor councils, has been named federal secretary of the New Democratic Party.

Scotton, who also has been secretary-treasurer of the CLC Union Label Dept., has been active in the NDP and its predecessor, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. Before coming to Canada from his native England, he was also active in the British Labor Party.

Before joining the CLC staff in 1959 as assistant public relations director, he was Canadian press representative for the Machinists. He has been a member of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

# LBJ Acts to Cool Off Investment Boom

## Calls For Tax Credit Suspension

Pres. Johnson called on Congress to put the brakes on heavy business investment by suspending for 16 months special tax credits on new machinery and equipment and depreciation benefits on business and commercial construction.

The capital goods boom—building of new plants and machinery—has been singled out by the AFL-CIO and leading economists as the key factor in "heating up" the economy and setting off an inflationary trend.

The AFL-CIO called for suspension of the 7 percent investment tax credit in February and has in statements by Pres. George Meany, Executive Council resolutions and testimony before Congress stressed the need for action to keep the economy in balance. The AFL-CIO has been generally opposed to fast write-off depreciation laws.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomed the President's action to suspend the investment tax credit and the depreciation formula terming it a wise move to eliminate the "super-heat" from the economy.**

**Johnson's call on the Federal Reserve Board to roll back interest rates "is long overdue," Meany commented. The 33⅓ percent rise in the cost of money since last December is "the fault" and "lies directly at the door of the FRB," he said.**

**The AFL-CIO would reserve judgment on federal spending "and examine each of these on its individual merits," Meany added. The federation is convinced, he said, that the country can afford both to defend freedom in Viet Nam and "achieve a better standard of living for millions of deprived Americans."**

**The President's action came in a special message to Congress which in addition to the two specific requests on tax credits and depreciation said the Administration is reviewing government spending and studying the possibility of withholding federal securities from the tight money market, and will ask the Federal**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Profits Boom Held Peril To Economy*

**By Gervase N. Love**

A six-point program for getting the economy back on a sound course and stemming the rise in the cost of living was offered by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a Labor Day address over the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio network.

Meany declared the whole economy is in danger "because profits and interest rates have risen enormously while wages have barely kept pace with the cost of living."

**"An expanding economy—an economy where productive capacity is soaring, where man-hour output is breaking records—demands a comparable growth in the real buying power of**

*(Continued on Page 6)*


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# House Defeats GOP Bid To Delay Wage Bill Date

**ENTERING THE GROUNDS** of the state capitol at Austin, Tex., to press a demand for a $1.25 minimum wage law are striking farm workers from the Rio Grande Valley who had marched 400 miles across the state to dramatize their plight—and some 20,000 other Texans, many of them union members, who had joined them three miles from their goal.

## *Jobless Rate For Negroes Moving Up*

Unemployment among Negroes, especially teenagers, and unskilled workers has been worsening for the past four months despite a generally booming job situation, the Labor Dept. reported.

Although the jobless rate remained unchanged at 3.9 percent in August, unemployment among Negro workers continued to climb from the 7.0 percent rate in April 1966 to 8.2 percent last month.

Among unskilled workers the rate has moved from 6.9 percent in April to 8.0 percent in August.

**And although one million more jobs were held down this summer by 16 to 19 year olds, the department reported that the sharp improvement was concentrated among white youth. The white youngsters had an unemployment rate of 12 percent compared to 27 percent for Negroes in the same age bracket.**

This counter-trend among the Negroes and unskilled took place as total employment in the nation reached 76,369,000, including agricultural workers, and non-farm employment climbed to 64.6 million, up 3.25 million over a year ago. Manufacturing employment among production workers climbed also to 14.4 million.

The Labor Dept. reported that the job situation for workers with good professional or manual skills and with good training and experience continues "very strong." In August the unemployment rate was only 2.1 percent for white

*(Continued on Page 6)*

*To State Capitol:*

## 20,000 Texans Join Farm Worker March

Austin, Tex.—Twenty thousand Texans marched to the State Capitol here Labor Day to demand a $1.25 state minimum wage law and to show their sympathy for a band of farm workers who had walked 400 miles from the Rio Grande Valley to dramatize their low wages and their strike against two corporation farms.

They also wanted to show the state's conservative Democratic organization that many Texans were ready for massive socio-economic changes.

At a barbecue that followed Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO, which collected more than $16,000 from unions to sustain the marchers and the farm strike and which arranged the Labor Day march and rally, said, "This is Texas labor's greatest day."

Only five days before, Gov. John Connally, accompanied by State Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr, who is a candidate for U.S. Senate, and state Speaker of the House Ben Barnes, had met the farm workers' march 50 miles from their destination urging them not to go on.

"There might be trouble," Connally warned.

**There was none, as the biggest protest march in modern Texas history moved the last three miles to the State Capitol. Six blocks from the Capitol grounds, Texas Democratic Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, a member of the Senate Labor Committee, joined the march.**

From the steps of the Capitol, Yarborough told the workers, who had come from all over Texas, "a hundred years ago we ended physical slavery. We are here today to end . . . economic slavery.

"Texas has more people living at the poverty level than any other state.

"We are here today to lift Texans out of poverty."

Speaker after speaker said that the rally was just the start of a movement to change things.

**William L. Kircher, director of organization of the national**

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Measure Cleared for Senate Vote

**By David L. Perlman**

The House beat back a last-ditch Republican attempt to delay a $1.60 minimum wage and approved a House-Senate conference report extending coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to 8 million additional workers.

Final Senate approval is expected within a few days, to clear the labor-sought legislation for the President's signature.

**The key vote in the House was the 183-163 rejection of a motion by Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.) to send the bill back to conference. Ayres wanted to instruct the House conferees to insist on an additional year stretchout of the two-step minimum wage increase for nearly 30 million workers now covered by the $1.25 pay floor.**

Ayres had won a similar battle last May, when the House accepted his amendment to put off the $1.60 date from Feb. 1, 1968—as contained in the House Labor Committee bill—to Feb. 1, 1969. His amendment then carried on a 205-193 roll call.

The AFL-CIO led the fight to restore the earlier date and the Senate voted 42-40 for the 1968 date. Democrats on the House conference committee—over Ayres' objection—accepted the Senate version. In fact the bill came out of conference in better shape—from labor's standpoint—than either the House or Senate versions. It included the broader coverage contained in the House bill, coupled

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *CWA Wins Pay Hike For 23,000 Installers*

Wage increases ranging from 13 to 20 cents an hour and other contract improvements were agreed to by the Communications Workers and the Bell telephone system's Western Electric Co. in a settlement reached just in time to head off a scheduled walkout of 23,000 equipment installers.

**CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told a press conference the three-year agreement provides a pattern that can be applied by union and management negotiators to contracts covering most of the 400,000 workers in CWA jurisdiction at Bell Telephone locations.**

He put the value of the wage-benefit improvements at 7 percent for 18 months, or 6 percent "figured on a yearly basis." The contract may be reopened for money items 18 months from now, after which CWA will have the right to vote a strike.

The pact, subject to membership ratification in a mail referendum, is non-inflationary, Beirne asserted. It does not violate the guideline concept of the Johnson Administra-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# Rail Strikers Return Under Canadian Act

Toronto, Can. — Canada's railways are getting back to normal service after emergency government legislation ended a week-long strike of 122,000 rail workers that had stopped all the trains and the telegraph system.

Despite being legislated back to work, the 16 non-operating railway unions and one operating trade scored a major triumph by forcing the government of Prime Minister Lester Pearson to grant an 18 percent interim raise. The government had earlier tried to get through a back-to-work order with an increase of only 8 percent.

The strikers also won government appointment of Canada's outstanding mediator, Montreal attorney H. Carl Goldenberg, to try to produce a full settlement before Nov. 15. If there is no agreement by then, the government's return-to-work law calls for compulsory arbitration.

**But the enforced return to work left a bitter taste in railroaders' mouths since they had earlier rejected an 18 percent raise plus fringe benefits in improved vacations and bereavement pay recommended by a government conciliation board. The fringe benefits were left out of the strike-ending legislation.**

The Canadian Brotherhood of Rail, Transport & General Workers, largest single union on the Canadian National Railways, ordered its men to work to the rules. It forecast big slowdowns in express, freight shipments and some ticket sales. The Machinists said 5,000 members in railway shops across Canada didn't have to return to work if they chose not to.

The four groups—the eight non-operating railway unions, seven shop crafts, CBRT and the Railway Trainmen—said they would present their original demands to Goldenberg.

The walkout had idled 1,500 trains a day, silenced the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific telecommunications networks, partially stopped ferries that link two provinces with the mainland and halted deliveries of air freight shipments.

# Iron Workers Win Aid Under Auto Trade Act

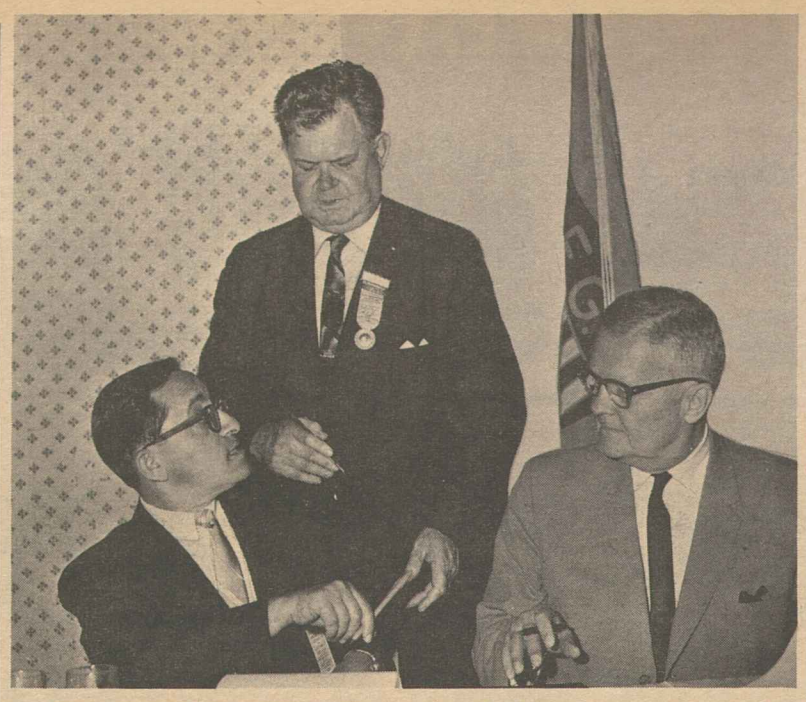
A third group of auto parts workers whose work was switched to a Canadian plant has been ruled eligible to apply for assistance under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965.

About 120 workers laid off by the Fram plant in Birmingham, Ala., since Jan. 3, 1966, were found by the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board to have lost their jobs because production of carburetor air filters was transferred by the Fram firm to a Chatham, Ont., plant.

**The employes, represented by the Iron Workers, may now apply for cash allowances of up to $70 a week for 52 weeks instead of regular jobless insurance benefits. Certified workers also may be referred to appropriate training courses and may receive training or relocation allowances.**

The AAAA Board found that the U.S.-Canadian automotive products agreement of 1965, providing basically for elimination of duties on motor vehicles, was the primary cause of the dislocation of Fram workers.

Two similar cases, decided previously, involved 200 workers at a Ford Motor Co. parts depot in Pennsauken, N.J., and 400 from the General Motors soft-trim plant in Grand Rapids, Mich.



**NATIONWIDE CONTRACT** covering field employes of the Labor Dept. was signed during the Government Employes' convention in Miami Beach, with 800 delegates as witnesses. Harry Weisbrod, chairman of the AFGE's Council of Field Labor Lodges, exchanges pens with AFGE Pres. John F. Griner, standing. At right is Assistant Sec. of Labor Leo R. Werts, who signed for the Labor Dept. Headquarters employes of the Labor Dept. already work under an AFGE contract.

# *LBJ Moves to Curb Investment Spending*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**Reserve Board to help bring down soaring interest rates.**

The President said he had assurance that Congress "will give prompt consideration" to the legislation he requested, adding "our hope is that this will cool off the situation and be helpful."

His message declared that "certain actions have become clearly necessary to protect the interest of our people in stable prosperity and I intend to take these actions now."

Reviewing the performance of the economy over the past 67 months and noting the progress, the President outlined this program:

- "I am taking strong measures to reduce lower priority federal expenditures."
- "I recommend that the Congress make the 7 percent investment tax credit inoperative, effective Sept. 1, 1966, to become operative again on Jan. 1, 1968."
- "I recommend that Congress suspend until Jan. 1, 1968, the use of accelerated depreciation on all buildings and structures started or transferred on or after Sept. 1, 1966."
- "I urge the Federal Reserve Board, in executing its policy of monetary restraint, and our large commercial banks to cooperate with the President and the Congress to lower interest rates and to ease the inequitable burden of tight money."

**The President, in addition, called on American business to key credit demands to "genuine need," maintain inventories based on current requirements, postpone investment projects, set prices on the basis of real costs and limit profits "to those appropriate for a steadily expanding economy."**

He called on labor to avoid wage demands that "would raise the average level of costs and prices in the economy," adopt work rules for entry into "its trades that are appropriate for a continuing full-employment economy," and cooperate with business to raise productivity.

Further long-range actions "may prove necessary," the President said of his overall program, "to maintain balanced growth and finance the defense of Viet Nam."

"But we will not have the necessary facts about fiscal 1967 expenditures until the Congress completes action on the remaining eight appropriation bills, and until the Dept. of Defense knows the size of the supplemental appropriations needed to support our men in Viet Nam," he said.

In analyzing the current situation, the President said there has been "an exaggerated boom in business investment" and that the rapid growth of business credit "has not moderated significantly, despite tight money restraints, that, if intensified, threaten to halt balanced growth."

The suspension of the 7 percent tax credit—enacted in 1962 to spur a lagging economy—should be across-the-board, the President said, "without exception, applying effectively and equitably to all investing industries."

**The President pointed out that construction of commercial and industrial buildings is "advanced and encouraged" by accelerated depreciation and that it is now time to "remove this special incentive," because it is "contributing unnecessarily to inflation of building costs and to the pressures on financial markets which are reflected in higher interest rates."**

On government spending, Johnson pointed out that a reduction of 10 percent, about $3 billion, "will be required" from the fiscal 1967 budget. He noted that Congress to date has added about $2.25 billion to spending authority requested by the Administration and if bills now pending are passed in their present form, they will add almost $4 billion to federal spending authority and $2 billion to spending in the current fiscal year.

The President stressed that in making cuts in spending during a period of "unparalleled" individual income and corporate profits the poor must not "carry the burden of fighting inflation," that this is "neither good economics nor social justice."

## *Brown Confirmed In New NLRB Term*

**The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Gerald A. Brown to a second five-year term on the National Labor Relations Board.**

**Pres. Johnson defied the protest of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to reappoint Brown, a career civil servant who joined the NLRB staff as a field examiner in 1942 and rose to regional director. The chamber had protested that he was too pro-union.**

**The nomination was routinely approved by the Senate on a voice vote.**

*Delegates Hike Per Capita:*

# AFGE Parley Sets New Action Program

Miami Beach—The American Federation of Government Employes wound up its 20th convention with an action program—and the funds to put it into effect.

The 800 delegates voted—enthusiastically—for a 25-cent increase in the monthly per capita payment, from 85 cents to $1.10, effective next April. A solid majority supported a 40-cent increase recommended by the AFGE's executive council, but the vote fell narrowly short of the required two-thirds majority. The 25-cent raise, the largest per capita increase ever approved at an AFGE convention, was then passed by a near-unanimous voice vote as delegates stood and applauded.

**"This union has come of age," AFGE Pres. John F. Griner commented. "The delegates to this convention clearly indicated they are approaching our program and our problems as unionists rather than as members of a semi-fraternal organization."**

With financial resources bolstered, the AFGE prepared to support a program including:

- Permanent labor-management legislation to supplant the Presidential executive order which now governs union activities in the civil service—and to remedy its weaknesses.
- Full pay comparability with private industry for salaried federal employes.
- Area wage boards, with union representation, to determine prevailing wage standards for all blue collar workers in the same geographical area. The convention called for a uniform 10 percent night differential for wage board workers, equal to that now given salaried employes. It asked for a $2.50-an-hour minimum wage for any person employed by the federal government.
- A major overhaul of the civil service retirement system with improved benefits and supplemental social security and medicare coverage.
- Revision of the Hatch Act to give greater political freedom to federal employes.

Griner and Sec.-Treas. Esther F. Johnson were re-elected by big margins.

Griner won his third two-year term with 132,516 votes to 20,197 for John E. Doss of the AFGE's Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., lodge.

Mrs. Johnson, secretary-treasurer since 1956, polled 99,911 votes to 44,953 for James N. Henry, Jacksonville, Fla., and 9,122 for Paul R. Woodman, Los Angeles.

**Two ballots were required to resolve a four-way race for a new elective post of executive vice president. Victory in the runoff went to Clyde Webber, 46-year-old Labor Dept. apprenticeship official from Denver, Colo. He defeated Morten J. Davis of Portland, Ore., 90,375 to 56,669. Dennis Garrison of Huntsville, Ala., was eliminated on the first ballot and Royal L. Sims of Philadelphia withdrew from the runoff.**

Fourteen vice presidents who had been nominated last spring at regional caucuses were approved by the convention. Delegates voted to set up a 15th region, composed of all overseas locals except Alaska. A caucus of overseas delegates, representing areas as far distant as Okinawa and West Germany, chose James J. Donovan for the new vice presidency. Donovan is currently on the AFGE staff as director of the union's overseas department.

**Paid V.P.s**

Earlier the convention had approved a constitutional change authorizing the employment of vice presidents as full-time regional directors at salaries pegged to the pay of a Grade 14 in the classified civil service.

Delegates overturned a committee report and voted to authorize the chartering of ladies' auxiliaries. Wives of government employes, delegates noted in floor discussion, have more political freedom than do their husbands, who are restricted by the Hatch Act.

**The convention boosted the president's salary from the civil service Grade 17 to a flat $30,000 a year—an increase of about $5,700. The executive vice president's salary was pegged at the Grade 17 level and the secretary-treasurer scale was upgraded from Grade 14 to 15.**

Rejecting a committee recommendation to meet next in Cleveland, delegates voted to hold the 1968 convention in Las Vegas.

# LBJ Appoints New Chief of Job Bias Panel

Pres. Johnson has named Stephen N. Shulman, general counsel for the Air Force, as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Subject to Senate confirmation, Shulman will take the place vacated by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Shulman is 33. In 1961 he was named executive assistant to Arthur J. Goldberg, then secretary of labor. Late in 1962 he served as deputy assistant defense secretary for civilian personnel, industrial relations and civil rights, and then became Air Force counsel.

**Shulman has degrees from Harvard University and Yale. He did industrial and labor relations work for the Bendix Corp. in Towson, Md., and Utica, N.Y. He was law clerk to Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan in 1958 and served as visiting assistant professor at the University of Michigan law school during the 1959 summer session.**

A native of New Haven, Conn., Shulman practiced law with the firm of Covington and Burling until May 1960, when he became assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

The EEOC enforces the fair employment opportunity provisions of the Civil Rights Act. It is supervised by the chairman and four other members of the commision.

STEPHEN N. SHULMAN

Jennings Reports Membership Gain:

# Unity, Democracy Stressed As IUE Convention Themes

By Robert B. Cooney

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The stress was on unity and membership participation as 609 delegates to the biennial convention of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers prepared to consider election reforms and to temper with financial strength the new tool of coordinated bargaining.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings set the tone in a keynote address in which he pledged that "this is going to be a delegates' convention."

Jennings, who was installed as president 17 months ago after a recount of votes by the U.S. Dept. of Labor reversed the announced results of the union's 1964 election, dealt briefly with the recent past but without recrimination.

**"The fight that took place at our last convention," Jennings told the delegates, "was an important turning point that should be treasured in the IUE. It was a fight for democracy; it was a fight for the right to dissent; it was and is a fight for the right for trade unionists to control this union and their destiny. And that fight was a healthy fight. . . .**

"I want to make this crystal clear: If ever you think that I am wrong or anybody else is wrong, you have a responsibility to get up on your feet and say so, because it could be that you are right and everybody else is wrong. . . .

"We are going to have free discussion and any man that takes what appears to be a position contrary to the leadership, so long as he does it within the framework of the organization on the floor of the convention—or in the union hall—so long as he speaks his mind, this is a man that is functioning as a trade unionist."

**The emphasis on unity reflected not only the desire to heal past divisions but the need to solidify the union's strength in the impending test against the giants of the electrical manufacturing industry.**

Jennings said in his keynote that the union's past weakness in dealing with the electrical giants was mainly "due to the ability of the corporations to play union against union, conference board against conference board, local against local."

"Our negotiations of September 1966 are very, very different from any in the history of the IUE or GE or Westinghouse," he told the convention, adding:

**"We now have a coordinated approach. We now have a sense of support, a sense of mutual trust on the part of unions working together in these negotiations that a few months back the so-called experts thought impossible."**

In reviewing the past 17 months, the IUE president reported that membership had increased by nearly 50,000—from 270,000 to 315,000. While commenting that this rise reflects well on the vigor of the union, he cautioned the delegates to recognize the changing character of the industry.

Some of the major corporations with which the IUE deals now have work forces with blue collar workers in the minority and with white collar and professional and salaried workers in the majority, Jennings noted.

**The proposed constitutional changes before the delegates are aimed mainly at reforming, tightening and clarifying the union's election machinery.**

In his president's report, Jennings reviewed briefly the union inquiry which followed the 1964 election. He said a committee was named to draft recommendations for the consideration of delegates "to prevent future fraud." He listed the proposed changes as follows:

Ensure up-to-date membership lists, remove trustees from partisan action during elections, vest in the board of trustees exclusive authority to make decisions and establish a code of conduct to ensure fair elections, remove from any incumbent authority to interpret or make decisions regarding candidates' rights, guarantee each candidate one watcher for every ballot counter, provide full hearings for candidates and watchers on ballot challenges, provide full information to candidates on numbers of voters and ballots, require statements of reasons for denial of ballots to any local or substantial portion thereof, guarantee a recount when the difference in vote is less than two percent, guarantee a recount at the candidate's expense when requested for any other reason within 10 days after election results are announced.

### GE Order Reversed By Appeals Court

**New York—The U.S. Court of Appeals here reversed and vacated a lower court injunction ordering the General Electric Co. to bargain with a committee representing the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers which included members of other unions.**

**The three-member court panel emphasized it was acting on procedural grounds, not on the merits of the case, in sending the dispute back to the National Labor Relations Board.**

**An IUE spokesman said the union would seek prompt reversal of the action from the U.S. Supreme Court.**

**SIMULTANEOUS MESSAGES** to 15 centers during current and future union negotiations with General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Corp. will be sent from Washington, D. C., on this TWX machine. In picture, Operator Kay Morse punches tape for Jerry Dale (left) of Auto Workers and Kenneth Fiester of AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations. Both are "on loan" to Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' negotiating committee and other unions.

# Rail Unions, Employers Agree on Pension Bill

Rail unions and management reached agreement on supplemental pensions for long-service employes and joined in asking Congress to amend the Railroad Retirement Act to put them into effect.

The pensions — on top of regular retirement benefits — would range from $45 a month for employes retiring with 25 years of service to $70 a month for those with 30 or more years of service.

They would be entirely employer-financed, in contrast to the regular retirement benefit which is funded through a payroll tax on both workers and employers.

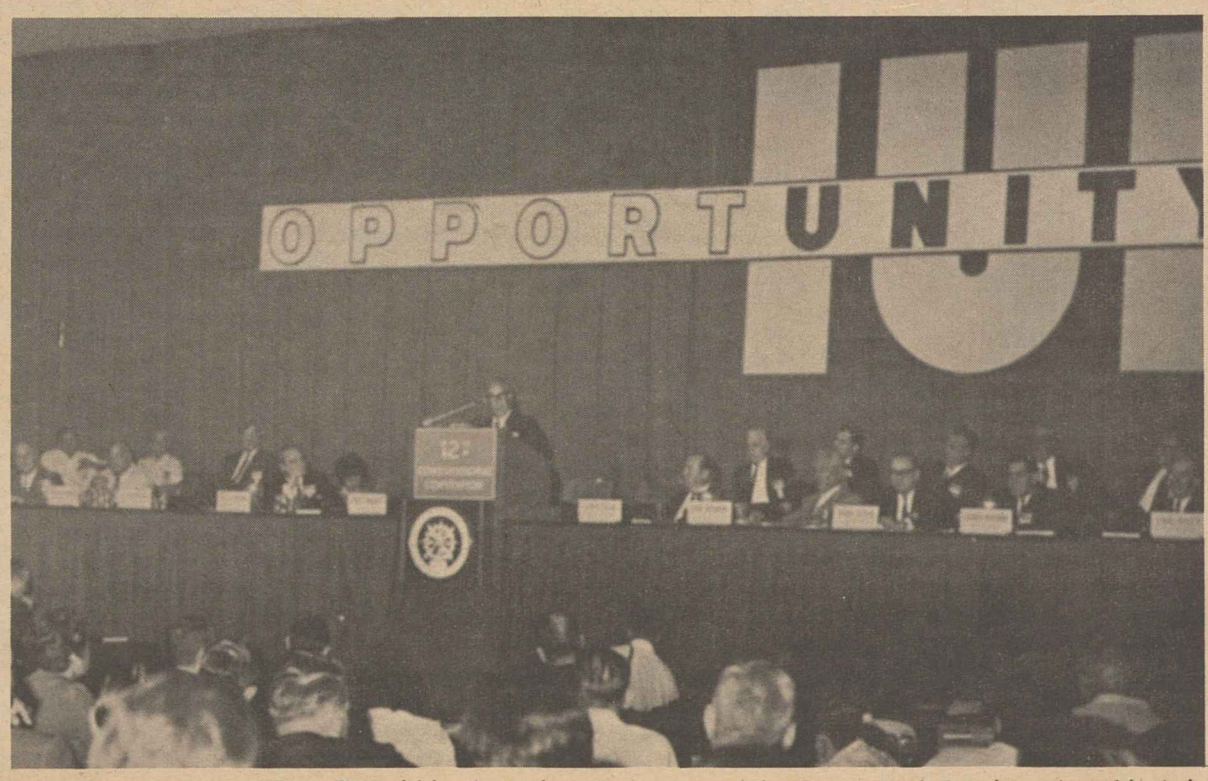
**Companion bills to put the program into effect have been introduced by Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D-Mass.) and Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.).**

The Macdonald-Pell bill also includes another agreement reached by rail labor and management. It provides for a 7 percent increase in pensions paid to retired railroaders —comparable to that given persons retired under social security. It would be financed by a one-fourth of 1 per cent increase in the railroad retirement tax paid by workers and employers, effective next Jan. 1. The supplemental pensions would apply only to railroaders retiring after July 1, 1966 who are 65 or older.

The labor-industry agreement specified that the proposed supplemental pensions will be effective for five years, with a moratorium on interim changes through legislation or collective bargaining. After four years, both parties will enter into discussions on changes in the program.

The supplemental pensions will be financed by management contributions equal to two cents for each hour worked. Persons receiving supplemental pensions will not draw the 7 percent increase in regular pensions being provided for annuitants who did not receive the benefit of the 7 percent social security increase last year.

The new plan permits workers to shift from one railroad to another without loss of pension rights. It also protects their pension continuity if their railroad is reorganized or merged with another line.




**UNITY AND DEMOCRACY** within the union were stressed by Pres. Paul Jennings (speaking) in his keynote address to the 12th constitutional convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers held in Bal Harbour, Fla.

# Bakery Union Presses Higher Goals for Locals

Chicago—Continued emphasis on organizing, collective bargaining and political action was mandated for the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers by the 750 delegates to the union's third convention.

The convention accepted an organizing committee recommendation that local unions set higher goals in organizing with the aid of local and international staff representatives until the ABC achieves its objective—complete organization of all workers within its jurisdiction.

The delegates also:

- Instructed union pension fund trustees to initiate studies that may give members vested pension rights after 15 years of service, and protection against loss of health, welfare and pension benefits because of strikes or plant closings.
- Approved contributions of $1,500 each to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, and the Allied Kingsport Press Unions on strike against the Kingsport, Tenn., Press, the nation's largest book printing plant.

**The AFL-CIO farm union recently won bargaining rights for 900 DiGiorgio Corp. field workers in Delano, Calif.**

**Two ABC unions—Locals 43 and 453—and the international union itself announced they will continue to supply bread to the Delano grape pickers as long as the need exists.**

- Pledged a fight for the five-day 35-hour week for all bakery workers and the elimination of all Sunday, holiday and week-end work—an objective judged possible because of advanced technology and increased production.

**Salaries Hiked**

The convention voted new four-year terms for all officers except one—Board Member Robert E. Lynn of Philadelphia, who lost an election contest to Paul Turlish of the same city. Also it gave raises of $5,000 a year each to Pres. Daniel E. Conway, Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims and Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini—their first since 1962—and of $3,000 a year to Vice Presidents Joseph G. Kane, Peter Pointak, Russell B. Prince, Amos W. Miller and Archie Goodman.

The delegates accepted an officers' report showing an increased surplus in the general fund; a rise of nearly 12,000 in good standing membership despite the loss of 5,802 jobs "wiped out" in plant closings; and contract improvements averaging 37 cents an hour.

**They agreed to step up political education work in all locals after hearing COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan report that labor must intensify its support of pro-labor congressional candidates.**

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) told the convention that he is in a fight for political survival but that he intends to keep pressing for the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act if re-elected.

# The Poverty Chain

**THE DIRECT LINK** between the "pattern of poverty," lack of job skills, discrimination and unemployment has been firmly established in a government survey of the nation's 100 largest poverty areas.

The Labor Dept. reported, in releasing the August employment figures, that earlier in the year a study of these poverty areas showed jobless rates about twice as high as for non-poverty sections.

**The study came up with hard evidence that inadequate education and training bore down heavily on both whites and Negroes with the added factor of discrimination increasing the burden on the Negroes.**

The poverty centers in 100 large cities show Negroes in far greater numbers than warranted by their percentage of the population. There are 12 million Americans who live in these areas, representing a labor force of 6.5 million of whom 45 percent are Negro, although Negroes represent only about 12 percent of the population.

* * *

**WHILE THE JOBLESS** rates in the poverty areas are about twice as high as for non-poverty sections, the difference grows even wider for the Negro. In March 1966 the Negro unemployment rate in the poverty sections was 9.4 percent compared to 3.8 percent in non-poverty locations. The rate of unemployment for Negro boys was 31 percent and for Negro girls 46 percent.

Negroes in the poverty areas hold the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs while in other parts of the country there is need of workers with skills and training. In the poverty areas only 18 percent of Negroes had white collar jobs, 49 percent had blue collar jobs and 34 percent low-wage service jobs.

Within the poverty areas the Negroes suffered in comparison with their white neighbors. The white workers held only 14 percent of the service jobs and 35 percent of the white collar jobs.

* * *

**THE ABOVE** figures point up the August job statistics showing that Negroes and unskilled workers generally are not sharing in the employment gains made during the past year. In fact, over the past four months the rate of unemployment for these groups has been increasing.

**One of the results is to knock out the optimistic prediction of Labor Dept. experts earlier in the year that the unemployment rate would drop to 3.5 percent by the end of 1966. The rate has remained fairly constant at the 4 percent level for the past eight months.**

The basic problem, however, is to couple programs of increased education and training with higher minimum wages and greater job opportunities—to provide those in the poverty areas with a decent minimum standard of living. That means good jobs at good wages in a growing economy.

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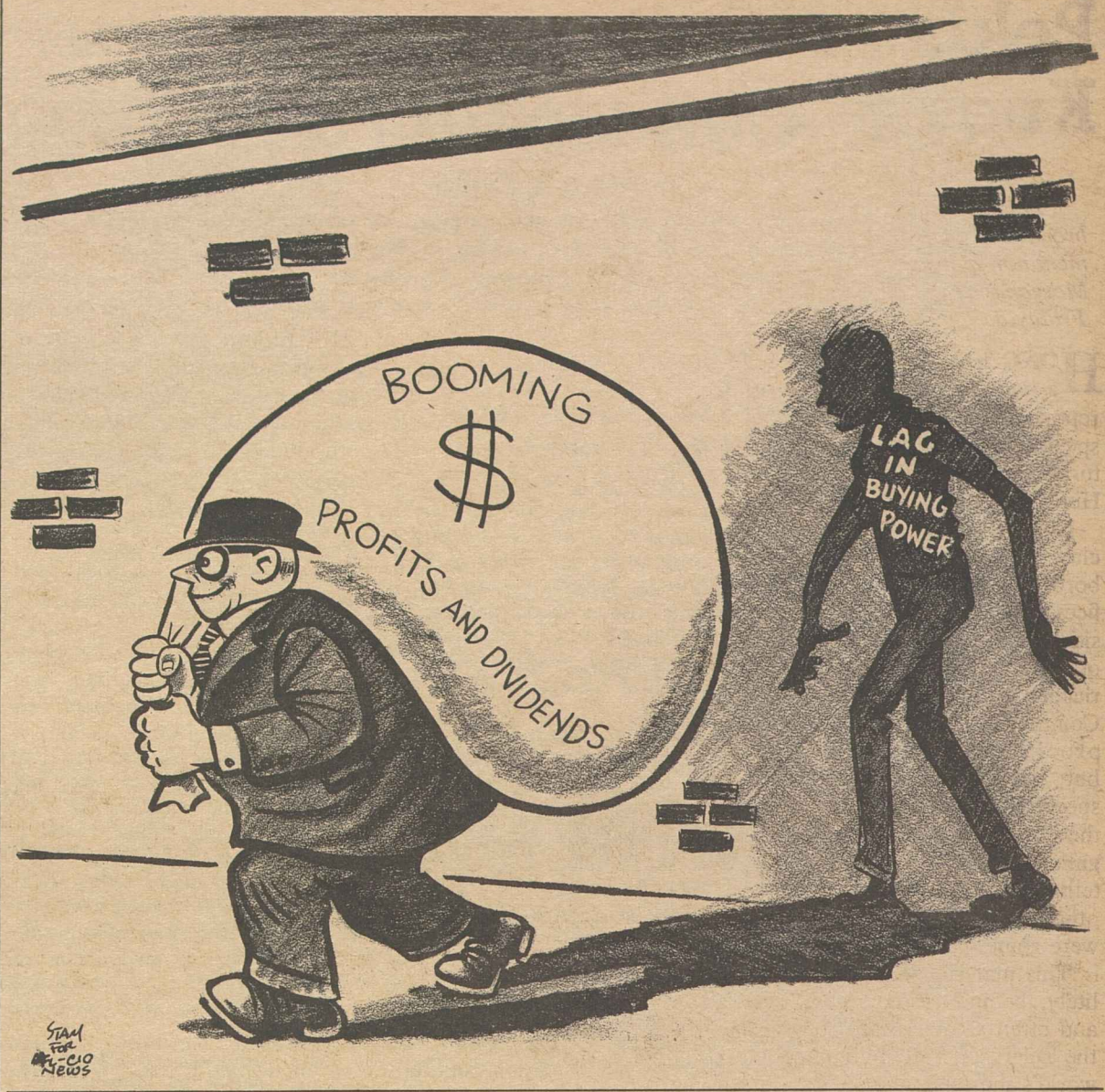
## 'Me and My Shadow'




***In Lecture at 'Ole Miss':***

# Labor-Negro Alliance Sought By Mississippi Union Leader

*The following is excerpted from an address by Claude Ramsey, president of the Mississippi AFL-CIO, to an institute in history at the University of Mississippi.*

**IN A NEGATIVE** sort of way, the Negro has dominated Mississippi politics for many years. Instead of running for or against issues affecting the economic welfare of the people, most candidates have been elected on their ability to use the race issue. The reason for this of course centers around the fact that very few Negroes were allowed to use the ballot. For years we had the most stringent voter qualification laws of any state in the nation. These laws, supposedly, were designed to keep the Negro from voting. In actuality, they kept the number of qualified voters down to a bare minimum.

Without question, the system of government in these United States is the best yet devised by man. While our two major political parties leave much to be desired, their very existence has brought stability to our government down through the years. In reviewing the political history of our state, it is necessary in my opinion to acknowledge that many of our present day problems stem from the absence of a two-party system.

**This began in 1890 when James K. Vardaman first established the "Closed Society." Vardaman's ideas were actually a closed political system that excluded Negroes from the polling place and at the same time eliminated the Republican Party from the state. For 70 years Vardaman's ideas prevailed. They prevailed, in large part, because the Republican Party was Lincoln's party and any one who even thought about voting Republican was branded as a traitor to the state and to the South.**

During Franklin D. Roosevelt's second term, cracks began to appear in the one-party Democratic South. When Roosevelt was first elected in 1932, he received a vast majority of the southern vote, including those in Mississippi. The same thing occurred four years later but at the end of his second term, voices of dissent were beginning to be heard. The reason for this dissent was simple. Roosevelt was showing concern for the plight of the American Negro. Harry Truman continued Roosevelt's policies when he took over after FDR's death in 1945 and, as a result, Mississippi and several other states bolted the Democratic Party in 1948. As we all know the third party movement of that year was designed to prevent Truman's election. The people behind this movement felt Truman had to have the South to win. He proved them wrong and things have never been the same since.

**THE GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION** in 1964 marked the end to a one-party system in the State of Mississippi. Rubel Phillips may never be governor of this state but I predict he will have a place in Mississippi history. When Phillips received almost 40 percent of the vote in that election, he assured a two-party system in our state from that point on. The Goldwater vote in the presidential election further established this fact. After generations of voting the straight Democratic ticket, no matter who the candidate, the people of this state finally decided they could vote Republican without becoming contaminated.

**My major concern at this time centers around the fact that we are now in danger of becoming a one-party Republican state. As I view the situation, organized labor and the newly enfranchised Negroes are the only forces around to prevent it from happening.**

As already stated, the Negro has played a negative role in Mississippi politics for many years. Instead of a negative role, he will be playing a positive one in the near future. We in the AFL-CIO intend to see that he does play a positive role.

Twenty-six counties in Mississippi have a Negro population majority. Many of labor's worst enemies in the Mississippi Legislature live in these counties. We have very few members residing in these counties; if these people are removed from office, it will have to be done with the Negro vote. To a large degree our legislative program is dependent upon our ability to form political alliances with these people. This we are trying to do. The enemies of the labor movement in this state know this and are working overtime to keep it from coming about. These enemies can be found in both the white and Negro communities.

For years we have been doing battle with the "radical right" in this state. Today we are faced with a similar problem from the "radical left" that has attached itself to the Negro community. We intend to meet this challenge also. The AFL-CIO has always resisted any group or element that would subvert our system of government. We intend to continue that policy in Mississippi.

***Morgan Says:***

# Peking's 'Cultural Revolution' Knocks On Gates of Hong Kong

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**HONG KONG:** This correspondent has became a bona fide China watcher third class and can report first hand as a naked eye-witness, so to speak, that the tangible evidence of Peking's "cultural revolution" has reached the very frontier of Hong Kong itself.

Morgan

China watchers first class never go near the border. They stay in offices on the steep hillsides above the harbor of this exotic city barricaded behind reams of Communist newspapers, proclamations, dreary but significant texts of speeches by leaders of the Mao Tse-tung regime, miscellaneous intelligence reports and other data which they hungrily attack as if it all were some gargantuan banquet of printed matter.

This material they devour, digest and then politely, behind closed doors, regurgitate scholarly and often astonishingly accurate analyses of what the rulers of 750 million people comprising the world's most populous nation are doing.

**A China watcher third class, impatient, unschooled but eager to learn, simply walks up to the boundary of the Chinese People's Republic with the carefully bestowed permission of the authorities of this British Crown Colony and looks. It is not the kind of research that will earn a doctor's degree but it is fascinating.**

The border point of this side is just a tiny railway station called Lo Wu and a bridge over the Shumchun River on the mainland 20 miles from the Kowloon side of Hong Kong harbor.

To reach it you take a ferry from Hong Kong to Kowloon, drive over a paved road winding through breathtakingly beautiful semi-tropical mountain scenery that is strangely and confusingly reminiscent at once of both the terrain around Italy's Lake Como and a drive over the Pali from Honolulu to the windward side of Oahu Island.

Lagoons and reservoirs lie at the bottom of the lush vaulting greenery where a fisherman's settlement nestles in a curve of the bay. There on the flats are Hooverville type villages made of old boards and scraps of tin housing, largely, refugees from the mainland. High on a knoll to the southwest, over your shoulder, perches a British military observation post.

The road narrows, railway tracks appear and suddenly there ahead is Lo Wu Station, a low rectangular, unspectacular building, clean and freshly painted. It was trimly remodeled just six months ago and the Communists haven't matched its new spaciousness yet on their side. But what they have got is a beautiful red silk flag fluttering over their depot with one large and four smaller gold stars on it.

The Union Jack flies over Lo Wu, all right, but one British official is furious that it isn't silk because in the television films made when there are tense moments at this spot, such as the expulsion of the Roman Catholic nuns, the Chinese banner always waves more gracefully.

**The competition between the open and the closed societies sometimes is reduced to odd but vivid little ripples. The fast morning train from Canton is due at 11 o'clock. In the short wait Hong Kong immigration officials obligingly point out the fresh evidence of the cultural revolution's encroachment to their doorstep. On the clean white wall of a barracks on a rise just across the river a new motto has blossomed in blood-red Chinese characters, and it says "Raise high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung."**

A whistle sounds and down the track leading straight to the bridge comes the train, its locomotive puffing twin plumes of steam almost vertically from its nostrils, an iron dragon breathing fire as it emerges from a deceptively inviting tunnel of green leaves. The engine, too, sports something new above its red cowcatcher, an insignia in gold proclaiming it is a "Red Flag" engine. The train stops short of a bridge and the handful of passengers must walk across, clear quarantine, immigration and customs, then board the coaches for Kowloon.

**PIGS AND PRODUCE** are better off. A Hong Kong engine crosses over and hauls back the freight cars in which they are being imported for food. Ninety percent of the pork and about 50 percent of the vegetables consumed by the 3.8 million people living in Hong Kong come from Communist China, and so does a substantial amount of the colony's water. The two way passenger traffic includes Hong Kong residents, going to or from holiday visits with mainland relatives or friends, diplomats, trade mission, student and small tourist groups, people with Chinese passports but living in countries like Indonesia or Cambodia, and a maximum of 50 Chinese a day the Peking authorities allow to quit the country, many of them older folks.

**There were no incidents to report. A few days ago there was a demonstration in Shumchun, the border village of China named for the river. Authorities at Lo Wu thought they spotted a few armbands of the Red Guards. A small band played, but interrupted itself on occasion as if, one witness suggested, nobody was sure whether or not the composer had been purged.**

Day after day the Hong Kong and Chinese Communist sentries, the latter armed with submachine guns, stare at each other a few feet apart on the bridge at Lo Wu. I asked an official what they talked about. He was shocked. "Sir," he said, "they never speak."

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**WE ARE APPROACHING** the end of the primary season and there is little evidence of a restlessness among the voters and a tendency to throw out incumbents—at least not in the intra-party contests. The campaign for the general election, of course, is just beginning.

The only notable Republican casualty has been Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, who was decisively defeated in a bid for renomination for a third consecutive term. Incumbent Democratic Sen. Ross Bass was beaten narrowly in Tennessee by Gov. Frank Clement, thus reversing the results of a 1964 primary.

**Rep. Tom Murray, Democratic chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, lost out in Tennessee's 7th Congressional District primary. Rep. James H. Morrison, also a Democrat and Murray's prospective successor as committee chairman, was forced into a run-off primary, scheduled for Sept. 17, in Louisiana's 6th District.**

Gov. Karl Rolvaag of Minnesota was denied endorsement for Democratic renomination by the party's state convention but is running in the Sept. 13 primary anyway.

This is about the end of the casualty list, actual or potential. Incumbents of both parties otherwise seem safely assured where they are seeking renomination in the dozen-plus primaries that remain.

Then the campaign will heat up, with issues becoming more clearly defined as the candidates meet in head-on battles, the Republicans seeking to recoup some of their losses from the 1964 disaster, the Democrats fighting to confirm their super-victory of two years ago.

The issues are already clear in some states such as California and the upper Rocky Mountain region, where Goldwater-type Republicans are challenging liberal Democrats. In Oregon Republican Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, once considered front-runner for a Senate seat, has found opposition to the President's Viet Nam policy a weakening element—and his Democratic rival, Rep. Robert B. Duncan, a very formidable campaigner.

**What once appeared as a possibly strong Republican surge in the South, building on the victories of Goldwater leaders of 1964, has largely petered out. Only Rep. Howard (Bo) Calloway of Georgia seems now to have a chance to win a southern governorship for the GOP—whereas a few months ago at least two other states were rated as possibles. Republicans are considered certain to lose some of the eight southern House seats they won in 1964.**

As always in mid-term elections, the results on a national basis may depend on voter turnout. A small turnout generally means Republican gains; the Democrats benefit generally from the largest possible vote.

* * *

**PRES. JOHNSON'S** role is obviously to try to set the issues nationally—a harder thing to do when dozens of elections may depend on local controversies and personalities than when he is running himself.

**Still he is already into a series of trips to various sections, although local candidates complain that his speeches have been excessively nonpartisan and he has been very courteous to Republican officeholders. That is the way he began campaigning in September 1964 before he stepped up the pressure in the month before the election.**

The White House thinks that Democratic congressional candidates have an excellent affirmative campaign theme if they use it—the record of the 89th Congress, with its burst of energy in passing major social legislation such as school aid, medicare and poverty programs, its emphasis on comprehensive housing legislation and federal aid to the cities, plus almost completed action to raise the minimum wage and expand protection to millions of new workers.

What the Administration hopes for is to hold Democratic House losses so low that control of House rules and the timing of legislation cannot be reasserted by the ancient Republican-Southern Democratic conservative coalition.

***As We See It:***

# Build on Gompers' Philosophy, Henning Urges Today's Unions

**SAMUEL GOMPERS** was the philosophical architect of today's American unionism, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning observed on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the American Broadcasting Co. national radio network.

Gompers built "the enduring vehicle of national unionism" against "primitive hostility by the capitalists," courts, press and even public opinion of 19th Century America, Henning declared.

**He said Gompers opposed the formation of a labor party because of this hostility, which "would have been deepened by identity with political action on a separate basis," and also "because he believed that a labor party would be infiltrated by those who had no roots in trade unionism."**

A further reason for Gompers' opposition to an American labor party, according to Henning, was that the United States, unlike Europe, "had no sense of class separation, no sense of class distinction. Social democracy, the expanding frontiers of American life, the lack of hereditary privilege all worked against the organization of American trade unionists into a labor party."

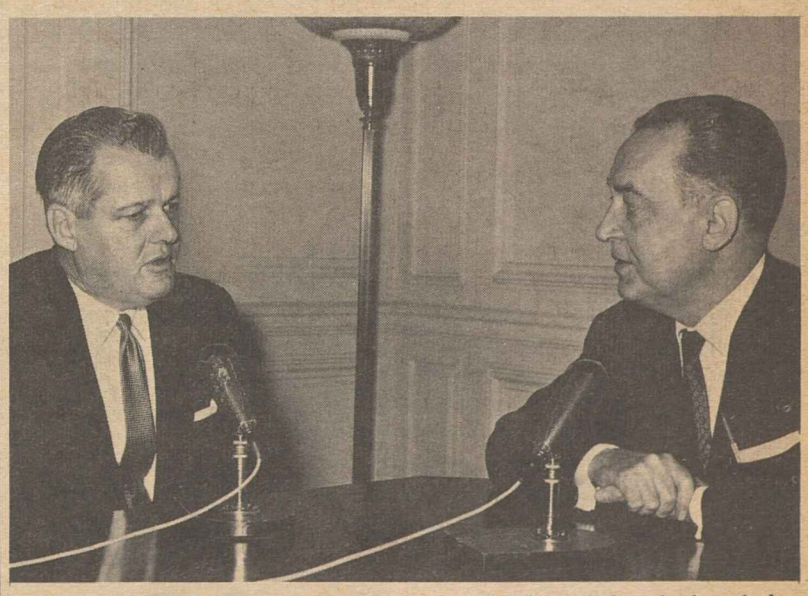
At the same time, the under secretary pointed out, Gompers believed that members of trade unions should have an active interest in politics.

**HE SET** the pattern for American labor's activities in world affairs, said Henning, as the man most responsible for the Intl. Labor Organization.

**"He was most sensitive to the need for workers of all nations to protect the interests of working people of the world," Henning asserted.**

Today's labor leaders must carry on in the Gompers tradition while responding to present needs, the under secretary said.

Gompers' task was largely that of "survival," he noted. "Today's task is more expansive, broader, more socially responsible. Today's leaders must respond to the questions of 1966, not of 1886."



**JOHN F. HENNING,** under secretary of labor (left), declared that modern unionism in its character, objectives and inspiration derives from Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL. Henning was interviewed for the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, heard on the ABC national radio network, by Harry W. Flannery.

# Farm Union's Election Win Is Confirmed

San Francisco — Official returns have confirmed the victory of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in the historic farm labor representation election held Aug. 30 at two farms of the giant DiGiorgio Corp.

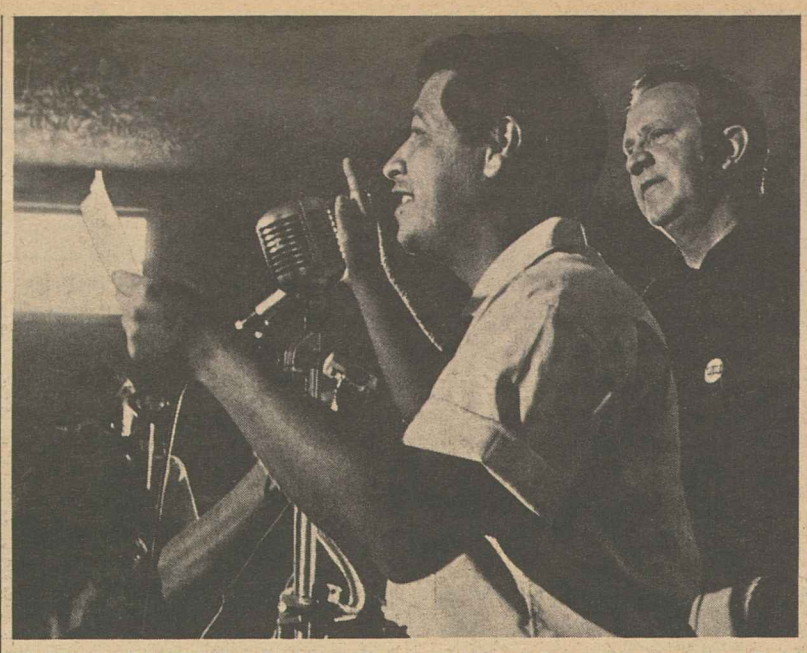
Election officials announced that the UFWOC — representing the former National Farm Workers Association and the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee—polled 530 votes to 331 for the ousted Teamsters and 12 votes for no union in balloting for the unit made up of DiGiorgio field workers.

In a second, smaller unit representing truck drivers, helpers, and shed workers, the Teamsters polled 94 votes, the AFL-CIO unit 43, no union 7.

**Arbitrators Sam Kagel and Ronald Haughton announced that all but 79 of 332 challenged votes were found to have been cast by ineligible voters. The remaining 79 were too few to affect the outcome and were not counted.**

The farm labor vote, almost without precedent in recent agricultural unionism, capped the first year of a strike of grape pickers at DiGiorgio's Delano farm and other farm workers at its Borrego Springs operation.

The two striking unions merged and had recently been chartered by the AFL-CIO after cooperating closely through the long year of their strike. They joined forces in the contest against the Teamsters for the right to represent DiGiorgio workers.



**FIRST RESULTS** of the collective bargaining election for field workers at two major farms of the DiGiorgio Corp. in California were announced by a smiling Cesar Chavez, leader of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, as AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher stood by. The final tally showed 530 votes for the AFL-CIO to 331 for the Teamsters.

# *20,000 Texans Join Farm Worker March*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**AFL-CIO, who walked the last two days of the march, said:**

**"These campesinos (farm hands) are setting a good example for all working Texans who do not belong to a union—and only 10 percent of the work force does."**

He added that "This new union of farm workers is going to be built by farm workers and for farm workers."

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, recently chartered by the AFL-CIO, is "the most significant event for organized labor in recent years," Eugene Nelson said.

Nelson, who served as a picket captain in the Delano, Calif., grape pickers strike, brought what he learned there to South Texas, where he organized the second UFWOC group in the country and then led 40 marchers for 56 days half way across Texas. He said:

"It's a cold and grotesque paradox that the people who produce the food—the vital substance—live under the worst conditions of any employe group in the country."

In the march of the farm workers toward Austin were two clergymen, the Rev. Antonio Gonzalez and the Rev. James Novarro.

From the podium the Rev. Novarro said "We were brought together by Divine Providence—how else could a Roman Catholic priest and a Baptist preacher have gotten together."

Father Gonzalez spoke with his mother and father, both migrant farm workers just returned from Michigan, on either side of him.

**Cesar Chavez, a leader of the newly-chartered UFWOC, who helped direct the Delano grape strike, told the union members that the union had "taught the growers of California a few lessons in collective bargaining."**

Most of the marchers returned to the Rio Grande Valley next day to continue their strike, leaving behind two men on the Capitol steps, one holding a metal religious cross and the other holding flags of America and Texas.

They, and alternates, were to remain there, silent each day, until the legislature passes a law setting a wage floor of $1.25 an hour for all the workers of Texas, including farm hands.

## *Mediators Impound Airline Ballots*

**The National Mediation Board impounded all ballots in an election among clerical employes of Pan American Airways and postponed a count pending completion of a Justice Dept. investigation of fraud charges brought by the Railway Clerks.**

**In the election, the expelled Teamsters sought to dump the clerks, who had advised members not to vote.**

**The investigation will cover a charge that forged letters were sent to 7,100 voters under the AFL-CIO letterhead and purportedly signed by Pres. George Meany, who called the letter a fraud. The charge creates a "serious doubt" of the election atmosphere, the NMB said.**

# *Jobless Rate For Negroes Moving Up*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

collar workers, 2.0 percent for skilled craftsmen and 1.7 percent for married men.

For semiskilled blue collar workers the rate was 4.8 percent in August, compared to 4.2 percent four months earlier.

The rise in non-farm employment was concentrated in manufacturing and government, the department reported, and the manufacturing employment gains were in metal-using industries and transportation equipment.

**Employment in contract construction increased less than seasonally due to a decline in construction, especially in private residential building. This has been tied to the sharp rise in interest rates.**

The factory workweek in August was 41.3 hours, up two-tenths from July and August a year ago, but average hourly earnings of factory workers declined seasonally two cents to $2.69 and weekly earnings decreased slightly to $111.10, off 28 cents.

The total number of unemployed last month was 2,900,000 compared to 3,225,000 in July and 3,258,000 a year ago.

Labor Dept. statisticians indicated doubt that the unemployment rate would drop to 3.5 percent, as they had predicted by the end of the year. It has hovered around the 4 percent figure for eight months.

## Unionist a U.S. Delegate To World Scout Parley

Akron, O.—Robert E. Shuff, general counsel of the Barbers and former executive vice president of the Akron AFL-CIO, is one of three American delegates to the world conference of Boy Scouts in London.

*Safety Excuse Foreseen:*

# Union Warns Public On Car Price Hikes

Unless stopped by aroused public opinion, car manufacturers may use safety features added to new models as an excuse for "unwarranted" price boosts, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned.

Reuther sounded the alarm in a letter to Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), who led the fight for passage of auto safety legislation. He urged Ribicoff to seek Senate hearings to develop cost data on safety items to be incorporated in 1967 model cars.

**"If past performance is any indication of the future," Reuther said, "the addition of these items will most certainly be used by the industry as an excuse to impose on car buyers price increases unwarranted by the additional costs."**

He stressed that manufacturers "will be much less likely to charge unduly for the safety items if they know they risk raising the wrath of a well-informed public."

Reuther said that last year, when some previously optional safety items were made standard on 1966 models, "General Motors, Ford and Chrysler all raised prices by amounts far in excess of the true costs of the additional equipment."

He noted that GM had tried to claim a price cut because the $50 extra it charged was $6 less than the previous price of the items if installed as optional equipment.

"Obviously," Reuther pointed out, "the economies of mass production and assembly-line installation" are "very substantial." Thus the "token" reduction claimed by GM "was in reality a subterfuge" for a price hike.

Reuther quoted a study made by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-O.) which estimated that the cost to the manufacturer of safety equipment made standard on 1966 models was only $22 to $24 per car.

**"On this basis," Reuther said, "the $6 per car price cut claimed by General Motors was in fact an out-and-out price increase of over $25 per car, enough to swell that corporation's already gigantic profits by an additional $100 million per year."**

The UAW president declared it is "of the utmost importance that a repetition of the 1966 model price gouging be prevented in the current year." Reuther added:

"Car sales have already declined in comparison with last year, and another price hike would surely depress sales even further. At the same time higher car prices would add to the inflationary pressures to which the high-price, high-profit policies of the auto companies have already made a substantial contribution."

**'Needless Frills'**

It may even be possible, Reuther suggested, for manufacturers to absorb the entire cost of safety items by eliminating as standard features some of the "needless frills" car buyers have been forced to pay for.

**Even if this did not cover the entire cost of a safer car, he added, "it does not follow that prices must be raised. By any reasonable test the prices now charged by the industry for its products are already too high."**

The Big Three auto makers, he said, could have absorbed $100 extra in safety costs on every car in 1965 and still have earned returns on investment ranging from 14 to nearly 25 percent.

# Labor Day Speakers Warn of Peril In Profits Inflation, Soaring Interest

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**American consumers," he maintained.**

His proposals were:

● "Interest rates must be rolled back. This will require congressional action under the leadership of the President.

● "A big source of today's profit inflation is a capital goods boom resulting from a 7 percent tax credit for business—in effect, a subsidy for new business investment. It should be repealed. If there ever was a reason for this device, the reason no longer exists. On the contrary, this handout to business stokes the fires of inflation.

● "Consumer purchasing power —the foundation of the American economic system—must be improved. In the last year, there has been hardly any increase at all in the buying power of workers' take-home pay.

● **"Pending improvements in minimum wages, unemployment compensation and other income-raising measures should promptly be enacted into law.**

● "The concept of public investment in America at every level —education, the war on poverty, conservation, recreation, housing and all the rest—should be continued and expanded.

● "Finally, it must be recognized that free collective bargaining is the most effective instrument for insuring a proper balance between the economic inequities of labor and management."

**Meany denounced the present inflation as "profit inflation" and renewed his attack on high interest rates, declaring they "are being translated into price boosts all along the line from the farmer, industrial producer and builder to the consumer."**

Fattening profits and soaring interest rates also came under attack in nationwide Labor Day radio speeches by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, A. Philip Randolph and I. W. Abel.

Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, spoke over the National Broadcasting Co. network and declared that in a free society, "we cannot have a healthy expanding full employment economy with price stability unless we learn to share the fruits of developing technology between workers, stockholders and consumers."

**Profits 'Excessive'**

"Unfortunately, both workers and consumers are being shortchanged," he said, "because a disproportionately larger share of the increased productivity is being reflected in excessive corporate profits."

"Unjustified high prices" that have made possible a "tremendous increase of 81 percent" in profits since 1960, Reuther said, are the major cause of inflation.

Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, was heard on the American Broadcasting Co. network. He emphasized the interrelationship between organized labor and the civil rights movement.

**He called the Negro-labor alliance "our strongest weapon against the coalition of reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats who would deprive the Negro of his civil rights, who would drag organized labor back to the 19th Century and who would repeal social progress."**

The "culprits" in the high cost-of-living situation are "the record profit-makers who refuse to share their prosperity with workers and consumers," Abel, president of the Steelworkers, charged in his talk over the Mutual radio network.

"The profitable companies could be granting wage increases and reducing prices and still make a handsome profit," he said. "Yet we are witnessing a concerted propaganda campaign by the nation's editorial writers and management to convince the American public that the increased cost of living is the result of union-negotiated wage increases.

"If the nation's press really wanted to do something constructive about inflation, it would go after the profiteers. The stark truth of the matter is that today's high prices are caused by the greedy refusal of the nation's biggest and richest corporations to share their good fortune with their workers and consumers."

**Abel declared that the private enterprise system does not exist primarily to make more money for the owners of private industry and the bankers, "but so all people can participate equally in its benefits, share fairly in its profits and purchase goods and services at fair prices."**

Pledge to Labor Day Rally:

# Johnson to Renew 14(b) Repeal Fight

Repeal of a law "that gives no one the right to work, that weakens union responsibility without strengthening individual liberty, that causes endless and useless dispute" is on the list of major recommendations that will go to the next Congress, Pres. Johnson told a Labor Day rally in Detroit sponsored by the Wayne County AFL-CIO.

**"I don't need to tell you the name of that law," he added in an obvious reference to Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.**

The President said he planned to ask Congress to repeal the section "not because we are poor losers, but because we know it is necessary to achieve what Justice Holmes called 'that equality of bargaining power from which freedom of contract begins.' "

The President's speech at the traditional Detroit Labor Day celebration highlighted a day on which organized workers attended rallies and picnics in many communities, assisted at Labor Day masses in Catholic churches across the country, and in a few instances staged the parades that once constituted the main feature of the day.

The Detroit rally, at Cobo Hall, was also a tribute to the late Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), who served as president of his Plumbers' local and as a member of the city's Board of Education before going to the Senate.

**AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, speaking for the federation and the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., called for a continuation of McNamara's "practical and compassionate" approach to the nation's problems.**

Better education, equal opportunity, full employment and medicare are among the causes McNamara devoted his life to, Keenan said. Congress, he suggested, greatly needs such "practical idealists."

### McGuire Remembered

Longstanding tradition was observed when a delegation from the Camden (N.J.) AFL-CIO placed a wreath on the grave of Peter J. McGuire, founder of Labor Day, in Arlington Cemetery, Pennsauken.

In Pittsburgh, a Labor Day parade of 10,000 marched to the Civic Arena where Bishop John J. Wright gave the annual St. Joseph the Worker award of the Catholic diocese to Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers. It was the first such award to a person not of the Catholic faith.

Bishop Wright praised Abel and the union for their outstanding services to the community. Also he announced establishment of a diocesan human relations committee.

Johnson in Detroit discussed the economy at some length. He pointed out that stability and growth must go hand-in-hand and declared the Administration "will not succumb to the temptation of buying price stability at the expense of growth."

"We will not stop the economy in its tracks," he pledged. "We will not put men and machines out of work or cut off our effort to improve living standards and essential public services.

"That would be a shabby retreat from the challenges that face us, and the nation would suffer as it suffered in the late 1950s when that strategy was the policy in Washington.

**"We learned then that a sluggish economy is a weak economy, unable to resist the disease of recurrent recession, and we learned that the first victims of a sluggish economy are the poor, the Negro, the farmer and the wage-earner."**

The President called growth without stability a "mirage, for booms generate busts, and inflation gnaws at the pillars of prosperity." He pledged an all-out war on inflation, "a pickpocket . . . at work in our marketplaces," and declared labor wants and deserves "a growth of real wages—not just money wages."

He urged labor to exercise its responsibility by "keeping its wage demands within reason," and business by "reducing prices when costs fall, and raising prices only when cost increases genuinely threaten adequate profit margins."

In speeches at Racine and Sheboygan, Wis., AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller reviewed the record of the 89th Congress and observed that in its closing months it "is shying away from the spirit of progress it so bravely followed for so long."

**"The members are human," he said. "They want to be re-elected, and they are a little startled at what they have done. They need to be reassured.**

**"Let us reassure them. Let us make it clear to them that the road to re-election is the road that leads forward, not the one that turns back."**

Following the mass in Washington, Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO laid a wreath at a statue of James Cardinal Gibbons, pioneer supporter of the worker's right to organize.

In Los Angeles, Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) and State Labor Commissioner Sigmund Arywitz were the principal speakers at the Catholic Labor Institute's Salute to Labor breakfast. Brown, candidate for re-election, has the overwhelming endorsement of labor in his contest with Actor Ronald Reagan.

**In Baltimore 5,000 union members attended a rally at which Rep. Carlton E. Sickles, the labor-endorsed candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, was the main speaker.**

Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.), speaking at an AFL-CIO picnic at the Crown Point, Ind., Fairground, recalled some of the harsher times in the worker's past that organized labor has eased.

**HOW AMERICAN LABOR** helps unions in other countries was explained by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the Georgetown Forum radio and television programs broadcast by Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. At left is Moderator Wallace Fanning. At right are Dr. James D. Atkinson and John Fisher, who questioned Meany.

# Meany Stresses U.S. Labor's Role As Supporter of Free Trade Unions

The AFL-CIO plays a "very important leadership role" in supporting free trade unions and exposing Communist unions as government fronts, Federation Pres. George Meany and other panelists agreed on the Georgetown Forum, broadcast from Washington, D. C., with tapes of the interview made available to some 300 radio stations around the country.

A second discussion along the same lines was televised for showing over NBC Channel 4 and educational TV Channel 26 in Washington.

Meany said American trade unions work with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the American Institute for Free Labor Development and labor movements in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe. The joint objective, he said, is "to maintain worker freedom" and encourage workers to "develop unions by which they can improve their own lot" and at the same time help develop "a good type of society in their own countries."

**Communist propagandists try to confuse workers, Meany reported, by giving words like "trade union" and "people's democracy" a totally different meaning than in free lands.**

**"What they term a trade union," he observed, "does not represent the workers, it represents government."**

Meany recalled a story in the Soviet newspaper Trud which in 1964 accused union officials of deviationism for wanting unions to have a voice in setting wages and production quotas.

"Production norms and wages, the article went on to say, are the province of the party and nobody else. In other words, the Communist Party decides what the wages are, what production they expect from each worker," Meany commented.

"The so-called union is concerned with absenteeism, and rewarding workers for keeping up production by perhaps allowing them to go to a state-owned vacation spot for a week."

Meany appeared on the program after returning from an ICFTU executive board meeting in Brussels, Belgium. Also present to discuss the subject "How American Unions Help Labor Abroad" were Dr. James D. Atkinson, Georgetown University professor of government; John Fisher, president of the Institute of American Strategy, and program Moderator Wallace Fanning.

Atkinson said he agrees with Meany that Communist lands say they have unions but "actually . . . their unions are used primarily to control the workers."

Inside the Soviet Union, Castro's Cuba and Red China, Dr. Atkinson commented, "there is no such thing as a right to strike. This simply doesn't exist."

Meany gave this summary of the AIFLD programs as an example of the federation's work with unionists of other countries:

"We bring to this country an average of 100 to 150 students each year who are trade unionists . . . and we give them a three-month course in the rudiments of basic trade unionism. At the same time they get a look at the type of society that we have here. Then we send them back to their own countries and support them" for nine months while they act as class instructors in organizing, collective bargaining, grievances, and free trade unionism.

AIFLD has a social projects division which, under contracts with the Agency for Intl. Development, builds housing for workers with U.S. unions guaranteeing the loan, Meany said.

**Fanning reported that the World Marxist Review for March 1966 made a "bitter attack" on the AIFLD as an "imperialist" tool and demanded that Latin labor "combine legal and illegal work" and prepare instead for mass struggle.**

Meany said American labor is interested in seeing that workers remain free to raise their standards of living and to maintain "our own freedom here at home."

# Randolph Sees Despair In Cry of 'Black Power'

The cry for "black power" is an outcome of "frustration, disillusionment, disenchantment, because the civil rights revolution has about run its course," Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters declared in a nationwide radio and television broadcast.

"There are no great victories that the civil rights movement can now achieve," Randolph said. "Consequently, the great masses of the people who are now looking constantly for new victories are disillusioned and disappointed, and therefore you will have not only the cry for black power, but a cry for other methods of action to compensate their feeling, their inner longing for action.

"But I believe that we need more than black power. As a matter of fact, black power cannot achieve the objectives that the Negroes now need."

**Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president, called black power "an unhappy combination of words" with "overtones of black nationalism" carrying "the concept of salvation by racial isolation." It is a revival, he said, of what Marcus Garvey preached after World War I—to "go back to Africa, to buy black"—which Randolph himself fought and which Americans Negroes rejected.**

In reply to questions, Randolph said that organized labor faces a problem in enabling the rank and file to understand what the Negro is fighting for—"a right of first-class citizenship."

He lauded the "effective job" organized labor has been doing in fighting for civil rights, but said it must convince the rank and file that as labor had to fight to win its objectives, so must the Negro.

"It is my hope that white America will realize," he said, "that history records no instance where people have been oppressed indefinitely without revolting and the revolt of the Negro today is inevitable."

Randolph appeared on the CBS program, Meet the Press. He was questioned by Daniel Schorr and George Herman of CBS News and Wallace Terry of Time-Life.

# Labor Issues Handicapped Policy Guide

A new AFL-CIO guide called "Working Together" emphasizes organized labor's role in promoting employment of the handicapped including the mentally restored and the mentally retarded.

The document contains a 6-point statement of policy and sample contract clauses covering employment of the handicapped. Distribution is now being made to state federations and councils and to Governors' Committees on Employment of the Handicapped.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany states in the publication: "We look upon the handicapped worker just as we look upon any other group that suffers from prejudice, discrimination and inadequate opportunity. We want to help them win their full status as productive citizens."

**The AFL-CIO has been a member of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped since 1955. Vice chairman of the President's Committee is Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.**

The guide defines the handicapped as persons with physical or mental limitations but not necessarily job limitations. It also refers to the mentally restored as persons who were mentally or emotionally ill but who are now ready for work.

Single copies of "Working Together," AFL-CIO Publication No. 42, are available free from the federation's Pamphlet Division, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. In quantity lots the price is 10c a copy, $7.50 per hundred.

*Measure Cleared to Senate:*

# House Kills GOP Bid For Wage Bill Delay

*(Continued from Page 1)*

with the earlier effective date of the Senate measure.

Ayres, backed by Republican leaders, complained that the House Democratic conferees had "given in" too easily to the Senate timetable. The result, GOP speakers charged, would fuel inflation by jumping wages too rapidly.

**In one of his rare appearances as a participant in a debate, Speaker John W. McCormack stepped down from his role as presiding officer to make an eloquent appeal for approval of the report.**

He reminded the House that he was one of the few members in Congress when the original 25-cents-an-hour minimum wage bill was passed in 1938.

"We are dealing with human beings," he stressed, "their hopes, their aspirations . . . their families." Rejecting the "inflation" argument, McCormack pointed out that the $1.60 wage floor amounts to only "$64 a week for the breadwinner of the family."

On the key vote, 165 Democrats and 18 Republicans voted against sending the bill back to conference; 101 Republicans and 62 Democrats voted for the Ayres motion.

With that hurdle out of the way, the House approved the conference report by a one-sided 259-89 vote.

The bill would raise the wage floor for persons now covered by the $1.25 minimum to $1.40 on Feb. 1, 1967, and to $1.60 one year later.

Newly covered workers would begin next February with a $1-an-hour guarantee. The nearly 400,000 farm workers being covered for the first time would advance in two annual 15-cent steps to $1.30. All other newly-covered workers would move up 15 cents a year until they caught up with the $1.60 rate.

Major breakthroughs in coverage include extension to 1.5 million retail employes, 1.47 million hospital workers, 700,000 employed by restaurants, hotels and motels, 581,000 in construction, 900,000 non-teaching school employes, 500,000 laundry workers, 685,000 employed by the federal government including low-paid workers in military post exchanges and Panamanians working in the Canal Zone, and large numbers of taxi drivers, agricultural processing workers, employes of non-profit organizations and transit workers.

**Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), House floor manager for the bill, described the extension of coverage as "the greatest advance in the history of minimum wage bills."**

In answer to the GOP "inflation" argument, he read a letter from the President's Council of Economic Advisers declaring that the bill "will benefit the welfare of the nation." The council said the bill clearly falls within the exception to the wage "guidepost" allowed "where wages are particularly low . . . and therefore should move up at a more rapid pace."

**TEACHERS' WORKSHOP** on how to make public schools more effective was a feature of 50th anniversary convention of the AFT in Chicago. Left to right: Chairman Simon Beagle, AFT National Council for Effective Schools; AFT Pres. Charles Cogen; Pres. William Simons of Washington, D. C., Federation of Teachers and Pres. Ralph Lloyd of the Denver Federation.

# House Balks at Rollback Of Bank Interest Rates

The House voted to give the Federal Reserve Board greater "flexibility" to set ceilings on soaring bank interest rates after rejecting a labor-supported bill which would have rolled back the interest rate on time deposits.

House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.), who lost his bid to set a mandatory 4.5 percent ceiling on time desposits, described the substitute language as "weak as stumpwater."

**The AFL-CIO Executive Council had called for a rollback of interest rates, which have climbed by one-third over the past nine months. The tight money squeeze has resulted in a sharp dropoff in construction, the unavailability of government-subsidized college education loans in many areas, and higher credit charges.**

In a letter to congressmen before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had termed passage of the Patman bill "an essential first step in the direction of reducing dangerously high interest rates."

In other congressional developments:

● The Senate again was frustrated by its own rules of unlimited debate as a southern-led minority filibustered the House-passed civil rights bill.

**Two previous civil rights filibusters had been broken with support from Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen. But this time Dirksen is fighting the fair housing section, despite the fact that a House compromise exempts individual home sales from coverage.**

● A $3.5 billion foreign aid authorization bill was sent to the White House. The money must still be appropriated. And a House Appropriations subcommittee immediately chopped $265 million from the amount authorized to be spent.

● Pres. Johnson hailed enactment of funds to get the rent supplement program in full operation. He described the program as "the single most important breakthrough in the history of public housing" and said he had never signed a bill that gave him "greater satisfaction."

The federal government will pay part of the rent for poor families to live in decent housing. Some 53,000 families at income levels eligible for public housing will pay one-fourth of their income for rent. The government will pay the balance. Rent would be paid only on housing sponsored by non-profit organizations or limited dividend corporations.

## Prouty Appointed To CWA Post

The appointment of Keith Prouty of Akron, O., as development and research director of the Communications Workers of America, effective Oct. 15, was announced by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Prouty has been research director for the Rubber Workers since 1963. He will work directly with Beirne in the newly-created CWA department.

Prouty has a bachelor of arts degree in economics from Dartmouth College and a master of arts degree from Yale University. He is a member of the Akron Mayor's Committee on Fair Housing Contact Service and is a director of the Ohio Council on Economic Education.

## N.Y. Contest Pits O'Connor Vs. Rockefeller

The New York State Democratic convention nominated Frank D. O'Connor for governor to run against incumbent Nelson A. Rockefeller, renominated for a third term by the GOP State convention.

The Liberal Party was expected to nominate Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., as this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press. Roosevelt announced that he would accept. The Conservative Party chose a Wesleyan College dean, Paul Adams, as its nominee in what thus becomes a four-man race, with Adams viewed as a minor factor.

O'Connor, president of the New York City Council, was an easy first-ballot victor against his only opponent, Howard Samuels, who interrupted the rollcall to move to make the vote unanimous.

### Other Primaries

In primary elections two Democratic governors, Harold E. Hughes in Iowa and Grant Sawyer in Nevada, won renomination for third terms, Hughes without opposition.

**Nevada Republicans nominated Lt. Gov. Paul Laxalt, who is expected to be a serious contender against Sawyer. Iowa Republicans chose William G. Murray, an Iowa State University economist who was given a close battle by Robert K. Beck, to challenge Hughes.**

Also in Iowa, Democrats nominated a university historian, E. B. Smith, to face incumbent Republican Sen. Jack Miller in November. All seven House members — six Democrats and one Republican — were renominated without opposition. In three districts GOP former representatives upset in the 1964 Democratic landslide were nominated to try to reverse the results.

A major liberal effort to oust veteran Rep. Walter S. Baring failed in Nevada's only Democratic congressional primary when he narrowly defeated Ralph Denton for the second straight time. Republicans nominated a Las Vegas engineer, Ralph Kostelac, but Baring, a conservative who votes against most Administration measures, is heavily favored to win an eighth term.

In North Dakota's only significant primary, Republicans nominated the organization choice, former Bismarck Mayor Thomas S. Kleppe, by a 2-1 margin over a John Birch Society member, Martin Vaaler. The Democratic nominee is incumbent Rep. Rolland Redlin, one of the freshmen elected in 1964 in the party's landslide.

# *CWA Wins Pay Hike For 23,000 Installers*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tion because it reflects increased worker productivity, he declared.

"This is the best contract ever negotiated in the communications industry," said Beirne, who has headed the union since 1948.

**"With these wage increases, the cost of telephone service could still be reduced," he added, noting that the Bell System is highly profitable.**

The old contract, due to expire July 28, was extended on a day-to-day basis. The new pact provides:

● Retroactivity to the scheduled expiration date—a nearly unique feature in Bell contracts, according to the union announcement.

● Reduction of group life insurance payments by employes and an offer of additional insurance at low rates.

● An increase in management payments toward the cost of health insurance from 50 percent to 75 percent.

● A cut in the amount deducted from pensions for social security benefits from one third to one-fourth beginning next Apr. 1.

● Four-week vacations after 20 years of service.

Other benefits include reclassification for some workers at higher rates, and improvements in Bell's sick leave system, inclement weather regulations, and per diem payments for certain classes of workers.

Western Electric negotiations began June 28. Talks with other Bell companies are scheduled to start Sept. 12 at Dayton, O., Sept. 15 for Illinois Bell and Sept. 20 for Michigan Bell, according to Beirne.

99-01-6

# Labor Hits Profiteering Under Medicare Plan

Higher medicare payments to profit-making nursing homes and hospitals would be unjustified and could inflate the cost of the entire medicare program, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned.

Meany wrote Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner that labor opposes revising the medicare reimbursement formula so as to favor profit-making institutions over public and non-profit facilities.

A proposal to include part of the cost of capital expansion in payment to nursing homes and hospitals is under study by the department.

**"A profit-making hospital or nursing home should, like any other profit-making institution, finance growth and development out of profits and borrowed capital," Meany said, "and not expect the medicare program to finance its capital requirements."**

Meany cautioned Gardner that an unnecessarily high payment to health institutions could raise the costs of medicare above estimates, "require additional increases in the social security tax and delay much-needed improvements in the medicare program."

The AFL-CIO president agreed that "there is a need for greater funds to modernize and construct more of these facilities." But he said that "this worthwhile goal should be accomplished through other programs."

Meany suggested "as a first step" the "rapid expansion of the Hill-Burton program as well as additional federal legislation to assist in the modernization and construction of public and nonprofit hospitals and nursing homes."

Commenting that "the greatest single barrier to adequate health care is cost," Meany said that if there is any revision of the reimbursement formula in favor of profit-making institutions, "it should have a minimum impact on the cost structure of the program."

## Nepal Joins ILO As 116th Member

Geneva—The government of Nepal has formally accepted the obligations of the Intl. Labor Organization's constitution and has become the 116th member-state.

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# Meany Hails New Wage Bill As 'Potent' Poverty Weapon

**Majority Falls Short:**

## *Senate Rights Bill Loses Cloture Test*

A solid majority of the Senate demonstrated its support of the House-passed civil rights bill—including a compromise "open housing" provision. But the majority fell short of the two-thirds vote needed to limit debate and break a filibuster against the bill.

The first cloture test found 42 Democrats and 12 Republicans voting to halt the filibuster. Voting to let the filibuster continue— and thus kill the legislation—were 21 Democrats and 21 Republicans.

A second cloture vote is scheduled for Sept. 19. If it again falls short of two-thirds, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield may set aside the bill and go on to other legislation.

**The legislative picture was almost a carbon copy of last February's effort to repeal the "right-to-work" Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. On both issues, a Republican-southern Democratic minority kept the Senate's majority from even voting on the routine motion to take up the bill. In both cases, Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen exercised what amounted to a veto power over the Senate majority.**

Dirksen's support of cloture made possible passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and last year's Voting Rights Act. This year, however, he has complained of the "conduct" of Negro demonstrators, has gleefully sung "no, no, a thousand times no" to reporters who asked him if he might relax his opposition, and has mockingly pointed to "white backlash" votes in Maryland's gubernatorial primary as evidence of voter opposition to further civil rights legislation.

**Dirksen revealed that Pres. Johnson had sought to persuade him to change his mind during a 90-minute meeting at the White House, but he said he told the President, "I will not retreat."**

Dirksen said the bill "ought to be shelved" for this session. The legislation, he claimed, interferes with private property rights.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D.-Mich.), floor manager for the civil rights bill, rejected Dirksen's argument that passage of the legislation would backfire politically on its supporters.

A senator, he said, "should adopt the principle of doing what he thinks is right, whether there is political jeopardy or not."

Hart branded as "pure and simple racism" the position that "some Negroes have rioted and therefore all should be denied rights."

It is not "because of riots" that the bill should be passed, Hart said, but because the legislation is needed and desirable "in spite of them."

**Right-to-Vote**

The issue before the Senate, he reminded his colleagues, was not the bill itself but whether the Senate should be permitted to take up and vote on the bill.

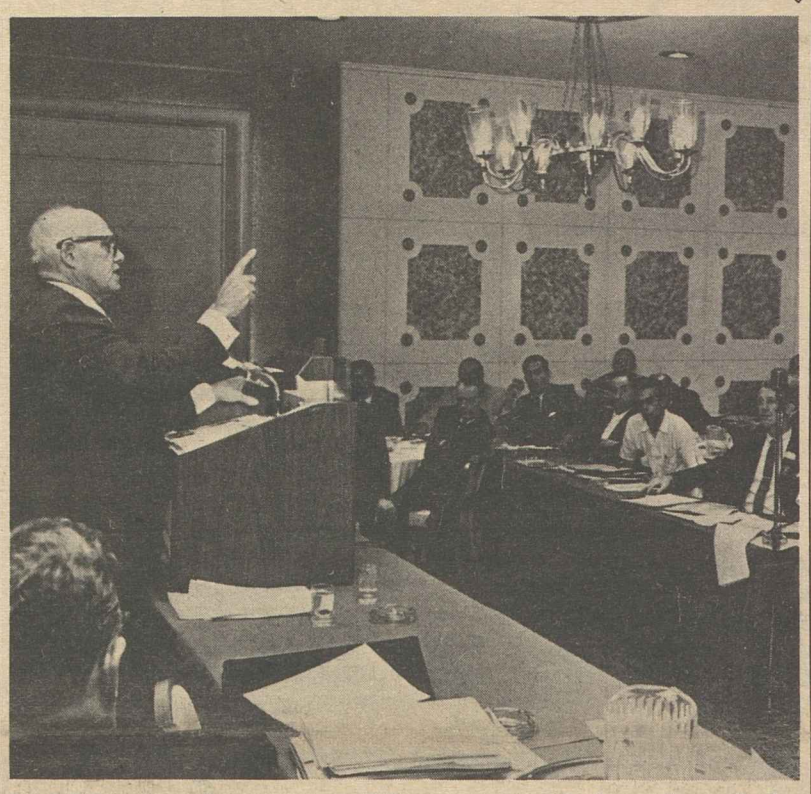
With the hard core of southerners opposed to the bill, about 20 Republican votes are needed to reach the two-thirds majority. Senators Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R.-Calif.) were able to round up only half that number in the face of Dirksen's opposition.

In other congressional developments:

- Opponents of the truth-in-packaging bill pulled off a coup in the House Commerce Committee by catching supporters off-guard.

Taking advantage of the absence of most of the bill's backers, Rep. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.)

*(Continued on Page 12)*



**LABOR** must rally behind COPE and work actively at the polls for endorsed candidates in 1966, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells the Stereotypers at their 63rd annual convention. If the ranks of congressional liberals are thinned, Meany warned, the next session of Congress could enact new legislation hostile toward unions. **(Story Page 2.)**

## Measure Cleared to President

**By David L. Perlman**

The new minimum wage law will prove America's "most potent single weapon in the war on poverty," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany predicted.

As sent to the White House for Pres. Johnson's certain approval the bill raises the minimum wage in steps to $1.60 an hour and extends coverage to more than 8 million additional workers.

Included, for the first time in the history of the Fair Labor Standards Act, are some 390,000 farm workers who will begin with a $1 an hour guarantee, advancing in two steps to $1.30. **(Details of bill, Page 10.)**

While the minimum for farm workers is "not high enough" and the coverage is "not broad enough," their inclusion in the bill is "desperately needed breakthrough legislation," Meany said.

**Overall, he said, the legislation is the "best" package of improvements ever made in the wage-hour law, a response to the "crying needs" of "workers receiving substandard wages."**

The bill's last legislative hurdle was crossed when the Senate voted 55-38 to accept a conference report reconciling House and Senate versions of the measure.

As was the case in the House a week earlier, a hard core of Republicans and southern Democrats sought to upset the conference agreement and weaken the measure.

Their ostensible goal was to gain acceptance of two Senate provisions dropped by the conferees—permitting farm owners to pay less than the minimum wage to some piece-rate harvest workers, and cutting

*(Continued on Page 10)*

***Labor Backs Suspension:***

## Business Tax Credit Hit as 'Gravy Train'

Industry and business have been riding a "gravy train" arising from special tax subsidies, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger told Congress in backing Pres. Johnson's proposal for suspension of the subsidies.

The 7 percent investment tax credit for equipment and machine outlays and a fast depreciation schedule for new plants and structures have pushed up corporate profits in a one-sector capital goods boom, Goldfinger said in testimony prepared for the House Ways & Means Committee.

**Accompanied by Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Goldfinger pointed out that corporate profits "soared 52 percent before taxes and 67 percent after taxes" in the 1960-65 period and that between the first half of 1965 and the same period this year, "profits rose an additional 11 percent both before and after taxes."**

In contrast, "auto sales have declined, home-building has dropped sharply, the buying power of take-home pay of most workers has hardly increased in the past year."

The Federal Reserve Board "has pushed up interest rates to the highest levels since the 1920s" in "a vain attempt to curb the capital goods boom," he continued, making the 33⅓ percent rise in the prime interest rate the sharpest increase in any section of the economy since last December.

But the high and rising interest rates are "pushing residential construction into a depression," Goldfinger said.

"They are boosting the cost of living. They are making it both more expensive and more difficult for

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## Party Slates Shape Up For November Election

**By Willard Shelton**

The election lineups were largely settled Sept. 13 and Sept. 14 as voters of 12 states went to the polls in party primaries.

Incumbent Democratic Gov. Karl Rolvaag won renomination over Lt. Gov. A. M. Keith in Minnesota despite the fact that Keith had been the victor in a Democratic-Farmer Labor Party endorsement convention.

**In Massachusetts former Atty.-Gen. Edward P. McCormack, a nephew of House Speaker John P. McCormack, defeated Kenneth O'Donnell, an aide to the late Pres. Kennedy, for Democratic nomination as governor.**

A "white backlash" factor was apparently strong in Maryland, where George P. Mahoney, a perennial candidate, campaigned frankly in the Democratic primary for governor against "open occupancy" legislation, but the liberal Rep. Carlton Sickles steadily chopped into Mahoney's early narrow lead on the basis of complete unofficial returns and the absentee-ballot

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## *Unions Study Offer By General Electric*

New York—The General Electric Co. offered its 115,000 union-represented employes a wage and fringe-benefit package which union spokesmen called an encouraging "step in the right direction" but with some "glaring inadequacies."

The offer was for new three-year contracts providing successive yearly wage increases of 4, 3 and 3 percent; two additional increases of 3 cents an hour each in 1967 and 1968 as a cost-of-living supplement; an inequity adjustment of 1 to 10 cents an hour for skilled trades workers; and improvements in pensions, insurance coverage, health benefits, vacations, holidays and job security.

**GE made the offer to a "mixed committee" made up of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and 10 other unions. It gave identical offers to these and other unions that bargain locally with plant managements around the country.**

The offer, first by GE since the IUE submitted proposals in August, was on economic items only, with additional proposals on union secur-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**WITH RAPT ATTENTION** delegates to the convention of the Rubber Workers in Bal Harbour, Fla., listen to reports of the union's officers.

# Stereotypers' Delegates Weigh Plan To Form New Graphic Arts Union

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

A proposal to form a new Graphic Arts Intl. Union through merger with the Lithographers and Photoengravers dominated discussion as the Stereotypers opened their 63rd annual convention in Washington.

Delegates from more than 80 local unions debated whether to send the proposal to a referendum.

The union's two top officers signed a tentative merger agreement with the LPIU Aug. 4, subject to convention and membership action. The agreement, if approved by the convention, then requires a two-thirds vote of acceptance by members. After that the merging unions would draft a new constitution and submit it for another vote.

**In other convention business, delegates heard the officers report that membership declined slightly in the last year as jobs were lost because of automation and new processes, but that the union remains in healthy financial condition.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a major speech called on the union to "pay more attention to COPE" and to work actively at the polls for "people who understand labor's problems and are sympathetic."

Seconding Meany's advice to be politically active, Stereotypers Pres. James H. Sampson noted that the union has for 12 consecutive years achieved a 100 percent rating in COPE's drive for voluntary dollar donations.

"You don't get favorable action on legislation unless you get people who understand labor's problems," said Meany. "That must be done at the local level, with the help of COPE and your international union."

The federation president said that in general, a "little more cooperation" in collective bargaining by newspaper unions would be helpful because "united action is always better than individual action."

**That is why the AFL and CIO joined forces in 1955, said Meany, adding "strange as it may seem, there is more harmony in the AFL-CIO today" than there was in separate parts of the labor movement before merger.**

The obstacles that labor faces today are not new, he observed. Times have changed from the days of company police and sheriffs, spies infiltrating unions and strikebreakers kept on company payrolls, he said, but unchanged is the determination of many employers to thwart the collective bargaining process.

Labor believes strongly, Meany continued, that "what keeps the economy going is the amount of mass purchasing power in the hands of the workers."

Discussing the recent election victory of California grape pickers on two farms of the DiGiorgio Corp., Meany said the AFL-CIO has since 1959 spent more than $1.5 million to organize agricultural workers. It will continue to help in that field and in strengthening minimum wage scales for this reason: "Whatever adds to the purchasing power of workers and brings them into the market as purchasers is good for our members, and for the country as a whole."

**The AFL-CIO president reviewed the recent strike of airlines Machinists. Declaring that "there never was a strike with more justification," he recalled that one U.S. senator referred to the strikers as "rapacious" and called for controls by way of anti-strike legislation.**

"We're going to hear more on that subject," he said, adding that labor will "continue to fight for the right to strike." Without that right, he declared, "you are helpless."

**'Productive' Congress**

In other respects the record of Congress in the past two years has been "most productive," Meany said, citing the educational aid bills alone as "standouts." He said they put the nation "well on the way" to an educational system in which any young person may get all the education he can assimilate "without regard to economic circumstances."

Other convention speakers included Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Executive Dir. Henry C. Gronkiewicz of the Washington Publishers Association; Pres. L. C. Shomo of the National Publishing Co. division of McCall Corp., and Vice Pres. Walter Risden of the recently merged Lithographers & Photoengravers stressed the benefits of merger.

# Simkin Hails Record Of Peaceful Settlements

A record 150 labor-management disputes were settled by federal mediators during each week of the fiscal year that ended last June 30, Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service reported.

On the average, 35 of the agreements ended strikes, he said, and 115 were reached with neither strike nor lockout. Peace was achieved through a weekly average of 582 conferences with union and management representatives, he said, noting they were held in addition to many times that number in other pending cases.

The agency had a staff at the end of June of 258 mediators in 77 industrial communities. Each of them, Simkin said in his review, was handling an average of 20 disputes.

**"The fact that so many settlements are reached without work stoppages is a tribute to unions and management," Simkin asserted, "and warrants confidence in the institution of collective bargaining.**

"This too often tends to be ignored at time of widespread preoccupation with some particularly annoying dispute. The over-all record needs to be emphasized in the interest of proper perspective."

Other highlights of the summary:

- Federal mediators helped in a record 7,836 settlements, or 5.2 percent more than in fiscal 1965.
- In an additional 11,348 bargaining disputes, mediators assisted to a lesser extent.
- In nine out of 10 of the disputes assigned to mediators (17,123 out of 19,184), settlements were reached without strikes; in the remaining 2,061 cases, the duration of stoppages was limited with the aid of mediators.
- In eight of every 10 cases where strike deadlines were postponed at the request of a mediator, settlement was ultimately reached without a strike.
- The FMCS received a record 5,654 requests that it name panels of arbitrators, an increase of 12 percent over the previous year.

## Labor Board Member For Ontario Dies

Toronto, Ont.—G. Russell Harvey, veteran trade unionist and a member of the Ontario Labor Relations Board since its inception in 1944, died at his home here after a short illness. He was 63.

He had been president of the Toronto Photo Engravers Union from 1940 to 1942, Canadian organization director for the former AFL, Ontario organization director for the Canadian Labor Congress and, at the time of his death, was Canadian representative for the Office & Professional Employes.

**Burdon Withdraws:**

# Bommarito Heads Rubber Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Peter Bommarito was swept into the presidency of the Rubber Workers by a near-unanimous vote of delegates to the union's 25th convention here.

Incumbent Pres. George Burdon, who had served three two-year terms, declined nomination and told the convention he was stepping down "in order to bring about complete harmony and complete unity within this organization."

The popular Bommarito, a 51-year-old ex-tire builder from Detroit, had been vice president since 1960. His election by acclamation of the record 777 delegates was blocked by objection of one delegate.

**Kenneth Oldham, 52-year-old director of the URW Pension & Insurance dept. and former president of a big Goodrich local, was elected vice president. Ike Gold, 55 and secretary-treasurer since 1960, was re-elected. Both were chosen by acclamation.**

The URW, fiercely militant since its members introduced the sitdown strike in 1936, opened its convention on the union's 31st birthday in a restive mood.

Last June, Bommarito and Gold announced their candidacies with a proposed "program for progress and expansion" of the 172,000-member union.

They promised to seek a guaranteed annual wage, a cost-of-living clause, increased pensions and organization of white collar workers.

The URW's contracts with the big five rubber companies, covering some 70,000 members, expire next April.

Burdon had come under attack during his last term on union internal matters. He was sustained by the executive board but the convention delegates overruled the board before proceding to the election of new officers.

# CabaretUnions Win Fight on Fingerprinting

New York—A successful union drive—against the city's practice of fingerprinting cabaret and night club employes and entertainers will be followed by another concerted effort—this time against the idenity card that the city requires 17,000 such persons to obtain.

Abolition of the fingerprinting rule had been urged by the New York City AFL-CIO in a resolution approved in June and read before the city council in July. While the council was considering action, Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) directed the city license commissioner to drop the fingerprinting rule and review the licensing laws.

**Pres. Max Aarons of Musicians Local 802, active in the campaign of entertainment and service unions against fingerprinting, said "there is no more reason for an ID card in night clubs and cabarets than there is for fingerprinting and there never was any good reason for that."**

Aarons said the drive was spearheaded by his union and others including the Waiters, Bartenders, Actors Equity and Variety Artists.

The fingerprint rule was adopted in the 1940s ostensibly to keep out "undesirable elements" which sprang up in the prohibition era, but was enforced against employes and entertainers only, according to union sources.

# Canadian Unions Adopt Coordinated Approach

Ottawa, Ont.—Five unions affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress have agreed to coordinate their contract negotiations with the Canadian General Electric Co. and subsidiary companies, CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin announced.

The agreement follows the same approach as the program launched by unions that bargain with GE for employes in U.S. plants.

Jodoin said the development is an unprecedented step for Canada and one he hopes will provide a "practical example" to other unions.

**"Workers join unions because they have found that together they can accomplish a great deal that would be impossible individually," he said. "It seems only common sense that unions with a common interest can by working together accomplish a great deal more than by bargaining separately."**

The CLC is "solidly behind" the unions and will assist them in any way possible, Jodoin declared. The unions preparing to negotiate with GE are the Technical Engineers, Machinists, Molders, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The unions established a steering committee under the chairmanship of IAM Vice Pres. Mike Rygus and met Sept. 10 to review contract proposals. They agreed to maintain close coordination while negotiations continue, with each union free to seek particular contract requirements besides broad general objectives.

The plants involved are those of Canadian GE at Peterborough, Toronto, Guelph, Cobourg, Oakville and St. Andrews; Montreal Armature Works, Ltd.; Amalgamated Engineering Corp., Markham, Ont.; and Dominion Engineering Works, Lachine, Que.

# Medical Group Lab Staff Picks Retail Clerks

Hollywood, Calif. — Laboratory technologists employed in five Kaiser Foundation hospitals and 15 clinical laboratories have authorized Retail Clerks Local 770 to represent them in collective bargaining.

Formed as the Laboratory Technologists Guild of Southern California, the new group will seek professional recognition and a contract with "adequate" salary increases and other benefits.

A bachelor of science degree and one year of training in a recognized laboratory are required before the workers may take a state board examination. All the laboratories involved are operated by the Southern California Permanente Medical Group but others among the state's 10,000 technologists have shown interest in joint action, the union said.

**Convention Approves Levy:**

# *IUE Backs Contract Goals With 'Showdown' Assessment*

**By Robert B. Cooney**

Bal Harbour—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers adjourned the union's biennial convention after mobilizing its resources for the coordinated bargaining showdown with General Electric and Westinghouse.

The 609 delegates overwhelmingly approved an assessment of 50 cents per member per week to repay the millions of dollars in strike support already pledged by other unions. The IUE assessment, still to be ratified by local unions, would take effect only if a strike occurs. The IUE contracts expire in early October.

The confrontation with the electrical giants also will be the first major test of the new tool of "coordinated bargaining." All told, 11 AFL-CIO unions with 120,000 members at GE and 80,000 at Westinghouse have united to fashion coordinated bargaining goals. The IUE has 80,000 members at GE and 40,000 at Westinghouse.

**"The IUE is determined," declared the assessment resolution, "that in the year 1966, negotiations with the General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. must be meaningful; they must be real; they must be more substance than form; they must produce the benefits to which our members are entitled."**

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings told a press conference that the unity and strength developed at the convention were not aimed at a strike as a goal, but rather would back up "the absolute commitment to get honest bargaining."

**Wage Policy Adopted**

"If we get bargaining, then there will be no strike," Jennings declared.

In the wage policy adopted by the delegates, the IUE is pledged to seek "where appropriate, a one-shot catch-up increase to compensate for past shortfall."

**The four-point wage policy also calls for annual improvement factor increases based on increased productivity, an end to geographical wage differentials, and a cost-of-living escalator to provide at least a one-half of 1 percent rise in earnings for each one-half of 1 percent rise in living costs.**

In calculating the "shortfall" the IUE is seeking to overcome, the union compared the economic packages won in other industries with those at General Electric. Recent gains in steel, rubber, auto, aerospace, cans, aluminum and farm equipment and machinery were shown to be from 4.1 cents to 8.4 cents per year higher than at GE.

The GE worker's lag over the past six years ranged from 24.6 cents behind the rubber worker to 50.4 cents behind the auto worker.

A resolution on GE and Westinghouse negotiations pledged the IUE's full moral, organizational and financial support to the committee now negotiating with the electrical industry giants.

The delegates were told in a background paper that in electrical manufacturing, profits before taxes rose in six years from $2.1 billion to $3.6 billion and profits after taxes more than doubled, from $1 billion to $2.1 billion.

In the discussion on the need for a strike assessment Milton Weihrauch, president of District 3, reminded the delegates of the words spoken by a guest speaker, Cesar Chavez, who led successful grape-picker strikes in California:

**"The people who pick the grapes ought to be able to drink the wine."**

In a resolution growing out of the union's successful experience so far with coordinated bargaining, all IUE locals were urged to enter such arrangements wherever possible.

"A company that might have produced one product in one location 15 years ago might now produce a dozen different things in a dozen different plants," thus enabling the employer to play off one union against another, the resolution pointed out.

The IUE convention also took action in these other major problem areas:

**Organizing**—The delegates set the goal in the years immediately ahead of doubling the IUE's present membership and intensifying its efforts among the industry's professional, technical and salaried employes.

The IUE is now overwhelmingly a blue-collar union, operating in an industry whose workforce composition has become predominatly white-collar. Nevertheless, the union has grown by nearly 50,000 in the past 17 months to a total of 315,000.

**Jennings' report to the delegates observed that, of 1.6 million employed in electrical manufacturing, at least 500,000 have no union representation.**

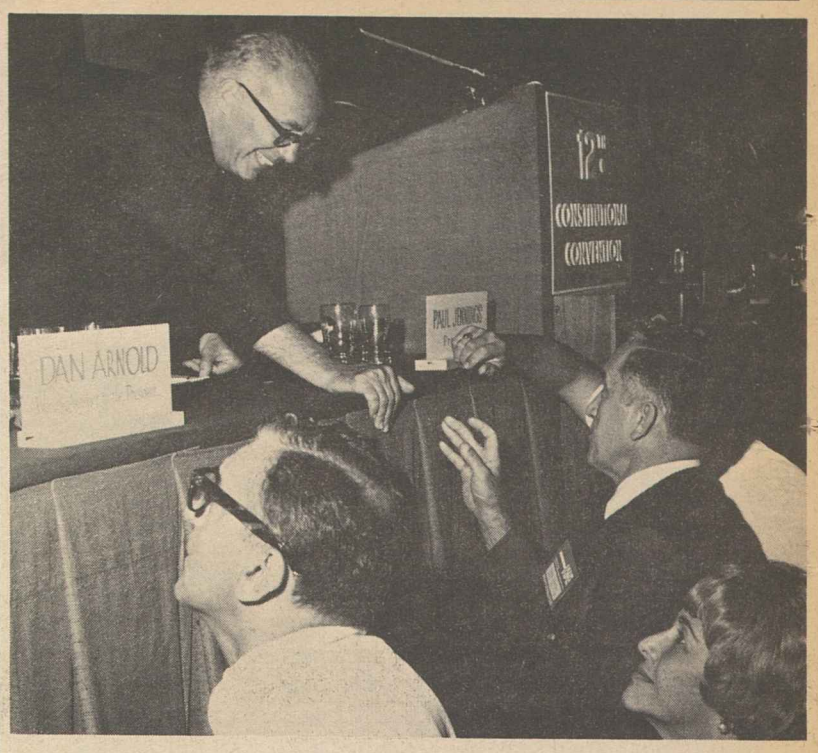
**Constitutional Changes**—The delegates approved a number of changes intended to clarify and update the constitution and bring it into conformity with the Landrum-Griffin Act. The most extensive changes were designed to ensure that all elections within IUE are conducted "without manipulation or taint." For example, a candidate losing by 2 percent or less is guaranteed a recount on request at the union's expense.

**Civil Rights**—"Persons with jobs do not riot" declared a wide-ranging civil rights resolution. It called on labor, civil rights and liberal groups to join in winning passage of a 1966 rights bill with open housing and fair jury selection sections. The 11-point statement cited jobs and housing as the most critical civil rights problems today.

**Political Action**—The IUE pledged its resources, votes and door-to-door campaigns to the goal of re-electing labor's friends to Congress in the coming elections. It promised a COPE dollar drive to back up this pledge.

**Domestic Economy**—The convention pointed to the one-fourth of the nation still in poverty, to high jobless rates for teenagers, Negroes and blue-collar workers, to the profit inflation and imbalance in the economy. As remedies, the delegates urged increased real wages through bargaining, a $2 federal minimum wage, a curb on the capital goods boom and a step-up in federal programs to meet housing and other public needs.

**Legislation**—The IUE called for a national health care program, protection of the right to privacy against employer surveillance of workers, overhaul of federal labor law to end employer coercion and protect organizing rights, increased federal aid for classroom construction and teacher salaries, a substantial boost in social security benefits, a rollback of the soaring interest rates and passage of the stalled truth-in-packaging bill.




**DELEGATES** to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., stop to chat with Pres. Paul Jennings during a break in the proceedings.

# Unions Study GE Offer, Set Washington Parley

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ity and other issues expected momentarily. The unions said they would study the offer and continue negotiating in the hope that a completely acceptable agreement can be reached before GE contracts start terminating Oct. 2.

Earlier the unions, in anticipation of a GE proposal, had set Sept. 28 as the date for a meeting in Washington, D.C., of the AFL-CIO National Committee on Collective Bargaining with General Electric & Westinghouse.

Federation Pres. George Meany and heads of the unions comprising the national committee will meet after the individual unions hear reports from their own bargainers.

**'Mixed' Committees**

Westinghouse contracts covering 65,000 workers will begin to run out Oct. 16. Both GE and Westinghouse managements have been meeting with "mixed" committees. Company objections to the multi-union technique are being tested in federal court.

**The unions agreed last March to a set of common objectives which they called a "program of progress." It was presented to the two major electrical goods manufacturers in separate proposals by the cooperating unions, which also submitted additional proposals tailored to the situation in individual plants.**

Almost 80,000 union workers are involved in national negotiations between GE and the IUE. The IUE has been appearing for contract talks with members of other unions, and similar mixed committees have been negotiating locally with both firms.

The unions proposed in August that management give workers a "catch-up" wage increase of 32 cents an hour, which they called the difference between what workers now earn and what they would have received under that 3.2 percent "guideline" formula of the President's Council of Economic Advisers if applied since 1960.

Also they asked for a further increase based on their manhour productivity, which is rising by more than 7 percent a year; a cost-of-living escalator; a grievance procedure submitting all contracts disputes to impartial arbitration; better protection against job loss through automation and plant removals; improvements in pensions, health insurance, vacations and holidays, plus a union shop.

**The unions said that GE and Westinghouse have fallen far behind such industries as auto and steel on both wages and fringe benefits.**

Besides the IUE, member unions of the committee include the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers, Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Steelworkers and Carpenters.

**Historic Background**

More than 300 delegates from 150 local unions were present at the founding meeting of the all-union committee in March. They agreed to abandon their long-time single-union approach in favor of coordinating their efforts behind a joint "catch-up" program of wage and benefit improvements.

GE first refused to meet with a committee representing more than one union but returned to the bargaining table after the National Labor Relations Board charged it with refusal to bargain and asked for a court injunction. A district court granted the injunction but an appeals court sent the case back to the NLRB, which assigned an examiner to conduct hearings although bargaining continued.

# NLRB Takes Away Bargaining Rights Of 'Union' Dominated By Employers

The National Labor Relations Board has revoked the right of a self-styled Miami, Fla., union to represent construction workers in collective bargaining and ordered it to disestablish itself.

The board found merit in charges that the National Federation of Labor, Inc., makes "quickie" deals with employers and signs "sweetheart" contracts to head off bargaining attempts by building trades unions.

It affirmed a trial examiner's finding that the NFL is an employer-dominated instrumentality that has for more than five years "utilized the bargaining process to promote employer aims."

**Unfair labor practice charges were filed against NFL in 1964 by the Carpenters District Council of Miami and Local 349 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The board cited the examiner's hearing record in concluding that the NFL has been used by employers to "thwart the free choice of their employes and the organizational efforts of other unions" in violation of the labor act.**

The record is full of instances where "a bargaining relationship with NFL was sought by various contractors to counter recognitional or bargaining proposals of building trades unions," a three-member board panel ruled.

Aside from its role in carrying out employer aims hostile to the freedom of choice for employes, the board said, "the bargaining practices of NFL reveal the type of inertia or docility to be expected of a labor organization tainted by employer influence and unconcerned with better working standards through bona fide collective bargaining."

NFL's customary method of "organizing" was to present employers with a standard form of agreement setting a wage scale but vesting the employer with "complete discretion in classifying employes for pay purposes" and including few real benefits and safeguards commonly found in union agreements, the board ruled. It added:

"NFL's indifference to employe interests is further evidenced by its failure to police outstanding agreements, its failure to process grievances, its allowing agreements to expire without renegotiation, and its failure to seek" contract reopenings even when agreed to by employers.

**Also significant, the report noted, is "NFL's ambivalent position" concerning labor's drive for repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) permitting states to outlaw the negotiation of union shop agreements. While opposing repeal and following a hostile line against "compulsory unionism," NFL itself signed agreements unlawfully making NFL membership a condition for job referrals, the board said.**

Finding NFL to be a successor organization to one the board decertified in 1961—the United Southern Employes Association, the NLRB ordered it to stop representing employes, to cancel existing agreements with Miami area employers, and to disestablish itself as a labor organization.

## Kingsport Strikers To Appeal Ruling

Kingsport, Tenn. — Unions on strike against Kingsport Press will appeal a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board's Atlanta regional director dismissing unfair labor practice charges against the firm.

A spokesman for the Kingsport Pressmen, Bookbinders and Stereotypers said there is ample evidence to prove the struck textbook plant violated the labor relations act by changing wages and working conditions unlawfully. The unions, on strike since March 1963, are conducting a nationwide "don't buy" campaign to get the employer to bargain on contract terms.

## *Breakdown of Jobs Lost In Newspaper Merger*

*Some 2,200 union members lost their jobs in the shutdown and merger of three New York City newspapers, as this breakdown shows:*

| | Originally Employed | Returning To Work |
|---|---|---|
| Newspaper Guild | 1,797 | 747 |
| Typographical Union | 900 | 350 |
| Newspaper & Mail Delivery | 836 | 447 |
| Pressmen & Assistants | 308 | 185 |
| (plus 41 apprentices and 74 juniors) | | 115 |
| ITU Mailers | 189 | 143 |
| Stereotypers & Electrotypers | 112 | 51 |
| Photoengravers | 90 | 34 |
| Paper Handlers | 52 | 37 |
| Machinists | 45 | 32 |
| Electricians | 39 | 30 |
| Totals | 4,368 | 2,171 |

# Virginia Parley Backs Call for Free Colleges

Roanoke, Va.—A proposal for free tuition and books at state colleges won the support of the Virginia State AFL-CIO at its annual convention here.

The 464 delegates also called for repeal of the state sales tax on food and reaffirmed labor's legislative program in a broad area including improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation and minimum wage.

**Shortly before the convention opened, Harold B. Boyd announced his resignation as president of the state federation—a post he has held since the merged labor body was established in 1956.**

Delegates decided not to fill the vacancy until the next regular scheduled election at the 1967 convention. Vice Pres. Julian F. Carper will serve as acting president in the interim and Brewster Snow continues as secretary-treasurer.

The convention approved, after considerable debate, a change in voting strength to come closer to "one man, one vote" standards.

Henceforth each local will have one vote plus an additional vote for each 100 members. Previously a weighted formula gave proportionately greater representation to smaller locals.

### Governor Welcomed

Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr., was given a warm reception as he became the first Virginia governor to address a state labor federation convention. Speaking of the state's expanding community college program, he said Virginians are demanding an equal opportunity for themselves and their children. "No responsible public official, at whatever level, can ignore this rising chorus," he said.

**Miles C. Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told the delegates not to "go to sleep" politically this year or they might wake up after election day and find their best friends defeated for election.**

Other speakers included Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), Rep. W. Pat Jennings—described by COPE Area Dir. Wilbur N. Hobby as "the best congressman Virginia has now"—and State Sen. Henry Howell (D-Norfolk), a leader of the state's liberal Democratic bloc.

During the convention, the State AFL-CIO's $500 scholarship for the best essay on organized labor was presented to David W. Bagley of Vienna, Va.

## Latin Unionists Begin College Study Project

New Orleans—Sixteen union officials from Latin America have begun studies in labor economics at the Loyola University Latin-American Center here designed to prepare them for leadership roles in the social and economic development of their nations.

The program is sponsored by the American Institute for Free Labor Development and will stress the role of the labor movement in economic development, according to AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr.

**A minimum of theoretical material will be utilized to establish background for the analysis of economic processes and programs, Doherty said. Those who complete the course will fill a need for professionally-trained labor economists who can aid Alliance for Progress projects by helping unions plan and implement both local and national programs.**

The course includes 10 to 12 hours of lectures and lecture-discussion classes each week, and an additional six to eight hours weekly spent in informal work-group discussions, case discussions and problems, reports, etc.

Before classes are completed in May, 1967, two one-week field trips are planned.

Dr. Robert Smith, labor economist from Louisiana State University, is directing the program. The instructors come from the faculties of LSU and Loyola, Tulane, Xavier and Dillard Universities, the AFL-CIO, U.S. government bodies and Latin-American organizations.

## Hotel Union Wins Oklahoma Vote

Oklahoma City—The Hotel & Restaurant Employes scored a breakthrough in organizing here by winning a consent election at the Sheraton-Oklahoma Hotel. Employes voted for the union 53-45 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The victory climaxed an organizing effort launched 2.5 years ago. The campaign was marked by a five-month strike in support of a union member who had been illegally discharged. Successful processing of an unfair labor practice charge brought the worker's reinstatement with $6,000 in backpay, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Woodrow Pendergrass reported.

**Half of Jobs Destroyed:**

# *First Issue of Merged Daily Signals End of Long Walkout*

New York—Some 2,170 members of 10 AFL-CIO unions were back at work as the merged World Journal Tribune published its first edition Sept. 12. Appearance of the new paper ended the longest shutdown in American newspaper history—141 days dating back to April 24, when the Newspaper Guild of New York struck the merged corporation with the support of other unions.

The staff of the new afternoon and Sunday paper numbered less than half of the 4,368 previously employed by the merging papers, the World-Telegram & Sun, the Journal-American and the Herald Tribune.

**The 900,000 copies of the WJT that rolled off the presses on its first day were quickly sold out to a newspaper-hungry public. It was doubtful that the new paper would retain such a high circulation once the newness wears off, but its first issue contained 80 pages crammed with advertising. During the 20 weeks of the strike the New York Post was the only general circulation afternoon paper in the city. The Times and the Daily News, both morning papers, also continued to publish.**

Leaders of the 10 unions said they were pleased with the outcome, except for the unavoidable loss of jobs. Matt Meyer, president of the WJT, professed to be equally pleased.

### One Paper Killed

On the dark side was the announcement in the midst of the strike of the death of the Herald Tribune as an individual morning paper. All three papers had reportedly been losing money, but the Trib was deepest in the red, its losses dating back prior to its purchase from the Reid family in 1959 by John Hay Whitney, wealthy Republican and former ambassador to Great Britain.

Whitney acknowledged that the Herald Tribune was "never quite able to stand on its own" under his leadership.

Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild local, voiced satisfaction at the union's success in establishing the principle that seniority should govern in the retention of editorial employes affected by a merger. But he suggested that the time has come when the newspaper unions should seriously consider a merger or "federation" themselves.

Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Local 6 commented that "we are going to have to establish joint bargaining in New York City."

**"It's an impossible situation when they (the publishers) have to run the gauntlet of 10 unions every time they negotiate new contracts," Powers said. "We're going to have to do something about it, and whether we do it through the Allied Printing Trades Council or through the Newspaper Unity Committee makes little difference."**

Powers noted that contracts of all of the unions with the city's newspapers expire early in 1967. He announced that the printers will present new contract proposals within the next 30 days.

At the offices of the World Journal Tribune, confusion reigned in the first week, although somehow the paper managed to get out five editions a day. Newsstand operators in the Grand Central area and in the Park Ave.-Madison Ave. business district complained of a lack of papers on the first day of publication, when deliveries were spasmodic. But by Tuesday they began to get their quotas.

Simultaneously, sales of the Post, which had jumped from a normal 350,000 to about 850,000 during the long drought, dropped noticeably in the midtown area.

In the business, accounting, payroll, circulation and advertising departments of the WJT, telephones went unanswered for hours at a stretch as both switchboard and departmental phones were deluged with all kinds of inquiries.

Many last minute staff changes were made as a result of management's effort to hold the number of employes to the absolute minimum needed. Editorial assignments were being changed and a few more people were being called back to work off the new rehiring lists.

### *Antitrust Suit Filed Against New Paper*

**The Justice Dept. has filed an antitrust suit to require the World Journal Tribune to give other New York City newspapers a chance to bid for syndicated columns and features previously run in the Herald Tribune.**

**The city's only other afternoon paper, the New York Post, had sought an opportunity to bid for rights to several syndicated columns. The Justice Dept. said the allocation of the features should be "determined by the market place."**

**It asked the court to enjoin the new newspaper from publishing syndicated columns which appeared in the Herald Tribune unless they were made available to other newspapers on an equal basis.**

## Office Union Wins J. C. Penney Unit

Oakland, Calif.—Office & Professional Employes Local 29 has been certified by the NLRB as bargaining agent for 175 clerical workers in the J. C. Penney Co. regional accounting office here.

The unit is the first purely clerical operation of the nationwide retail chain to be unionized, according to Pres. John Kinnick of Local 29. The certification followed a union election victory which the company vainly appealed to both regional and national NLRB offices.

# Galbraith Terms Minimum Income Nation's Best 'Solution for Poverty'

Consideration of a universal minimum income, "the one prompt and effective solution for poverty," was urged by John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist, in the keynote speech at a three-day Urban America Conference in Washington.

"The arguments against this solution are numerous," Galbraith said. "Most of them are excuses for not thinking about anything so exceedingly plausible."

Declaring "we can easily afford a floor income," he estimated it would cost about $20 billion to bring everyone up to what the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare considers a "reasonable minimum."

**"This is a third less than the amount by which personal income rose last year," he pointed out, adding that it is not "so much more" than the nation will spend next fiscal year in Viet Nam.**

"And there is no antidote for poverty that is quite so certain in its effects as the provision of income."

Galbraith blamed the decline in urban life on the nation's concern with increased production and sales. Economic growth does not solve the problems of environment and especially urban environment, he declared, adding that "on the contrary, it makes these problems infinitely more urgent."

To improve urban life, he said "we must explicitly assert the claims of the community against those of economics." He urged "far more effective planning and control of land use" and called for "planning and control to permit the architect to work within a suitable framework—a consistent design."

Urban America is a non-profit organization formed last year by merger of the ACTION Council for Better Cities and the American Planning & Civic Association. Representing organized labor at the conference were Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee and Ben Fischer of the Steelworkers.

### Philadelphia Local Wins School Cafeteria Unit

Philadelphia — School Cafeteria Workers Local 434 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes has won recognition as the sole bargaining agent for 1,000 city school district employes. Contract negotiations will begin soon, the union said.

The local won bargaining rights by presenting cards signed by more than 60 percent of the eligible workers. On Aug. 8 the school board, headed by former Mayor Richardson Dilworth, authorized the superintendent to bargain with qualifying unions.

In a message to the session Pres. Johnson challenged the participants to find "new ways to make man's environment more amenable to his nature."

"The quality of life in urban America does not match the affluence of our society," the President observed.

**Galbraith and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey both urged federal financial and technical aid to help lower-level governments tackle the problems posed by growing populations and aging cities. The solutions, the latter claimed, must be local.**

"There is little doubt," Humphrey said, "that we can—and very soon—reverse the trends we see today in our cities. . . .

"The way lies open to build a society in which the human values above all count uppermost. . . .

"We have the knowledge. We have the resources. And, I believe, we should have the wisdom to put them intelligently together. The critical question is this: Do we have the will?"

*Features Full Portability:*

# ITU Convention Sets 2-Point Pension Plan

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Establishment of an industrial pension program composed of two industrywide plans, each with full portability, was approved by the 108th convention of the Typographical Union.

The new program is in no way connected with the existing ITU plan, in operation since 1908, but is designed to complement it.

One part will be a jointly-trusteed plan supported by employer contributions to be negotiated. The other will be a union-trusteed plan which will be supported by voluntary contributions of members acting through units of all shop members or all local members.

**The convention also approved a resolution giving the convention Committee on Appeals authority to enforce decisions of the international executive council between conventions. The committee was authorized to summon and examine witnesses when the executive council files reports of non-compliance and to assess fines not to exceed $500 in cases where non-compliance is found.**

Discussing the subject of mergers and unity among graphic arts unions, ITU Pres. Elmer Brown called on rank-and-file members of the union "who want unity to build it on the bottom."

**Must Come From Below**

"Yes, we want merger—we want unity," he said. "And we will provide it, but it has to come from down below. We can't build it from the top. Build it with the men you work with in the shops. Build it in your contract negotiations."

In a series of resolutions the convention:

- Approved amendment of union laws to allow apprentices to acquire seniority under stipulated conditions.
- Opposed the 3.2 percent wage increase guideline of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.
- Urged investigation by the Justice Dept. "in a more militant and vigorous manner" to determine if any contemplated newspaper or magazine merger or suspension violates the anti-trust laws.
- Called on locals to accelerate campaigns for state, provincial and municipal anti-strikebreaker statutes.
- Hailed striking agricultural workers and urged that ITU members buy products produced by union farm workers.

In his keynote address, Brown reported "another year of progress on all fronts" with more signed contracts than at any time in the union's history and with annual earnings averaging better than $8,000 a member, or $598 above the previous year.

**He also reported a substantial gain in membership "despite the wider introduction of automation and the efforts of some employers to give our jobs to others." Since 1958, when his administration took office, ITU membership has increased from 111,000 to 121,795 as of last January, he said.**

Among speakers were Rep. Frank Evans (D-Colo.), State AFL-CIO Pres. Herrick Roth, and State Sen. Roy Romer, Democratic opponent of U.S. Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) in the November election.

Evans, who is seeking a second term in the House, warned the 350 delegates and union members in general that they must be more active politically.

"You men and women in the union movement are going to have to pay particular attention to what is happening in terms of major legislation in your country," he declared, noting that the proportion of union members in the nation has been declining and there is a "growing body of people in this country who do not understand the history of your movement or anything about collective bargaining."

He warned, too, of moves in Congress to outlaw strikes in certain industries.

**Roth complimented the ITU on its long fight in the Kansas Color Press strike at Lawrence, Kan., and expressed the hope that national organizations doing business with the struck firm will withdraw their patronage.**

"This small ITU local, assisted by your international, could very well duplicate the story of David and Goliath — 20th Century version," he said.

Roth also spoke of the need for strong union support for liberal candidates in the coming state and national elections.

# Wirtz, Ackley Oppose Rigid Wage Guideposts

Wage increases "significantly more than 3.2 percent" are needed to bring "real wages" up to productivity gains, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told Congress.

Both Wirtz and Chairman Gardner Ackley of the President's Council of Economic Advisers acknowledged widespread dissatisfaction with the guidepost formula.

They agreed that the President's Committee on Labor-Management policy—with representation from unions, employers and the public—should be brought into the formulation of future guideposts. But both officials opposed any move by Congress to give the guideposts the effect of law.

**Ackley and Wirtz testified at a House Government Operations subcommittee hearing on a bill by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) which would bring Congress into the guideline picture, with the option of drawing up a different formula if it was dissatisfied with that adopted by the President's economic advisers.**

Ackley strongly warned against any move "giving legal status and a flavor of compulsion" to a program which, he said, can succeed only by voluntary acceptance. And he commented that "a policy is more likely to be accepted, even if it is not thought to be completely logical or fair," if the parties affected or their representatives participated in its formulation.

While public attention has focused on above-guideline wage increases, Wirtz noted that public discussion has "largely overlooked" the guidepost principle that prices should be decreased where productivity in an industry goes up more than that of the economy as a whole.

The principle of price cuts, he said, has "been paid exceedingly little respect" by management, "virtually none."

**WELCOMING ARCH** at the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs, Colo., serves as a backdrop for members of the Typographical Union's Home Committee on its inspection trip during the union's recent 108th convention. Dowell Patterson, at far right, has been superintendent since 1944.

# *Philadelphia, Detroit Teachers Win Pacts*

Chicago—New contracts with special benefits for classroom teachers were won by Philadelphia and Detroit locals of the American Federation of Teachers in last minute settlements that averted strikes and cleared the way for schools to open on time.

Philadelphia AFT members voted to ratify a new two-year pact providing pay raises of $400 to $800 this year and again next year for 11,000 teaching employes. The contract also provides final and binding arbitration as the last step in the grievance procedure, and two unusual provisions:

- The school system will provide teachers in overcrowded rooms with a teaching aide at least half of the day when enrollment exceeds 32 pupils in special classes, 39 in regular classes.
- Teachers who choose to take summer studies instead of teaching in summer sessions will be paid 70 percent of the regular summer school pay.

**Salary maximums will rise to $9,900 a year over the contract term for teachers with bachelor's degrees, and to $12,000 in September 1967 from the current $10,400 for those with a doctor's degree in education.**

Detroit teachers by a slender margin approved a new contract providing pay raises of $300 to $700 a year for 10,000 public schoolmen and women. The union wanted a shorter workweek but compromised on a severance pay clause giving double pay for each day worked in the 40th week of the school year for those who retire at the end of that school year.

The strike-ending settlement also:

- Guarantees that teachers' report card markings will not be changed by higher authority.
- Gives the AFT school representative released time for union duties.
- Provides assurance that the schools will try to achieve "quality integrated education" with the aid of federal funds.

New salary schedules increase as follows: for the AB degree, from the old range of $5,500-$9,000 a year to $5,800-$9,500; for the MA degree, from $5,800-$9,300 to $6,300-$10,000.

Both locals hold exclusive bargaining rights for teaching employes. The new contracts are the second for each.

Other last-minute AFT settlements headed off strikes in the Detroit suburbs of Warren, Ferndale and Trenton and ended a six-day walkout at Henry Ford Community College in Dearborn.

The AFT represents the 150 teachers at Henry Ford College who won pay hikes of $500 to $900 a year and a pay scale of $5,950 to $11,775 a year.

# Clothing Workers Reach Pacesetting Shirt Pact

New York—The Clothing Workers have negotiated a new agreement with shirt manufacturers which the union said, will serve as a pattern for more than 125,000 workers in the men's cotton garment industry.

The three-year settlement extends the present contract to Sept. 1, 1969. It provides wage hikes of 10 cents an hour next Nov. 1 and another 10 cents a year later, hospitalization and surgical benefit improvements for members and their dependents, and higher pensions for present and future retirees.

**1965 Gains Recalled**

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky recalled that the union also negotiated benefit improvements a year ago for cotton garment industry workers—a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour, a third week of paid vacation after one year of employment, and improved hospital, surgical and pension benefits.

**The latest boost in welfare and retirement benefits will be financed, Potofsky said, by an increase of 1 percent in employer contributions to a new total of 7.5 percent of payroll. Daily hospitalization allowances are increased from $22 to $30, incidental benefits while hospitalized from $200 to $300, and surgical benefits from $250 to $300 on a set fee schedule.**

Pensions for retirees will go from the present $55 a month to $60 next January, $65 on Jan. 1, 1968, and $70 a year later. The benefits are in addition to social security payments.

Life insurance for covered employes increases to a top of $2,000. For retirees, insurance is increased by 50 percent.

Besides Potofsky, the union negotiating team included Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg and vice presidents and joint board managers from major manufacturing centers. The employers group was headed by Vice Pres. Robert M. Dale of the Arrow Co. division of Cluett, Peabody, Inc.

The major shirt firms traditionally set the pattern followed by makers of men's and boys' cotton garments, the union noted.

# Meany Praises Fire Fighters' Atlanta Local

Strong support for members of Fire Fighters Local 134 who stayed on the job in Atlanta, Ga., despite a wildcat strike by an unaffiliated breakaway organization has been voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and IAFF Pres. William D. Buck.

In a telegram to Pres. James Moore of the Atlanta AFL-CIO, Meany lauded Local 134 members "who have remained loyal to observance of their international union constitution prohibiting strikes" and urged the local council to "lend all moral support" to the loyal members "who are aware of their obligation, as fire fighters, to the public safety of the city of Atlanta."

**Buck expressed the union's gratitude at Meany's support for "the responsible and courageous members of Local 134 who have kept faith with their responsibility to protect the people of Atlanta from fire."**

"The good union members in Atlanta," Buck said, "are the members of Local 134 who have stayed at their posts, in accordance with their union constitution and their personal oath of responsibility.

"In all the excitement of charges and accusation, propaganda has clouded over the fact that these Local 134 members are the real trade unionists, who deserve the support of organized labor and the general public."

He blamed the crisis on the Atlanta municipal government's slowness in responding to the long-standing needs of its fire fighters, but added that even that failure "does not justify . . . those who walked away from their union and their obligation."

# Sheet Metal Union Beats Teamster Bid

Verona, Wis.—The Sheet Metal Workers repelled an attempted raid by the ousted Teamsters to retain bargaining rights for 350 employes of the Carnes Corp. here.

The election was conducted by the Wisconsin State Labor Relations Board chairman under a plan approved in August by the National Labor Relations Board. The vote was 209 for Sheet Metal Local 565 to 105 for Teamsters Local 695.

The AFL-CIO union signed a labor agreement at Carnes earlier this year when management recognized the Sheet Metal Workers after an independent check of union authorization cards. The Teamsters objected and filed charges with the NLRB.

The plant produces air conditioning equipment.

In another election, conducted by the NLRB, the Sheet Metal Workers bested a long-entrenched union at the Columbus, O., plant of Lennox Industries. The vote was 291 for Sheet Metal, 253 for the Lennox Employes Association, a 21-year-old group.

# The Gunman

**THE MAN WHO LEADS** the Republican Party in the U.S. Senate—the "party of Lincoln"—seems about to notch another "killing" on his legislative six-shooter. This time the victim is the House-passed Civil Rights bill of 1966, a bill that would bar discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.

**The man—Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate GOP leader—has single-handedly and effectively blocked the bill by supporting the southern Dixiecrats in a filibuster to prevent the civil rights measure from coming to a vote on the Senate floor.**

The handful of liberal Republicans in the Senate who are strongly supporting fair housing legislation are helpless; the majority of the GOP members in the Senate follow Dirksen's lead.

His tactic on the civil rights bill is the same one he employed in killing the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. He led a filibuster with the southerners to prevent the Senate from voting on the repeal measure passed by the House.

He came within a few votes of helping to nullify the U.S. Supreme Court's historic decision that state legislatures should be reapportioned on the principle of one man, one vote. Only a determined battle by a labor-liberal coalition prevented Dirksen from notching his third "killing."

* * *

**THE CIVIL RIGHTS** battles of 1964 and 1965 in the Senate demonstrated that without Republican help a Dixiecrat filibuster could not be stopped. In both years the bills were trimmed and compromised and finally won Dirksen's support to stop the talkathons and go to a vote. He was widely hailed as one of the "heroes" of the civil rights legislative battleground.

**But in 1966, when the moderates and liberals in the Republican Party are struggling to regain control from the right-wingers and the Goldwater forces, Dirksen has reverted to kind—the old-line conservative dedicated to preserving the era of the McKinley whose name he bears.**

The ultimate irony is his leadership of the "party of Lincoln," a phrase that has oozed from his lips at politically opportune moments.

Lincoln's "government of the people, by the people and for the people" means today fair housing for all Americans, freedom for labor and management to enter into agreements on union security, fair representation at all levels of government so that one man's vote is equal to any other man's vote.

**Dirksen has violated all of these principles to the injury of the nation and to the dismay of the Republicans in the House and Senate who understand the heritage of Lincoln and cast their votes for his principles.**

The Senate minority leader has long enchanted some segments of the press, radio and television as the "wizard of ooze." The enchantment routine is over. He stands exposed as the man who killed 14(b) repeal and thus far blocked a civil rights bill that would have established fair housing as a national policy.

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***Liberal Candidates Under Attack:***

# Conservatives Mounting Drive To Shift Makeup of Congress

**IT'S RARE** that the party holding the White House does not lose some congressional seats during non-presidential election years.

On the average, such losses run about 40 seats. However, if the liberal Democrats and Republicans should lose anywhere near that many seats this year, the Great Society would receive a serious blow.

Evidence for this comes from the ultra-right-wing Americans for Constitutional Action. ACA has just released its liberal versus conservative tally of key votes in the first six months of the second session of the 89th Congress.

The issues selected in the Senate include the airlines strike, unemployment compensation, community development under the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, school lunches and foreign aid. The House rating includes civil rights, federal reclamation and foreign aid.

According to the ACA, 188 members of the House had a 50 per cent or better "conservative" voting record.

A shift of 40 votes would give the conservatives 228 votes or a majority of the 435 members, 228 to 207.

**In such a makeup of the House, there would have been no possibility of passing, for example, medicare. The bill was saved by 45 votes. Even a switch of 23 votes would have killed it.**

The vote on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act passed the House by 23 votes. It would have no chance with a switch of even 12 House seats.

Almost the same situation exists on the open housing section of the Civil Rights Act of 1966. The key section passed by only 17 votes.

The picture is not quite so clearly drawn in the Senate. Those who scored 50 percent or better in the ACA rating in the Senate numbered 29 out of 99 members. There was one vacancy, that of the late Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), now filled by Robert Griffin, a Republican.

**A small shift here would not have hurt the liberal majority, but on major issues a filibuster or even the threat of a filibuster can block action—as it did on repeal of 14(b).**

So, any loss of liberal seats in the Senate would negate the possibility of passing Great Society legislation.

The battle in the 1966 elections on the House side will be over the seats held by the 48 Democratic freshmen who were elected two years ago. They have provided the margin for the Great Society legislation.

**A TOTAL** of 36 of these 48 seats were won by margins of 55 percent or less. This year these candidates will not have the advantage of a vote-getting Pres. Johnson at the head of the ticket or a vote liability like Barry Goldwater around the neck of their opponents.

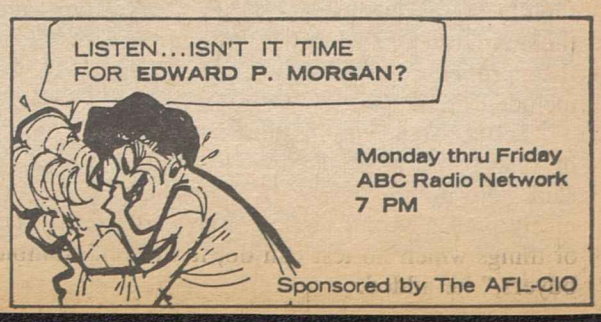
ACA makes another point that, while it might be debatable, cannot be completely overlooked. The conservative group claims that the voting patterns by members of Congress have shifted toward the conservative side. It even provides some evidence.

**Its 1966 tally shows there were six receiving zero ratings (solidly pro-labor), five in the House and one in the Senate. In 1965 there were 50 receiving zero ratings—six senators and 44 congressmen.**

One explanation for this could be the selection of key votes by the ultra-conservative group. However, throughout the years a zero by ACA usually has meant a 100 rating, or close to it, by an officeholder on labor's rating.

The patterns in the primary elections to date have not been very comforting to liberal or moderate Republicans. In most instances, Goldwater-type GOP candidates have defeated them.

ACA reports that to date it has participated in five primary campaigns with three wins, one defeat and one election yet to be held. The ultra-conservatives seem well aware of the crucial aspects of the November elections. They are utilizing all their resources in it. **(PAI)**



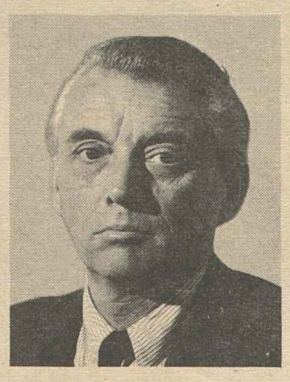
***Morgan Says:***

# Key to Viet Nam Success Lies In Joint Military, Civilian Effort

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

SAIGON—No matter how hopeful or discouraging post-election developments turn out actually to be in nurturing the thinly but bravely planted seed of representative government in South Viet Nam, there is an immediate job ahead for American and South Vietnamese forces, military and civilian. It is huge. It is staggeringly complicated. Indeed it is well-nigh impossible. But it must somehow be done if this tortuous struggle is not to fail. It may fail anyway. It will surely fail if the key job is not done. There is a tenuous but tantalizing hope that it can be done.



Morgan

The job is almost unique in the history of military and political warfare—except that the Communists themselves have done it—not here, but with some qualified success in North Viet Nam and elsewhere in the unsolid bloc of so-called peoples' democracies. The assignment, in brief, is to combine the combat on the civilian and military fronts into one integrated battle. This has long been a theory. It has never yet become the practice, all the pious declarations, including the hullabaloo of last February's Honolulu summit conference between Pres. Johnson and Premier Ky, notwithstanding. There is slivery evidence that efforts are moving in that direction. Great obstacles still lie in the path, not the least of which is negative psychology, a paralyzing reflex action which says: "But we've never done it that way before."

**The Communists have. It is an article of faith of Mao Tse-tung's Chinese-Marxist philosophy that the army is not, as one American China watcher puts it, merely a knife blade but a can-opener and a corkscrew. The army not only fights but it organizes, administers and polices civilian institutions behind the front at the same time. The classic western approach to warfare is: destruction of the enemy first, reconstruction of the country later. This order of priority simply has not worked in South Viet Nam. But out of that failure may come success if both American and South Vietnamese leadership recognize the urgency of ordering, executing and adapting to major change.**

Perhaps the hardest change of all involves the restructuring of the South Vietnamese armed forces. The military brass is the only power structure in this country. Officers not only command troops in the field, they are the province chiefs and the district chiefs controlling the civilian population—where the Viet Cong is not in control. And the marshals and the generals in Saigon are the government itself.

The time must come, sooner rather than later, when military units are assigned to and controlled by a civilian province chief, who would be roughly the equivalent of the governor of an American state, with contingents of the national guard at his command. This, obviously, would not apply in a major engagement with Viet Cong forces. But it would apply in situations where police action is necessary. At the moment the idea of a Vietnamese officer taking orders from a civilian is not only impossible but unthinkable.

Yet there is a pilot project already in operation that may be the base on which to build these needed changes. In Binh Dinh, one of the largest and most populous South Vietnamese provinces, three districts (or counties) are now in a state of "control." That means that some 125,000 citizens —nearly 15 percent of the population—live in comparative security day and night.

**THE RECIPE** for this extraordinary operation cannot be cooked up into a solution for the whole country overnight. It has taken 13 months to "pacify" even this tiny area, 20 kilometers square. It is hugely expensive. It has taken months of training of Vietnamese regional forces, popular forces and "revolutionary development" cadres, which are a kind of military-civilian government, police-force combination operating on different echelons.

It has tied down one whole South Korean division as a tough but efficient screen fanned out to prevent major guerrilla penetration. Behind them the Vietnamese regional forces operate. Behind them in the villages are the popular forces, indigenous, if possible, to the area. Behind them, in the hamlets, are 59-man revolutionary development teams.

**The major assignment of virtually all the armed forces in South Viet Nam is to search out and destroy the enemy. But another function is emerging, "to clear and pacify." Though some observers are dubious of the effectiveness of Vietnamese soldiers in units smaller than 100 men, it is learned that top-level plans are now in the works to detach elements of this army from combat assignments to "pacification" duty.**

Even some American units might be assigned to similar duty although this is now only in the amorphous and controversial stage of future planning. This over-all Binh Dinh concept would not mean the Americans would "do all the fighting" while the South Vietnamese simply did security and military government chores. Nor would it mean static warfare on the so-called enclave theory. Nothing can remain static in South Viet Nam if we're going to get anywhere. The Binh Dinh experiment, with refinements, may point the way.

***Abuses Cited:***

# Contract Safeguards Urged On Hiring, Promotion Tests

**APTITUDE** and psychological testing by untrained persons in the hiring and promotion of workers is a dangerous practice, the AFL-CIO's industrial engineer has warned.

**"Some kind of testing might be appropriate, but not by a personnel manager in a factory," said Bertram Gottlieb of the federation's Dept. of Research. His statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, a weekly AFL-CIO public affairs production on the Mutual Broadcasting System.**

Noting that "the use of these devices has been rapidly increasing in recent years," Gottlieb said there is growing concern among union negotiators that proper safeguards against the practice be included in collective bargaining agreements.

"Testing today is, in most cases, in the hands of salesmen who make money" selling them, he said. "No matter how poor a test may be, if it is nicely packaged and if it promises to do all sorts of things which no test can do, it will find gullible buyers," he added.

Gottlieb said that promoters of some tests claim they can be designed to determine whether a worker is liberal or conservative, pro-union, anti-union or neutral.

**IF THOSE CLAIMS** are true, Gottlieb said, "a management—without directly attacking a union, without doing anything to the union that is in existence—can, in the long run, seriously weaken the union and weaken its ability to protect the workers by using the test to 'weed out' those people they feel would be good union members."

**He said the AFL-CIO Departments of Research and Education are presently discussing a possible training program to "teach full-time union representatives what testing is all about—what we mean by validation and reliability—and how they can negotiate the necessary protections."**

Reporters questioning Gottlieb were James Millstone of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**PASSAGE OF THE** new minimum wage bill might have been considered a climax of an ordinary session of Congress, but the 89th Congress is different.

There were eight regular appropriations bills still to be completed as the Ides of September was passed, plus a supplemental money bill that would cover, among other things, estimated needs for support of our troops in Viet Nam. The White House and Bureau of the Budget have not yet submitted the figures for the supplemental.

**The amendments to the poverty program authorization law cleared the House Education & Labor Committee last June 1 but have not yet reached the floor for action.**

A new elementary education authorization bill also has been approved by the House Education & Labor Committee—last Aug. 5. It hasn't been taken to the House floor either.

The administration bill to launch its program of urban modernization by a "demonstration cities" project has been passed by the Senate and reported by the House Banking & Currency Committee. It may be brought up in the House Sept. 26 under the 21-day rule that allows the Rules Committee to be bypassed.

An unemployment compensation bill has been passed by the Senate with new federal standards requiring all states to pay a minimum benefit equal to one-half a jobless worker's previous wage or one-half the state's average wage, whichever is smaller, and setting a minimum state benefit term of six months.

An unemployment compensation bill has also been passed by the House but it provides no such federal standards, and a House-Senate conference committee to work out an agreed version has not yet been appointed.

The House has passed a higher education bill but the Senate hasn't, although hearings have been completed in the Committee on Labor & Public Welfare.

A water pollution control bill was passed by the Senate on July 13 and a favorable report has been ordered by House committee, but the bill has not yet reached the floor.

**The House, on the other hand, has completed action on a bill to establish a new Dept. of Transportation but with the Maritime Administration excluded. A Senate committee has completed hearings but a bill has not yet been sent to the floor.**

And then there is civil rights, on which Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield says he will try again for a two-thirds cloture vote to shut off a filibuster but is getting active opposition from GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

The House passed the strongest possible bill, including a section guaranteeing that Negroes and other minorities could not hereafter be systematically barred from major apartment developments and new housing, that could command a House majority. Dirksen has the Republican votes to invoke cloture in the Senate but insists he will not furnish them.

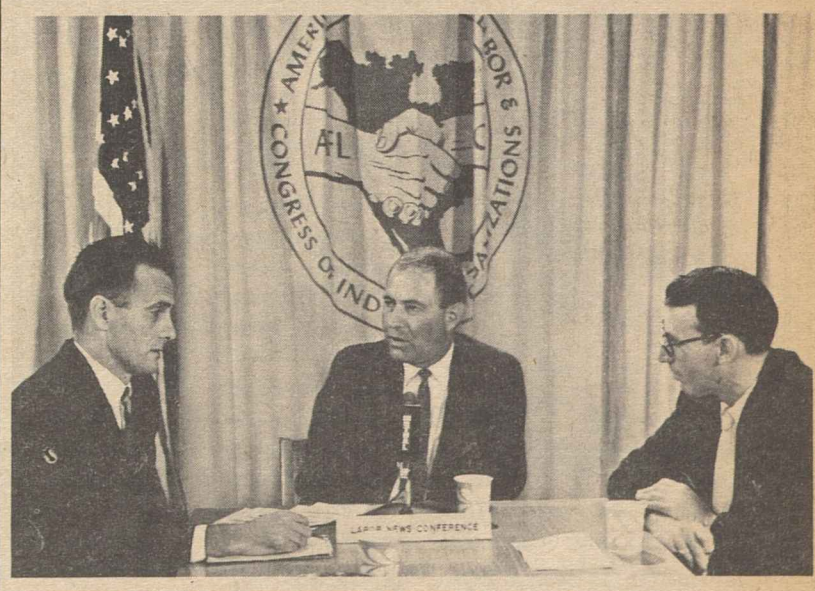
He said his objection to the open-occupancy sections involved a doubt about their constitutionality. But so-called doubts about the constitutionality of legislation—particularly when the language has been modified to meet all objections of the ranking GOP member of the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. William M. McCulloch of Ohio—are likely to mean that the hostility arises from fear that the bill would be upheld by the Supreme Court.

* * *

**IT HAS BEEN** a long hot summer for members of Congress. It seems likely to be a long, if not a hot, autumn, despite Mansfield's expressed hope that adjournment can be reached by Oct. 15.

**That would give members three weeks to campaign before the Nov. 8 elections. But a good many members are spending much of their time campaigning already, returning to Washington for important rollcalls.**

The session may rock along until near the end of October with the Administration pushing to get final action on bills that have received favorable committee action.




**APTITUDE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL** tests for hiring and promotion purposes should not be given by untrained persons such as personnel managers, AFL-CIO Industrial Engineer Bertram Gottlieb (center) told reporters Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and James Millstone of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Labor News Conference, weekly nationwide interview on the Mutual radio network.

***How to Buy:***

# Medicare Working Well Despite Fee-Grabbing by Some Doctors

By Sidney Margolius

**ELDERLY PEOPLE** who had long waited for medicare to help solve their medical-expense problems are finding that some of the anticipated benefits may be cancelled by increases in fees charged people over 65 by doctors.

One woman who enrolled in Plan B (the part that costs $3 a month and pays doctor bills), told this writer that her doctor now is charging her $10 for an office visit instead of the previous $7. Others have reported jumps from $5 to $10. Some specialists are reported to have raised fees from $10 for an office visit to $15.

Actually, many doctors had started to raise fees last spring even before medicare went into effect on July 1, as the doctors' trade magazine, Medical Economics, reported.

The doctors are claiming that they are merely eliminating a cut rate previously given moderate-income older patients now that medicare is helping to pay the bill.

**The increases can wipe out some of medicare's expected help for many older people. Those who may not use up their entire $50 deductible under Part B before they become eligible for payments for doctor bills now find themselves paying more than before. For example, an older person who may go to a doctor four or five times during the year will find he is paying $40 or $50 out of his own pocket. At the old rates of $5 to $7, his out-of-pocket expenses before satisfying the deductible would have been only $20 to $35.**

For those who do use more than $50 worth of doctor services in one year, the fee increase may or may not be damaging, depending on whether the doctor agrees to take an assignment of the bill, and collect from the plan, or insist that the patient pay and collect himself.

If the doctor insists that the patient gets his own reimbursement, the problem for the patient is that the law requires payment of only a "reasonable" fee. If the doctor charges more, the patient pays the difference. For example, a doctor may charge $350 for an operation, but the Administration may consider that a reasonable fee should be only $250.

In that event, medicare then takes the disappointing path of private indemnity insurance, paying only part of the bill, with doctors usually charging more than the fee allowed.

**Even some union-management-operated group care plans, such as those in the mining and railroad industries, are finding that some of their doctors who work on the retainer or contract basis now are seeking to raise fees or to handle patients over 65 on a private-fee basis.**

Early indications are that about half of all doctors so far are accepting assignments, and the rest are billing patients directly, although the proportion varies by locality.

**BUT ANOTHER** prospect is that medical costs will go up for younger families too, warns Dr. Palmer Dearing, executive director of Group Health Association of America. Fee increases for older people will tend to inflate prices for all groups, since doctors won't be able to justify charging just the older people more for similar services, he points out. Total medical-care costs already have gone up over 4 percent in the past 12 months, compared to 2.8 percent for the full living-cost index.

The doctor's fee grab affects only Plan B of medicare, not Plan A which pays for hospital care, and is provided whether or not you sign up for Plan B.

**Except for the fee grab, reports show that medicare is operating effectively. There has been no trend, as some medical authorities earlier predicted, that older people would rush to take advantage of the hospital insurance for minor illnesses. The fear, of course, was unnecessary. Not many people like to be cut up even if they can have it done free.**

One tip for older people whose doctors may be inclined to bill directly, is to point out that he will get paid sooner if he accepts an assignment, especially in the case of a large bill. Also, in the case of low-income patients, an assignment assures him he will get paid.

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**ORIGINAL MINUTES** of New York Typographical Local 6, dating from 1870 to 1917 and comprising 11 manuscript volumes, were presented to the New York Public Library by Vice Pres. David Crockett (left). They were accepted by Robert Hill, the library's keeper of manuscripts, who appealed to other unions to make similar presentations so historic records may not be lost to scholars and students.

***Survey Shows $900 Rise:***

# Median Income Up For Families in '65

**ANN ARBOR, MICH.**—A larger proportion of American families received income increases in 1965 than ever before.

Data collected by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research shows that while higher income from wages and salaries was the rule, not all families shared in the good times.

**The survey showed that the median income in 1965 was almost $6,700, up from $5,800 in 1962. The figures are for family units (including single persons living alone).**

The report, part of the 1966 Survey of Consumer Finances, shows that for the first time in history more than half of the dollars earned by American families in 1965 went to families earning $10,000 or more before taxes. The percent of families in this income bracket received 53 percent of the dollars.

In 1962, a comparable 18 percent received 41 percent of the dollars.

Some 55 percent of all family units reported that their incomes went up during the last year. Two years earlier, only 40 percent experienced an income increase. In both years, about one family in every six reported an income decrease.

The data, based on a national sample of nearly 2,500 families, revealed that young families were most likely to report an income rise. About 70 percent of families headed by someone under age 35 reported increases compared with only 30 percent among those over 65.

**INCOME INCREASES** were frequent among families whose heads had education past high school, either college or vocational training. Among families whose heads were employed in a professional, technical, or supervisory occupation, three out of four reported income increases.

**The education of the major wage earner had a pronounced influence on the family's income. The median income of families whose heads had five grades or less of schooling was only $2,730, while family heads with advanced or professional college degrees had a median income of almost $13,000. In the latter group, two out of every three families had incomes of $10,000 or more.**

The working wife has come to be a significant factor in the economy, the SRC report states. Four out of every 10 wives worked at some time during 1965.

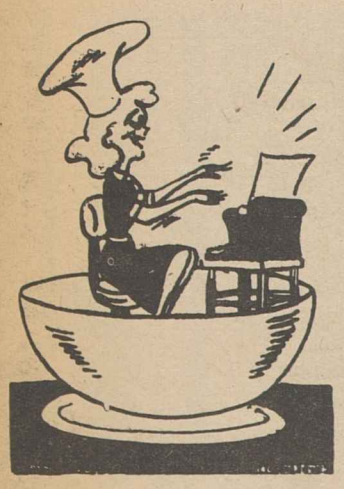
The survey also reveals that the median income of white families was 1.7 times larger than that of Negroes. In 1961 it was twice as large and in 1956 it was 2.5 times larger. In 1965 four out of every 10 Negro families, but only two out of 10 white families, had incomes of less than $3,000.

***From Soup to Nonsense***

# The Trouble Boils Down to This: Too Much News Is Fit to Print

By Jane Goodsell

**LET'S FACE IT.** It is no longer possible to keep up with what's going on in the world. Too much is happening for the human mind to assimilate, and news of current events blurs into an incomprehensible mishmash of elections, earthquakes, air attacks, corporate mergers, congressional hearings, missile launchings, beauty contests and coups d'etat.



Who can keep track of what happened where and to whom? Who can make heads or tails out of one critical situation before it is superseded by another? Who can truly understand the British sterling crises? The black power movement? Spectrometers? Tight money? Laser beams? LSD? Hard-core art? The Rhodesian situation?

**Not only is too much happening too fast, but it's happening in too many unidentifiable places to too many people with unpronounceable names. I've finally managed to get Sukarno and Suharto straight in my head, but when the cast of characters includes Buwono, Motuto and Belewa, I'm darned if I can figure out who's who. I not only can't keep the good guys and the bad guys straight, I don't even know if Phu Yen is a place or a person.**

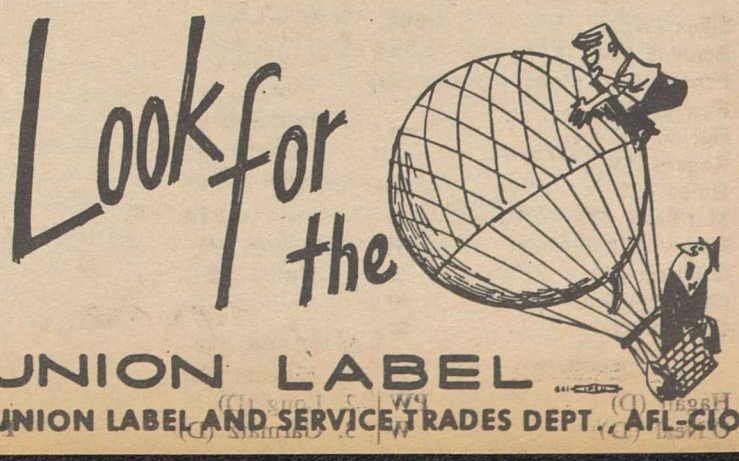
Still, I can't pretend that it's only foreign news that befuddles me. I get hung up on news stories with U.S. datelines, too. It's all those initials that confuse me. I do know what LBJ and RFK and CIA stand for, but I can't seem to remember that HHH is Hubert Humphrey.

**TO BE** a well-informed person nowadays, it isn't enough to stay abreast of major news developments in Washington, Moscow, London, Hanoi, Peking and Nigeria.

One must also be au courant with the latest developments at Yankee Stadium, Cape Kennedy, the Senate cloakroom, the Paris openings, Harvard Square, the Guggenheim Museum, the LBJ ranch and the Cannes film festival, not to mention keeping track of the betting odds on Ronald Reagan and the state of Lynda Bird's romance with George Hamilton.

**Difficult as it is to keep up with what's going on, things could be worse and doubtless they'll get worse. Sooner or later, they'll discover life on other planets. Quicker than you can say Inter-planetary Communications, the world will be deluged with news reports from interstellar space———politics, monetary crises, sporting events, literary squabbles, beauty pageants, etcetera, etcetera.**

I hope I'm not around when the news communiques start coming in from Mars and Jupiter. I'm having enough trouble keeping track of what's happening now on only one planet.

# Key House Vote on Minimum Wage

*Before giving final approval to the minimum wage bill, the House rejected, 183-163, a Republican motion to send the legislation back to conference with instructions to delay the $1.60 wage floor an additional year. Voting against the stretchout were 165 Democrats and 18 Republicans. Voting to delay the increase were 101 Republicans and 62 Democrats.*

*On labor's scoreboard, a vote against postponing the $1.60 rate was a right vote (R), while a vote for delay was wrong (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong. Numerals indicate districts; AL—at large.*

### ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) W
4. Andrews, Glenn (R) PW
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Martin (R) A
8. Jones (D) R

### ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

### ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) PR

### ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Vacancy

### CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) PR
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) PR
8. Miller (D) PR
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Dyal (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) PW
37. Van Deerlin (D) PR
38. Tunney (D) R

### Los Angeles County
17. King (D) PR
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) PR
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) PR
26. Rees (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) PR
32. Hosmer (R) A

### COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. McVicker (D) R
3. Evans (D) PR
4. Aspinall (D) PR

### CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grabowski (D) R

### DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

### FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) PW
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) PW
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) PW
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

### GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) PW
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Callaway (R) W
4. Mackay (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) PR
8. Tuten (D) PW
9. Landrum (D) PW
10. Stephens (D) W

### HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

### IDAHO
1. White (D) PW
2. Hansen (R) W

### ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Schisler (D) PR
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

### Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) PW
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

### INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

### IOWA
1. Schmidhauser (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Bandstra (D) PR
5. Smith (D) A
6. Greigg (D) W
7. Hansen (D) A

### KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) PW
5. Skubitz (R) W

### KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Farnsley (D) R
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

### LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) A
7. Edwards (D) A
8. Long (D) A

### MAINE
1. Tupper (R) PR
2. Hathaway (D) R

### MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) PR
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) PR
7. Friedel (D) R

### MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) PR
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Martin (R) PR
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

### MICHIGAN
2. Vivian (D) R
3. Todd (D) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Mackie (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vacancy
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Clevenger (D) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. Farnum (D) R

### Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) PR
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

### MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) PR

### MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) PW
4. Walker (R) W
5. Colmer (D) W

### MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Jones (D) A

### MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) PW

### NEBRASKA
1. Callan (D) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

### NEVADA
AL Baring (D) PW

### NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Huot (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

### NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. McGrath (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Krebs (D) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

### NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) W
AL Walker (D) W

### NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) PW
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) PR
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) PW
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) A
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

### New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) PR
13. Multer (D) PR
14. Rooney (D) R
15 Carey (D) PR
16. Murphy (D) PR
17. Kupferman (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) A

### NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) PW
5. Scott (D) PW
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

### NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Redlin (D) W

### OHIO
AL Sweeney (D) R
1. Gilligan (D) PR
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Love (D) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) PW
13. Mosher (R) A
14 Ayers (R) W
15. Secrest (D) W
16. Bow (R) PW
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) W
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) PR
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) A

### OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) PW
3. Albert (D) PR
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Johnson (D) PR

### OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) PR
3. Green (D) PR
4. Duncan (D) R

### PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Watkins (R) W
8. Curtin (R) PW
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) PR
19. Craley (D) R
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

### Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) A
5. Green (D) R

### RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) PR
2. Fogarty (D) R

### SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) PW
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) PW
6. McMillan (D) W

### SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

### TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) PR
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Murray (D) PW
8. Everett (D) W
9. Grider (D) PW

### TEXAS
AL Pool (D) PW
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Roberts (D) PW
5. Cabell (D) PW
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) PW
10. Pickle (D) PW
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) PW
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) PW
22. Casey (D) W

### UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. King (D) PW

### VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

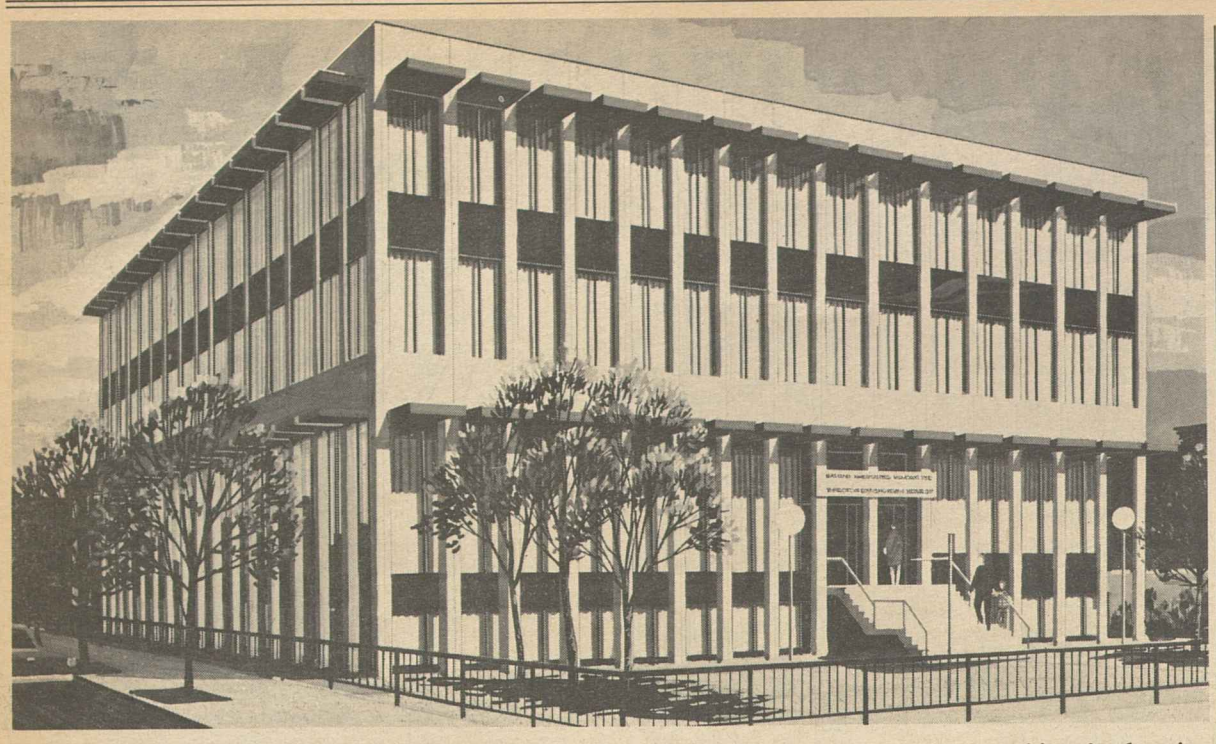
### VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

### WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

### WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

### WISCONSIN
1. Stalbaum (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Race (D) R
7. Laird (R) A
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) A

### WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R



**LONGSHOREMEN'S MEDICAL CENTER** in Brooklyn will appear as in the architect's drawing above after it undergoes the second expansion since it was opened in 1957. The enlargement will add two floors to meet increasing demands for comprehensive care and service offered by the center, which is under the joint administration of the union and the New York Shipping Association.

# Meany Calls Expanded Wage Bill 'Most Potent' Anti-Poverty Weapon

*(Continued from Page 1)*

down on new coverage by exempting additional smaller businesses.

The Senate had a choice of accepting or rejecting the conference report. Rejection would have scuttled the entire agreemnt, leaving conflicting House and Senate bills requiring a new effort at negotiations.

Meany praised the leadership of Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D.-Tex.) and Rep. John H. Dent (D.-Pa.) Senate and House floor managers of the bill. It was a victory, he said, for the President, who "fought hard" for the bill, and for the bipartisan majority in Congress which beat off crippling amendments.

Most of all, Meany said, the bill's passage "was a victory for millions of Americans, whose lives are certain to be brightened, and for increased purchasing power — the lifeblood of our economy."

**The Senate fight against the conference agreement was led by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R.-Vt.) and GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen. But opponents could muster only 23 Republican and 15 Democratic votes. For approval of the report were 45 Democrats and 10 Republicans.**

Over the next few years, the bill will add billions of dollars in purchasing power to America's lowest-paid workers. The first year impact alone—starting Feb. 1, 1967 when those now at the $1.25 minimum move up to $1.40 and newly-covered workers are guaranteed $1-an-hour—is estimated at more than $1 billion. More than $2 billion additional purchasing power will be added the second year, when the rate for those now covered goes up to $1.60 and the newly-covered rate advances to $1.15

In less astronomical terms, the worker who now makes $2,600 a year at the $1.25 legal minimum will be guaranteed at least $3,200 at the $1.60 rate.

When the Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted in 1938, the minimum wage was set at 25 cents an hour. In the period to World War II, it moved gradually to 40 cents. In 1950, it jumped to 75 cents, and in 1956 to $1. A two-step increase then brought the wage floor to $1.15 in 1961 and to $1.25 in 1963.

### First Extension

The first extension of coverage was enacted as part of the 1961 bill, adding some 3.5 million workers.

**Expansion of coverage and a substantial increase in the wage floor were given equal stress by the AFL-CIO in labor's high-priority campaign for improvement of the wage-hour law.**

The final version adopted by Congress was a compromise. Labor had sought a $2-an-hour minimum as the most effective weapon against poverty. The Administration initially had asked only for extension of coverage to 4.5 million new workers, leaving the question of an increase in the minimum to the discretion of Congress. Both the AFL-CIO and the Administration had sought higher penalty pay for overtime, but Congress sidetracked that issue.

Meany, in his comment on enactment of the bill, had this to say on the final version:

"We wanted more; we think the minimum wage should be higher and the coverage of workers in interstate commerce should be absolute. But this is a triumph without peer for all who believe in decency in the marketplace."

# Rollcall Vote in Senate On Minimum Wage Bill

*The Senate on Sept. 14 approved the conference report on minimum wage improvements, thus clearing the bill for the President's signature.*

*The AFL-CIO strongly supported the bill and urged all Senators to vote to approve the conference report. The vote for approval was 55-38.*

## FOR APPROVAL

### Democrats 45

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Hart (Mich) | Morse (Oreg.) |
| Bass (Tenn.) | Hartke (Ind.) | Moss (Utah) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Inouye (Hawaii) | Muskie (Maine) |
| Bible (Nev.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Brewster (Md.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Neuberger (Oreg.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Kennedy (N.Y.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Byrd (W. Va.) | Long (Mo.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Church (Idaho) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Randolph (W. Va.) |
| Clark (Pa.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Douglas (Ill.) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Gruening (Alaska) | Monroney (Okla.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Harris (Okla.) | Montoya (N.M.) | Young (Ohio) |

### Republicans 10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boggs (Del.) | Fong (Hawaii) | Kuchel (Calif.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Saltonstall (Mass.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| | | Smith (Maine) |

## AGAINST APPROVAL

### Republicans 23

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Fannin (Ariz.) | Pearson (Kans.) |
| Allott (Colo.) | Hickenlooper (Iowa) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Bennett (Utah) | Hruska (Neb.) | Simpson (Wyo.) |
| Carlson (Kans.) | Jordan (Idaho) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Miller (Iowa) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Morton (Ky.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Dirksen (Ill.) | Mundt (S.D.) | Young (N.D.) |
| Dominick (Colo.) | Murphy (Calif.) | |

### Democrats 15

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Byrd (Va.) | Hill (Ala.) | Robertson (Va.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Holland (Fla.) | Smathers (Fla.) |
| Ellender (La.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | Lausche (Ohio) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Fulbright (Ark.) | McClellan (Ark.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |

**Paired For: McGee (D-Wyo.), Magnuson (D-Wash.)**
**Paired Against: Russell, (D-Ga.), Russell (D-S.C.)**
**Announced For: Bartlett (D-Alaska), Long (D-La.)**
**Absent and Not Announced: Hayden (D-Ariz.)**

# *Details of Changes In Wage-Hour Act*

Its official title is the Fair Labor Standards Act. Most people call it the Wage-Hour Act or simply the minimum wage law.

On Sept. 14 Congress sent to the President's desk the biggest package of improvements in the law's 28-year history. It includes the twin legislative goals of the AFL-CIO—a major extension of coverage and a substantial boost in the amount of the minimum wage. Here in brief are the main provisions:

### WAGES

The minimum wage for the 29.5 million persons already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act will rise from the present $1.25 an hour to $1.40 on Feb. 1, 1967 and to $1.60 a year later.

**Newly covered workers will begin with a $1-an-hour minimum on Feb. 1, 1967. On Feb. 1 of each year thereafter, their minimum wage will rise by 15 cents—until farm workers reach $1.30 and until non-farm workers catch up with the $1.60 minimum.**

For workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands now covered by industry wage orders, minimums will be increased 12 percent as of Apr. 1 or one year after the most recent wage order prior to that date—whichever is later. One year after the 12 percent increase, an additional 16 percent raise will be put into effect. As was the case in the 1961 amendments to the law, the Secretary of Labor may order postponement of the increases on the recommendation on so-called "review committees." The minimum wages for newly covered workers will be set by the Secretary of Labor.

### HOURS

Newly-covered workers will gradually be brought under the 40-hour ceiling on straight-time work which applies to those already covered. Unless otherwise specified, they will have to be paid at least time-and-one-half for work beyond 44 hours after Feb. 1, 1967, beyond 42 hours a year later, and beyond 40 hours starting Feb. 1, 1969.

**For workers in seasonal industries, the maximum workday at straight time is lowered from 12 to 10 hours and the maximum straight time workweek reduced from 56 to 50 hours and to 48 hours for workers in perishable fruit and vegetable processing.**

### COVERAGE

About 7.1 million additional workers will be covered the first year of the new law, with an additional 955,000 included on Feb. 1, 1968. The reason for the second-year gain is that the "voume of business" test for coverage of retail and service enterprises drops in two steps from its present $1 million level to $500,000 on Feb. 1, 1967, and to $250,000 on Feb. 1, 1968.

Major groups of newly-covered workers are as follows:

**Retail Trade**—An additional 1.5 million retail employes will be covered. The only retail firms still exempt will be those doing less than $250,000 in business, most of it in the same state.

**Restaurants**—Coverage will be extended to 425,000 workers.

**Hotels, Motels**—Coverage will be extended to 275,000.

**Hospitals, Nursing Homes**—This major expansion of coverage will bring 1.47 million workers under the law. Nursing home employes still could be worked up to 48 hours a week at straight-time wages. The maximum hours for hospital employes could be scheduled over a 14-day period if the worker agrees and is paid time-and-one-half after eight hours in any day and after 80 hours in a 14-day period.

**Laundry, Dry Cleaning—All laundry and dry cleaning establishments will be covered, adding 505,000 workers.**

**Construction**—All construction employment, regardless of size, will be covered, adding 581,000 workers.

**Federal Employment**—Prevailing wages paid to federal blue collar workers may not be less than the $1.25-$1.40-$1.60 minimum. In addition the minimum wage will be extended for the first time to persons paid from non-appropriated funds under the jurisdiction of the armed forces, such as post exchange stores. They will receive the wage applicable to persons already covered. Persons employed in the Panama Canal Zone, will begin with the $1 minimum applicable to newly-covered employes.

**Transit, Taxi Firms**—Coverage is extended to an additional 65,000 employes of smaller local transit companies and to some 100,000 taxi employes. Drivers are exempt from overtime restrictions.

**School Employes—Non-teaching employes of public schools are covered for the first time, adding some 900,000 workers.**

**Farm Workers**—An estimated 390,000 farm workers are brought under a $1-an-hour minimum, rising in two annual steps to $1.30. They will not be covered by the overtime provisions of the law.

**Other groups**—The exemption for employes in small logging crews is lowered from crews of 12 or less under present law to crews of eight or less. Gasoline service station employes will be covered by overtime provisions for the first time. Some 34,000 cotton ginning workers and 90,000 other agricultural processing workers are brought under a minimum wage guarantee.

### TIPPED EMPLOYES

If an employe regularly receives at least $20 a month in tips, his employer may credit tips for up to 50 percent of the applicable minimum wage. At the $1.40 level, for example, a worker who averages at least 70 cents an hour in tips could be paid as little as 70 cents an hour in cash wages. However, if he contends that his tip income was actually less than reported by the employer, the worker or his union may protest to the Labor Dept., and the employer would have to make up the underpayment.

*Close Votes Back Wilson:*

# British Trade Unions Accept Wage Freeze

Blackpool, Eng.—British trade unionists decided unhappily to support the Labor government's policy of banning all wage increases for six months at the annual Trades Union Congress here.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson came to the congress to persuade delegates to support his policy, introduced last July when the currency again came under speculative attack and aggravated Britain's serious balance of payments problem.

Wilson told the delegates that if they did not give him the support he demanded, he would use the reserve power given him by the House of Commons to enforce the "wage freeze" by law.

**Vote a Cliff-hanger**

Cliff-hanging votes on four motions at the end of the TUC's vital economic debate finally favored the government's stand.

**Closest vote was on the TUC general council's decision of last July to give grudging "acquiescence" to the Wilson measures. It was supported by a majority of only 344,000 votes out of the 9 million cast. (British trade union general secretaries cast a block vote for each of their members.)**

Leader of the opposition to Wilson from the floor of the congress was Frank Cousins, general secretary of the nation's largest union, the Transport & General Workers. Until July a member of Wilson's cabinet, Cousins resigned to fight the government's legislative program because it interferes with collective bargaining.

But the motion he put to the congress proposing outright opposition to the freeze was defeated by more than a million votes.

The Mineworkers' vote was primarily responsible for the government's victory on Cousins' motion. When their delegates arrived at the congress, their 446,000 votes seemed likely to go against the freeze. But in a last minute switch, whose legality was unsuccessfully contested in the courts, they swung behind Wilson.

Many of the unionists who voted for the government did so out of loyalty; the older unions regard the Labor government as their offspring, and to defeat it over its most vital economic policy would have been regarded as a slap in the face which could seriously hurt.

Underlying the debates was expressed concern for the future of free collective bargaining in Britain. Wilson pledged that when Britain's economic difficulties were over, the freeze policy would be removed. But it is to be followed by a period of "severe restraint" in which only lower-paid workers and groups with special claims will be allowed wage raises.

**Absent from the congress this year was TUC Gen. Sec. George Woodcock, who was in the hospital following a mild heart attack. His place was filled by the assistant general secretary, Victor Feather, who put to the Congress the general council's case for supporting the government.**

Economic issues dominated the congress this year, but motions were passed on a whole range of workers' interests, from investment policy in Britain's forests to opposition to racial prejudice in employment.

Motions opposing outright America's commitment in Viet Nam were withdrawn, preventing what might have been an embarrassing debate for the Labor government, which generally supports the Johnson Administration's policy. The congress did, however, pass a motion supporting Wilson's stated opposition to the bombing of targets in Hanoi.

**DOCTOR OF LAWS** honorary degree was bestowed upon Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers by Fordham University, New York, in recognition of his service to the labor movement. Placing the doctoral hood in position are Rev. Gerald Fagan, S.J. (left), and the Rev. Leo McLaughlin, S.J. (right), president of the university.

# Union Funds to Finance Housing in Puerto Rico

Unity House, Pa.—The executive board of the Ladies' Garment Workers at a meeting here agreed to put up $25 million in mortgage funds to finance a workers housing project planned for Puerto Rico by the Intl. Basic Economy Corp.

The IBEC was founded in 1947 by the five Rockefeller brothers, with the now-Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R-N.Y.) as president, to promote socially beneficial economic development in different parts of the world.

**ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg in announcing the loan said the money will come from the union's general funds and from retirement and welfare funds to which employers contribute.**

The program calls for the construction of individual homes for about 2,000 families in six areas—Arecibo, Mayaguez and Ponce, and in and around San Juan. The general areas were selected by Stulberg, Rodman Rockefeller and Alberto Sanchez, ILGWU representative on the island, after an air inspection tour in July. The specific spots are being chosen in cooperation with the island government and the local authorities.

**Priced at $12,000-$15,000**

The homes will have two, three or four bedrooms and are expected to sell for $12,000 to $15,000. The price is within the reach of ILGWU members on the island—there are about 14,000—and other workers. Stulberg said sales will not be confined to garment workers.

One of the units will be named in honor of David Dubinsky, who retired in June after 34 years as ILGWU president and who is an AFL-CIO vice president.

A union spokesman said the loan is the largest single investment the ILGWU has ever made and grew out of successful cooperation with the IBEC in a smaller building project in Puerto Rico nine years ago.

The original project involved 400 homes. The use of poured concrete cut the cost to about $7,000 each, the spokesman said, with the value doubling since then.

## *Medicare Extension Ends This Month*

**Persons 65 and older who for good reasons missed the May 31 deadline for enrolling in the medical bill insurance portion of medicare can still sign up during September, Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball announced.**

**They will be protected beginning the sixth month following enrollment, Ball said. If they delay beyond Sept. 30, they will be unable to sign up until Oct. 1, 1967, and their premiums will be higher, he added.**

# *Fraternal Delegates Review U.S. Goals*

Blackpool, Eng.—The AFL-CIO "most emphatically" supports the foreign policy of the United States including "our commitment in Viet Nam," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall told the British Trades Union Congress here.

Hall, president of the Seafarers and an AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the annual TUC meeting, vigorously defended U.S. policies although, as he said, he was "keenly aware that the course of the U.S. in Southeast Asia is, to put it mildly, not fully supported here."

His fellow fraternal delegate, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild, reviewed domestic problems and progress the AFL-CIO has experienced in the past year and pointed to the beginnings of "new and dramatic activity" which he said could lead to significant change in the U.S. and in which organized labor is "very much involved."

**Hall emphasized that the AFL-CIO is "absolutely dedicated" to the cause of peace with freedom, and specifically is for a peaceful settlement in Viet Nam.**

"This is the settlement which the U.S. government has sought to bring about through negotiations," he emphasized.

"Your government, as co-chairman with the Soviet government of the Geneva Conference, has made many efforts to have it reconvened for the purpose of seeking a peaceful settlement of the present conflict. But these efforts were fruitless, because Moscow would not do a thing to get the problem to the conference table. We, like you, believe in negotiated settlements. But it takes two sides to negotiate."

Hall said he was "frankly bewildered" by claims that "Viet Cong terrorists represent the will" of the South Vietnamese. South Viet Nam leaders proposed the election held Sept. 11, while the Communists tried to "sabotage" it, he pointed out.

"Some of you may have reservations about the policy of the U.S. in other respects," Hall added, "but I think I can say this for my country: For nearly half a century, at least as far back as the days following the first war, the American people and the American government have recognized that freedom and democracy tend to flourish best on full stomachs, on a tolerable present and a hopeful future—except in the case of Czechoslovakia whose democracy was subverted and destroyed by a fifth column backed by Russian military threats and pressures.

**"The AFL-CIO is wholly in accord with that policy and seeks to further it in many ways . . . We have learned that what helps other free nations, or what helps new nations to be free, is also helpful to us. Some might want to call this a policy of enlightened self-interest. It certainly is not narrow self-interest. This policy is first and above all else in the interest of those whose freedom is protected and expanded."**

Farson said that "thanks to organized labor's success in electing the right kind of people to office," the U.S. has "finally come around to putting some of the finishing touches" on the New Deal.

"And more than that, we have moved on to try to deal with some of the problems of a more recent change," he said.

**'Inevitable March'**

"There is resistance, of course. But throughout our history, the AFL-CIO has confronted the same sort of resistance—and overcome it—in our inevitable march toward social progress and economic justice. I am confident that we shall continue to do so."

**Among the problems Farson pointed up was price increases in the face of lowering unit labor costs in manufacturing.**

"If we have any kind of inflation in the U.S. today, it is a profit inflation," he said. "And it means not only distortions in income distribution, but it has other serious consequences as well. The huge profits that have been flowing into the corporate coffers, when combined with the incentive for investment which our present tax laws provide, have resulted in excessive spending and investment for new plants and equipment.

"Over the past three years, investment spending has been growing twice as fast as the total output of the economy. This is an imbalance which cannot be permitted to continue, for it means that we are adding to our productive capacity much more rapidly than our purchasing power is growing."

## Trainmen's Book Tells Union's Story

Cleveland, O.—The Railroad Trainmen are distributing 300,000 copies of an illustrated booklet called "Cliff Merritt Sets the Record Straight." The 24-page book of drawings tells the story of railroading and BRT history in the United States and Canada.

Copies may be secured from the union at 666 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. 44114. BRT Pres. Charles Luna said.

# Fordham Cites Wharton with Law Degree

New York—Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws by Fordham University at a special ceremony in the Law School.

The citation, presented by Dr. John Meng, executive vice president for the university's Lincoln Center Campus, pointed out that Wharton "during 40 critical years . . . has served with distinction the cause of good trade unionism."

**"That the members of his union walk with honor in the halls of labor is due in no small part to his dedicated and enlightened leadership," it declared.**

Meng hailed Wharton's humanitarianism, and called his concern for accident prevention and safety for the man on the job "his distinctive hallmark" and his "consuming passion." Wharton, an AFL-CIO vice president, is a member of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Occupational Health, chairman of the accident prevention committee of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and a former chairman of the National Safety Council's Labor Conference.

Rev. Leo McLaughlin, S.J., president of Fordham, presided at the ceremony. Those attending included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Raymond J. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO.

That evening more than 2,000 persons attended a testimonial dinner for Wharton at which speakers included Fr. McLaughlin, Meany, Pres. Charles D. Aquadro of the Roofers, Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers, and Executive Vice Pres. Richard H. Nolan and Reg. Dir. Howard Dalton of the Operating Engineers.

## *Major Jobless Areas Decline in August*

**The Labor Dept. reported that in August there were only 10 major job areas with substantial unemployment — in excess of 6 percent—compared to 19 a year ago.**

**Last month three such areas were reclassified as having joblessness ranging from 3 to 5.9 percent—Scranton, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., and San Diego, Calif.**

**Areas still in the substantial unemployment category include Fresno, San Bernardino - Riverside - Ontario and Stockton, Calif.; Fall River, Lowell and New Bedford, Mass.; Atlantic City, N.J.; Altoona, Pa.; Mayaguez and Ponce, Puerto Rico.**

*Labor Backs Suspension:*

# Business Tax Credit Hit as 'Gravy Train'

*(Continued from Page 1)*

state and local governments to borrow money to expand needed public facilities . . ."

"The buying power of weekly take-home pay" from June 1965 to June 1966 "rose only three-tenths of 1 percent" for a factory worker with three dependents and "six-tenths of 1 percent" for workers in contract construction, he told the committee.

**Unit Costs Stable**

There has been a "remarkable stability" in unit labor costs of manufactured goods this year after a "declining trend" between 1960 and 1965, but wholesale prices of industrial goods in July of this year were "2.5 percent more than a year ago and 4 percent above July 1964," he testified. "The spread between wholesale industrial prices and unit labor costs is greater than at any time since 1951."

**The AFL-CIO opposed "these government subsidies" and the investment tax credit when they were enacted, Goldfinger reminded the committee. If there was any justification for them at the time, when business outlays were low, "there is a powerful argument for eliminating them at present," he said.**

Government analysts expect business investment in new plants and machines to rise 17 percent this year, about twice as fast as the Gross National Product. This would mean a business investment "in the newest automated plants and machines about 55 percent greater than in 1963, when the capital goods boom began."

Such a trend is "unsustainable," he declared. "Business outlays for plants and machines cannot continue to rise twice as fast as total demand for too long," because it results "in a build-up of idle plants and machinery."

That is what happened after the capital goods boom of 1957-58, he pointed out, and businessmen in 1958 "cut back such outlays rather drastically, resulting in widespread plant shutdowns, layoffs and short workweeks."

The present situation "is one of unbalanced economic trends," Goldfinger said.

Removal of the special tax subsidies "would help to slow down the soaring rise of business outlays," he observed. "It would prod companies into reviewing their plans to boost such investment outlays and into postponement of some proportion of their expansion plans. It would curb the boom psychology that has been fanning out from the one-sector capital goods boom."

**There is no "general economy-wide condition of inflationary shortages, no consumer scare-buying or hoarding," he observed. "There is yet a road ahead before America achieves job opportunities, at decent wages, for all persons willing and able to work."**

Three top Administration officials backed up Johnson's request to Congress for suspension of the special tax provisions for business in testimony before the Ways & Means Committee.

Commerce Sec. John T. Connor said the boom in capital spending had proved a "major source of inflationary pressures." Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler attributed "a strong upward thrust in the demand on our resources" to "unforseeable" escalation of the Vietnamese war.

**PEN USED** to sign Highway Safety Act is presented by Pres. Johnson to Pres. C. J. Haggerty, of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., at a White House ceremony.

# *Rights Backers Fail To Break Filibuster*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

moved to table the legislation just seconds after the committee convened. His motion carried 12-7. But Rep. John D. Dingell (D.-Mich.), a backer of the bill, quickly changed his vote to support the tabling motion so that he could move for reconsideration at a later date. Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D.-W. Va.), who favors truth-in-packaging, scheduled a meeting Sept. 20 to vote on reviving the bill.

● Pres. Johnson vetoed—as "inflationary"—a bill strongly supported by AFL-CIO postal and federal employe unions to raise the government's contribution to life insurance for its employes. It had passed both the House and Senate with virtually no opposition, but the Administration contends that, added to the pay raise and benefit package earlier approved for federal employes, it would exceed the 3.2 percent "guidepost."

● Johnson signed two major safety bills at a White House ceremony, both backed by labor and consumer groups.

**The auto safety legislation directs the secretary of commerce to set safety standards for all new cars and later for used cars. The first interim new car standards would apply to 1968 models, with stronger, permanent standards to be devised a year later.**

The bill also authorizes federal safety standards and a uniform quality grading system for tires.

A separate Highway Safety Act applies a carrot-and-stick approach to encourage states to give greater attention to reducing traffic accidents.

The bill authorizes $322 million over three years for states which adopt federally-approved highway safety programs. That's the "carrot." The "stick" is a reduction of 10 percent in federal highway aid funds for any state that does not undertake an approved safety program.

Congressional leaders spoke hopefully of an Oct. 15 adjournment in order to free House members—and a third of the Senate—for the final election campaign effort. They had before them, however, a huge backlog of major bills. These include a number of appropriation bills and such key measures as the demonstration cities housing bill, continuation of the poverty program, further aid to elementary and high schools and to colleges, federal standards for unemployment insurance, truth-in-packaging and several health bills.

# Hotel Unions Win Stronger Job Security

New York—Stronger job security provisions for workers hit by hotel closings have been won by the Hotel & Motel Trades Council, AFL-CIO, for 32,000 employes of more than 150 hotels.

A new four-year contract with the Hotel Association sharply restricts the contracting-out of work, limits overtime during layoff periods, gives a union the right to examine payroll records, and speeds up the recall of laid-off workers.

**Retraining Program**

The new pact also establishes a permanent training and promotion program. Workers who lose their jobs because of closings are assured separation pay and preference in rehiring.

**Wages will increase up to $10.50 a week over the contract period, with a wage reopener in the fourth year and a 50-cent "subway escalator" in the event of another hike in subway fares.**

Council Pres. Jay Rubin said the contract is retroactive to June 1. Under it, pensions will rise from $40 to $60 a month. The vacation pay of tip employes will be doubled, and vacation leaves are liberalized.

The loss of more than 3,000 jobs in recent industry shutdowns was the prime issue in talks that started last February. The new pact continues a record of essentially peaceful bargaining since 1939, said Rubin, whose council represents 10 local unions.

99-17-66

# Election Lineups Take Final Form With Party Primaries in 12 States

*(Continued from Page 1)*

count. A recount seemed inevitable even after the official tabulation.

The Democratic organization candidate, Atty. Gen. Thomas B. Finan, ran a bad third.

In the Democratic Senate primary in Massachusetts, former Gov. Endicott Peabody, a civil rights advocate, defeated Mayor John F. Collins of Boston.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin, former Republican Speaker of the House and former chairman of the Republican National Committee, was beaten for renomination in Massachusetts' 10th Congressional District. Eighty-one years old and a veteran of 42 years in the House, Martin was defeated by 35-year-old Mrs. Margaret Heckler.

**No Anti-War Trend**

There were no upsets of incumbents except for Martin, few indications that the primaries showed a trend for the November elections, except that self-described "anti-war" candidates fared badly.

These are the state-by-state results:

**Arizona**—Democratic Gov. Sam Goddard won renomination and will face former Mayor Jack Williams of Phoenix in his re-election campaign.

**Colorado**—A long-time Republican House member beaten in 1964, former Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth, lost a comeback bid when he was defeated in the GOP primary in the 3rd Congressional District by the younger David Enoch, a former U. S. judge. GOP incumbent Gov. John A. Love and Sen. Gordon Allott were renominated. Democrats nominated Lt. Gov. Robert L. Knous for governor, State Sen. Roy R. Romer for the Senate.

**Georgia**—Former Gov. Ellis Arnall was the leader in the Democratic primary for governor but faces a runoff Sept. 28 against either State Sen. Jimmy Carter, also a racial moderate, or Lester Maddox, segregationist who closed his restaurant rather than serve Negroes. Rep. Howard W. (Bo) Calloway, a Goldwater backer, is the GOP nominee.

Sen. Richard B. Russell won renomination easily and will have no Republican opponent but three incumbent Democratic House members were either trailing or held only narrow leads in their primaries.

**Maryland—Republicans nominated Spiro T. Agnew, administrator of Baltimore County suburban areas for governor to run against Sickles or Mahoney. Agnew indicated that on open-occupancy legislation, he was closer to Sickles, who voted for the House-passed civil rights bill, than to his other possible Democratic rival Mahoney.**

**Massachusetts**—Republicans renominated Gov. John A. Volpe to run against McCormack and chose Atty.-Gen. Edward W. Brooke to face Peabody for the Senate seat being vacated by three-term Sen. Leverett G. Saltonstall. Brooke is a Negro and if elected would be the first of his race in the Senate since immediately after the Civil War.

**Minnesota** — Rolvaag, triumphantly renominated for governor in the Democratic primary, will be challenged by Republican Harold LeVander. Democratic Sen. Walter F. Mondale, appointed when Hubert H. Humphrey became Vice President, will face GOP nominee Robert Forsythe.

**New Hampshire** — Democratic Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre and Gov. John W. King won renomination without opposition. Former Gov. Hugh Gregg was named by the GOP to oppose King and a retired brigadier general, Harrison R. Thyng, a conservative, to challenge McIntyre. Deloris Bridges, widow of the late Sen. Styles Bridges, ran last against Thyng.

**New Jersey**—Republican liberal Sen. Clifford P. Case was renominated, with Warren Wilentz the Democratic victor over four other contenders.

**Rhode Island**—Incumbent Republican Gov. John H. Chafee, winner in 1964 despite the fact that Pres. Johnson got 81 percent of the state's vote, will face Warwick Mayor Horace E. Hobbs. Incumbent Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat, is challenged by Republican Ruth E. Briggs.

**Utah—With neither governorship or a Senate seat at stake, the battle is in the congressional districts, with incumbent Republican Laurence J. Burton opposed by Democrat J. Keith Melville, a Brigham Young University faculty member, and incumbent Democrat David S. King challenged by former Rep. Sherman P. Lloyd.**

**Vermont** — Democratic Gov. Phillip H. Hoff, seeking a third term, will face Richard A. Snelling, who beat a staff aide of Sen. Winston L. Prouty, Thomas L. Hayes, in the GOP primary.

**Wisconsin**—Incumbent Republican Gov. Warren P. Knowles will face Lt. Gov. Patrick J. Lucey, victor over three other candidates in the Democratic primary.

## *Unions to Help Restore Landmark*

**Virginia City — Members of building trades unions in northern Nevada will donate their labor on weekends to restore the Fourth Ward School at Virginia City — a historic landmark.**

**The state legislature had appropriated only part of the funds requested by the Virginia City Restoration Commission for the emergency work. Area contractors then agreed to provide materials and the building trades unions volunteered the skilled services of their members.**

# Network Pact Wins Approval Of Musicians

New York—Musicians Pres. Herman Kenin announced ratification of a new contract with the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Co. and American Broadcasting Co. by a margin of more than two to one.

The agreement, covering musicians' wages, hours, working conditions, and staff orchestras in network TV and radio, calls for an average increase of about 10 percent for casual TV musicians as well as a continuing 5 percent in employer pension contributions and residuals. The NBC agreement also provides for four weeks vacations for staff musicians with 10 years of service, prorated after five years of service, and a three percent increase for staff musicians.

The two-year contract is effective Aug. 1, 1966. It also provides substantial gains for arrangers, orchestrators and copyists employed by the networks.

The agreement was approved by the affected musicians 426 to 198, with 869 members eligible to participate in the ratification vote. Balloting was under the supervision of the American Arbitration Association.

# AFL-CIO News

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# Major Conventions Tackle Challenges Facing Workers

**THE LARGEST** Steelworkers convention in the union's 30-year history roared its approval of a speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warning of attacks on the right to strike. USWA Pres. I. W. Abel pins a convention badge on Meany after his address. Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke is at the left.

## *Steel Union, IBEW, Carpenters Shape Programs for 3 Million*

Three unions embracing nearly 3 million AFL-CIO members convened simultaneously this week to hammer out policies aimed at achieving true prosperity for the workers they represent.

Delegates to the three conventions—the Steelworkers in Atlantic City, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in St. Louis and the Carpenters in Kansas City—faced a number of problems peculiar to their own industries and crafts. But overriding these were common issues stressed in officers' reports and speeches as posing major challenges to the labor movement and the nation. Among the most immediate were:

- The need to expand the broad base of worker buying power to counter threats to economic stability from runaway profits.
- The need to achieve and maintain jobs for all workers in the face of the revolution in productivity wrought by automation.
- The need to return and elect liberals to extend the progressive record of the 89th Congress and beat back attacks from the resurgent right wing.
- The need to press forward on every front the battles to wipe out poverty and fulfill the promise of full equality.

Detailed accounts of the opening sessions of the three conventions follow.

## IBEW

**By Willard Shelton**

St. Louis—"Now is the time to press hard for the shorter workweek," Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told the union's 75th anniversary convention here.

Both the United States and Canada, he pointed out, "are enjoying the closest thing to full employment since World War II, and in four years since the IBEW's last convention there has been an increase of 4.5 million civilian jobs.

**"Profits are at an all-time high," showing a 66 percent gain across five years for "net income after taxes," he continued. "Increased productivity has been a major cause of the tremendous rise."**

"Have wages kept pace? They have not," he told the delegates. "And it is our belief that now is the time to raise wages."

"But more important than wages

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Carpenters

Kansas City—The anti-poverty program initiated in Congress in the last two years "is merely the extension of a war the labor movement has been conducting for the better part of a century," Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson told the 30th convention of the Carpenters here.

In a wide-ranging keynote address, Hutcheson said that labor's objectives are exactly the same as those of the legislative program—"to ensure for every worker a wage sufficient to allow him and his family to live in reasonable comfort and security; to make the fullest amount of education possible for every child; to endow work with dignity and safety."

Reporting to the 2,200 delegates that membership in the union is nearing a record high of nearly 800,000, he nevertheless cited several potential dangers.

**The organizing staff brings into**

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Steel

**By Saul Miller**

Atlantic City—The 1.1 million-member Steelworkers Union marked its 30th birthday at its largest convention ever with a "new sense of purpose" dedicated to turning back the conservative challenge in the November elections and calling for policies to prevent the country from going into an "economic tailspin."

These themes were set out in the keynote speech by USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and the officers report to the 13th constitutional convention, attended by a record 3,600 delegates.

They were strongly reinforced and coupled with a warning from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that there are forces in Congress threatening to restrict the right to strike in private employment, which would, he stressed, be an attack "on the basic foundation of the American trade union movement."

**Meany, emphasizing the importance of the congressional off-year elections, praised the Steelworkers' support for COPE and called on all labor to "work a little harder this year" to maintain liberal margins in Congress.**

As to the basic attack on labor that was evidenced during the airline strike when proposals to force the strikers back to their jobs were made in Congress, Meany said: "We intend to fight to preserve the right to strike, to preserve collective bargaining, and to preserve the American trade union movement with its tradition of freedom for the individual under our constitution."

The convention had before it nearly 3,000 resolutions submitted by local unions and districts in the U.S. and Canada dealing with basic policy positions and possible changes in the union's bargaining structure.

The officers report from Abel,

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Union Proposal to GE Cites 8 Priority Areas

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

New York—Union negotiators gave General Electric Co. representatives a counter-proposal at contract bargaining sessions here with a warning that the company's first contract offer must be improved if agreement is to be reached by Oct. 2.

The counter-proposal was presented by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, whose bargaining committee includes representatives of the 11 unions that make up the AFL-CIO National Committee on Collective Bargaining.

On the legal front, Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan granted an application temporarily staying an appellate court ruling that GE need not bargain with the 11-union committee representing 115,000 employes. Harlan, sitting alone while the high court is in summer recess, acted on an application filed by the U.S. solicitor general for the National Labor Relations Board.

**GE had been ordered to bargain with the IUE committee by a U.S. District Court, but the order was set aside by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Harlan's action stays the Circuit Court ruling at least until Oct. 24, or until the Supreme Court acts on a petition for review. Bargaining continues in the meantime with all members of the national committee free to participate.**

The latest union proposal was drafted by the IUE and the 11-member national committee. The group is composed of AFL-CIO unions which have collective bargaining contracts with either GE or Westinghouse or both.

The union bargainers told GE they are willing to modify their original proposals, presented in August, provided GE will improve

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Meany Links 'Shabby' Filibuster On Rights Bill to Repeal of 14(b)

**By David L. Perlman**

The 1966 civil rights bill was blocked by the same "shabby" filibuster tactics used to block repeal of Taft-Hartley's "right-to-work" Section 14(b), AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared, pointing up the analogy with this statement:

"It is with sincere regret that I am forced to repeat the exact words that I used when the Senate, using the very same tactics, killed the bill to repeal Section 14(b). I said then, and I repeat now:

**" 'The AFL-CIO is, of course, deeply disappointed that the democratic process in the Senate has been thwarted by the shabby parliamentary tactics of Sen. Dirksen and a minority of senators.' "**

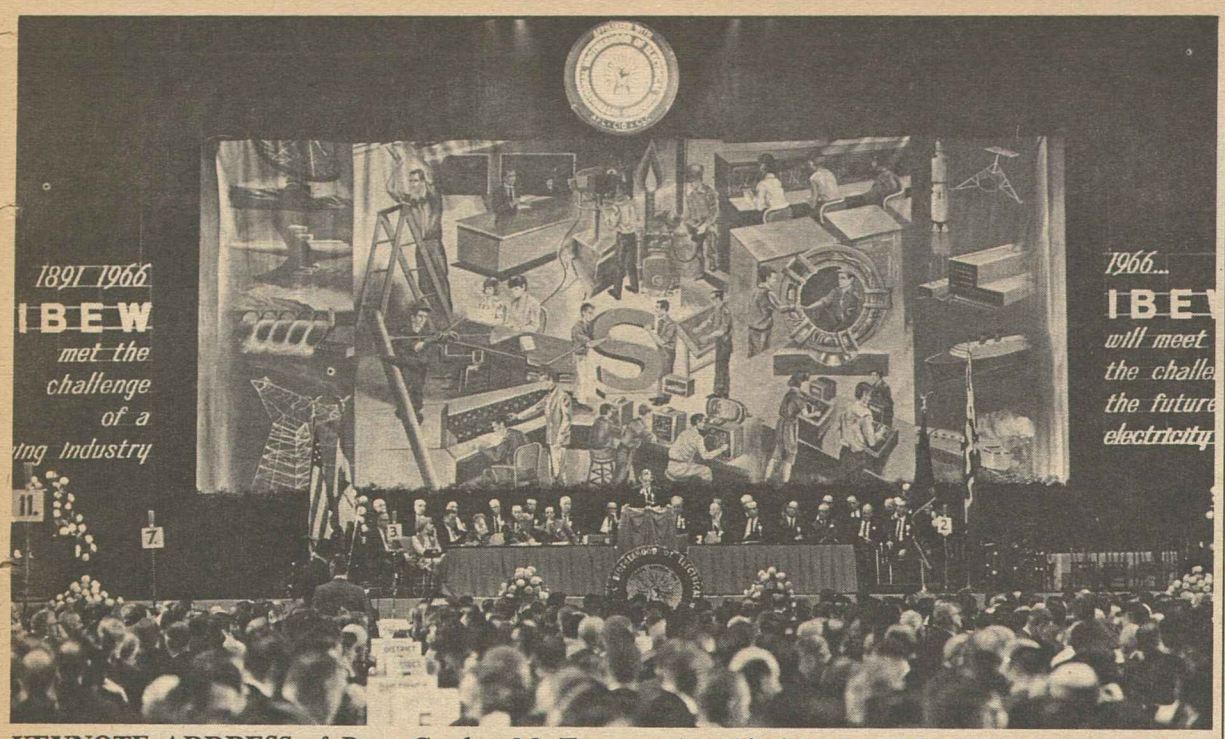
The Senate dropped the House-passed civil rights bill as it had dropped the House-passed 14(b) repealer—after two cloture votes showed a majority in favor of bringing the legislation to a vote, but not the two-thirds required under Senate rules to shut off debate.

On the second cloture try, the official vote was 52-41. Including absent senators who were paired or whose positions were officially announced, the Senate division was 57-43 for ending the filibuster. On a party breakdown, 45 of the 67 Democrats supported cloture while 22 of the 34 Republicans followed Dirksen's lead in opposing consideration of the bill.

It was a Mississippi Democrat, Sen. James O. Eastland, who pointed up another aspect of the filibuster battle.

Eastland issued a press statement declaring: "The old-time coalition

*(Continued on Page 6)*




**KEYNOTE ADDRESS** of Pres. Gordon M. Freeman (speaking) at the 75th anniversary convention of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in St. Louis was delivered against an impressive background depicting union members at work in many areas of the IBEW's jurisdiction.

# *Rubber Workers Urged to Press For 'Fair Share' of Huge Profits*

**By Robert B. Cooney**

Bal Harbour—Peter Bommarito, newly elected president of the Rubber Workers, has served notice on the Big Four rubber companies that the union intends to seek and win "a fair share" of the industry's record profits in negotiations next spring.

Bommarito, who became the fourth president of the 31-year-old union in a near-unanimous vote of 783 delegates here, stressed unity in his acceptance speech.

He pointed the URW towards the crucial negotiations with the Big Four — Goodyear, Firestone, U.S. Rubber and Goodrich. Contracts with these companies cover 70,000 members and expire Apr. 20. Pension and insurance pacts with the Big Four expire next Sept. 15. All told, negotiations in 1967 will affect 80 percent of URW membership.

**"I want each of the companies to know that the full resources and support of the URW are behind the negotiators," Bommarito said.**

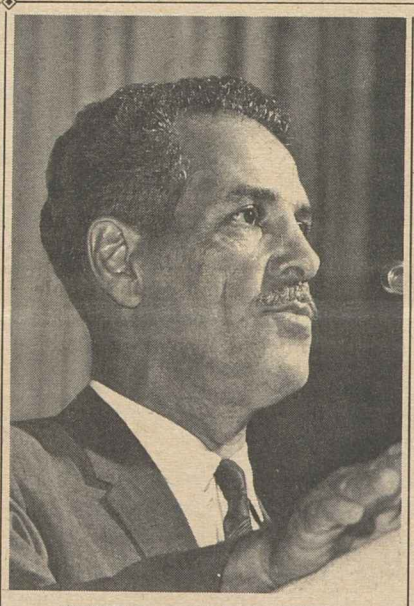
One of the thorny issues, he said, is the growing spread between the wage and benefit levels of other skilled workers—particularly those in the construction industry—and skilled trades rates in URW plants. This problem must be solved without sacrificing the gains to which production workers are entitled, Bommarito declared.

### No Breathing Spell

He said the union will have no breathing spell from the time its international policy committee meets to set contract goals. He emphasized that leadership is needed throughout the union to make clear to the companies that a union which just changed its officers is not disorganized but unified and determined.

"The profits of the rubber and plastics industries are at an all-time high, as evidenced by the financial reports issued by the various companies. The nation's economy is strong and expanding. We intend to expand with it.

**"The membership of the URW is entitled to receive, expects to receive, and will receive a fair share of this profit pie," Bommarito told the convention.**



**PETER BOMMARITO**

In other actions, the delegates:

- Created a URW Political Education Dept. whose function will be to promote dollar drives in support of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and to coordinate URW political action programs. Each local union was directed to set up a political education committee.
- Called for restoration of the former tariff on imported rubber-soled footwear, protesting that the impact of rising imports has cost URW locals a 21 percent drop in jobs.

The Rubber Workers warned it has "serious reservations" about continuing its support of the trade development and multi-national tariff reduction policies of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 unless Congress and the Administration provide protection of jobs and standards of American workers.

The resolution called on union members to press their congressmen to bring Senate Res. 100 to the House floor so the House can join the Senate in opposing any tariff negotiations in the Kennedy round which go beyond the authority of the 1962 trade act.

- Affirmed their support of Pres. Johnson's proposal to suspend the 7 percent investment tax credit and the rapid depreciation allowance.

The convention also hit the Administration's guidelines for ignoring "the fantastic rate of increase in profits" and urged that the URW policy committee which will map wage goals in January pay full attention to the role of bargaining in expanding purchasing power.

- Demanded that the present session of Congress act to clamp a ceiling on interest rates and also move to divert funds into the residential mortgage market to reverse the downturn in housing starts.

**The URW also backed labor's demand for a larger voice in the formulation of monetary policy by including consumer representation in the structure of the Federal Reserve System.**

- Called on the incoming 90th Congress to hold public hearings on plant piracy and plug the loophole which permits federally subsidized industrial bond financing.
- Praised the value of the Negro-labor alliance, with labor backing civil rights goals and Negroes voting against anti-labor candidates.

The URW pledged full support to the social revolution of Negroes and other minorities and "all assistance possible to the legitimate civil rights groups" which seek full equality, justice and brotherhood in the total community.

## *Katzenbach Shifts To State Dept. Post*

**Pres. Johnson has named Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach to be under secretary of state, succeeding George W. Ball, who has resigned. The President also filled next ranking jobs in the department, naming Eugene V. Rostow under secretary for economic affairs and Foy D. Kohler, now ambassador to Moscow, as deputy under secretary.**

**The President did not immediately name a successor to Katzenbach as head of the Justice Dept.**

*'Now Is the Time':*

# IBEW Drive Pushed For Shorter Week

*(Continued from Page 1)*

are fringes, and still more important is the shorter workweek."

"I hope delegates will go home determined to push for the shorter workweek here and now," the IBEW president said in his keynote address.

"Should unemployment come in the future, we will be better prepared for it. The shorter workweek, with no loss in pay, creates more jobs for all."

**The 2,500 delegates to the IBEW's diamond jubilee convention came back to the city where the union was founded in 1891 to lay plans for future organizing and for coordinated bargaining with other unions. They also were to consider a series of resolutions dealing with the 850,000-member organization's internal affairs.**

"Our union stands tall today, but there is no time to rest on our laurels," Freeman said.

"The experts project that electricity consumption will increase approximately 200 percent by 1980," which means "more installation, more equipment, more communications and transportation."

But "the electronic world of today demands very special training and skills," he warned. "We have the training courses. We can man the jobs. But IBEW members must be ready for them."

The jobs "must be organized, too," he said. "There are perhaps a million workers in some phase of electricity who are completely outside the labor movement who should be in it."

### More Apprentices Urged

The construction locals, Freeman said, must expand their apprenticeship classes. The manufacturing, telephone and utility locals must bring new workers into their membership.

"The smooth-working relationship" worked out by 11 unions in current Westinghouse-General Electric collective bargaining should lead to "a better spirit of cooperation" in regard to organizing in the manufacturing field, he told the delegates.

**"Our relationships with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers are better than they have ever been," he continued. "With all the hundreds of thousands of unorganized there are, it is my hope that we will come to amicable understandings about campaigns and expend more of our energies fighting anti-union attitudes" among companies and the general public.**

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in a major convention speech acknowledged that there was a rise in living costs that must be checked, but pointed out that in the four years since the last IBEW convention the purchasing power of workers has risen, along with their incomes, "by at least twice as much" as the 8 percent attributed to inflation. He said:

"Behind all the argument about who killed the guidelines — or whether they are dead—is the story of the most remarkable period of economic growth and economic stability in the country's history."

### Too Many 'Left Out'

There is "a feeling in the country of both achievement and restlessness and discontent," the secretary said, that perhaps "too many people are still left out."

"This economy can stand anything it is necessary for it to stand for human good," Wirtz said. "It has been the proudest thing of my four years to see labor support every public-interest program."

In another speech, Pres. Richard W. Osburn of the National Electrical Contractors' Association pointed out that his group had been able to stand "side by side with labor on controversial issues," back to the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 and the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959.

**"It was not popular in management circles" for the contractors' association to urge passage of the situs picketing bill and repeal of Section 14(b), but years of "successful and practical" harmony in the construction industry had gone before, he pointed out.**

Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, paid tribute to Freeman's work as vice chairman and the support given by labor generally to the placement of handicapped workers.

Delegates voted to increase the salary of Freeman from $28,000 to $40,000 and that of Sec. Joseph D. Keenan from $26,500 to $38,000.

Increases also were vote for members of the executive council, vice presidents and international representatives.

Freeman, Keenan and Treas. Jeremiah P. Sullivan were re-elected to new terms without opposition.

# House Unit Clears Packaging Bill Limited to 'Voluntary' Standards

The House Commerce Committee approved a compromise "truth-in-packaging" bill, somewhat weaker than the Senate-passed legislation.

The compromise won unanimous approval, ending a weeks-long battle within the closely-divided committee over whether to have any legislation at all.

At one stage, when most supporters of the packaging bill were absent, the committee voted 13-6 to table—and thus kill—the legislation. The measure was revived at a later meeting by a 17-14 vote for reconsideration of the tabling action. All 17 votes to revive the bill came from committee Democrats; nine Republicans and five Democrats opposed reconsideration.

**As passed by the Senate by a 71-9 vote in June, the bill would give authority to the government to regulate the variety of weights and measures in which food and most items found on supermarket shelves could be packaged. The government would act only if the manufacturers couldn't agree on voluntary standards.**

The House committee amended the bill to authorize only voluntary standards. The secretary of commerce would have to seek specific authority from Congress to set standards in the absence of industry agreement. Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) said the "compromise" was suggested by the Commerce Dept.

In other congressional developments:

- Pres. Johnson signed and hailed a new federal mine safety law setting safety standards and federal-state inspection of mines not covered by existing laws, which deal mostly with coal mines. Newly-covered mining operations would include copper, uranium, sand, gravel, iron, potash and crushed stone.

The legislation, Johnson said, will give "sorely needed protection" to an "important segment of American labor."

- The House made an additional cut in a foreign aid appropriations bill already reduced in committee. The Appropriations Committee had sliced $293 million from the $3.5 billion authorization and the House voted 187-182 approval of a Republican recommittal motion which pared another $45 million. The money bill was then passed, 234-141, and sent to the Senate.
- **By voice vote, the House amended the Manpower Development & Training Act to set up a new program of job training and placement assistance for older workers—those over 45.**
- The House approved a Senate-passed bill establishing a 12-member commission to study the Hatch Act and other legislation restricting political activities of federal employes.

Delegates Mark 30th Year:

# Election Drive, Income Needs Set Themes for Steel Union

(Continued from Page 1)

Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke and Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony urged a more vigorous national economic policy, stressing that workers are not sharing fairly in corporate profits. They were critical of the wage-price guideposts, said the country can afford to provide a minimum income for all Americans and called for devoting more of the nation's resources to curing the causes of poverty, discrimination, lack of skills and ill health.

**On the guideposts, the report said that if the government is to salvage anything from its policy it must at least "be willing to apply an after-the-fact, cost-of-living catch-up formula as part of its wage policy."**

In a section on the basic steel industry, the officers declared that the incomes of workers "deserve the guarantee and continuity that managerial salaries possess."

### 77,000 New Members

Abel, in his keynote address, reviewed the activities of the USWA in the past two years and reported "a surge of vigorous activity in our local unions." A total of 77,000 new members have been organized and 428 new local unions chartered.

He hit a number of dangers the union faces—immediately the threat from the right in the November elections, the implications of automation in the steel industry, the spectre of poverty in an affluent society, the unfinished job of full civil rights and civil liberties for all, and the rising prices and interest rates that threaten the stability of the economy.

On the recent election in the union, Abel commented that the contest with former Pres. David J. McDonald strengthened the union and that the USWA has in the past two years taken its "proper place" and is playing its proper role in the trade union movement.

He defined also the role of the union as existing "to resolve the problems of its members." And on union officials he commented: "The man who works for this union must be a man with a deep sense of compassion for people. He must possess a sense of conviction and dedication to the labor movement. We have too much to do in this union, we have too far to travel, to be burdened with people whose only interest is a good job."

**Meany, praising Abel for his "outstanding leadership," said the labor movement faces a series of problems and challenges. Of the legislative picture he said the past two years "despite some disappointments have been outstanding in the record of legislation enacted for the benefit of the little people of America."**

He noted that the minimum wage bill adopted by Congress will not directly affect very many members of the AFL-CIO, but that everybody will benefit from the new purchasing power it will bring to the economy.

For the legislative work to continue, he stressed, labor must have "more friends, more of those who believe in the ideals and principles of the American trade union movement, in the Congress." Labor, he said, must be more effective at the polls than in the past although its record is continually improving.

However, he noted, labor places its greatest reliance in collective bargaining and the right to strike, adding, "I can say to you that there is a strong possibility that this right may be challenged in the legislative halls of the nation before very long."

Referring to the airlines strike and the legislative proposals made at the time—and actually passed in the Senate—to send men back to their jobs, Meany declared:

"There are people in Congress who would enact legislation compelling you and me to work for somebody else's private profit on the ground that there is a paramount public interest in what you do. Well, I say if there is a paramount public interest that is so great that you have to take away the liberty of the individual worker, that you have to take away from him his right to quit work, then I say the paramount public interest is so great that nobody should make a profit from the business."

**Through collective bargaining and the strike weapon, Meany asserted, "labor has rendered a service to the country" through a long record of achievement. He cited elimination of child labor, safety legislation, ending sweatshops, sanitary and protective laws, protection of women in the shop, workmen's compensation and employment compensation as stemming from the activities of the trade union movement. These were good for all of America, not just the members of unions, he declared.**

There has been no legislation for the benefit of the people as a whole that has not always had the support of organized labor, Meany said. But now labor's effectiveness is being challenged: "They are going to try to make nice unions. They want nice unions, you know, unions that do not disturb people and do not disturb the peace." That kind of union, without the right to strike, comes to the bargaining table "with merely a prayer," he observed.

As to the future of the nation's economic system, the AFL-CIO president averred that the mass production system must be matched by increased mass purchasing power "or it will fall on its face," and the increased purchasing power must come from strong unions striving to advance the good of the nation.

### Same Old Arguments

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the convention that the arguments used today to allegedly protect the nation from inflation "are exactly the same arguments cast sometimes in different form which have been used to stop every forward step this country has taken in the last 35 years. I don't want to see the American economy and the American society stopped in all that it is doing in the name of protecting against inflation, because it isn't necessary."

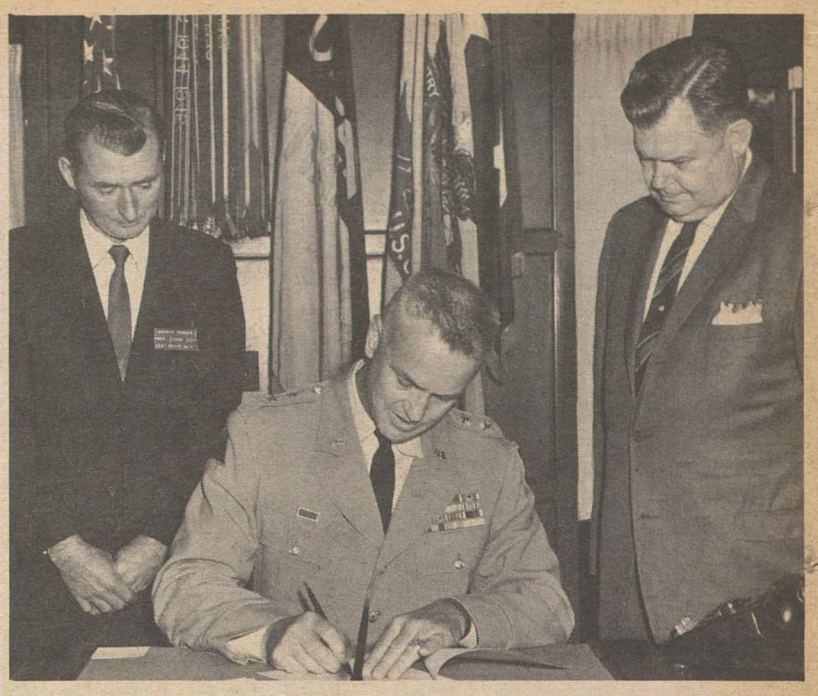
He praised the USWA officers' report as coming closer to "marking out an agenda for new liberalism than anything else that I have read in hardheaded, practical but idealistic terms."

Wirtz said there are three elements in a new liberalism for the nation: recognition of the absolute necessity of full and complete equal education; recognition of the necessity of absolutely complete and equal representation of all people in this country, economic as well as political representation; recognition that individuals are not made to serve an economic system "but to be served by an economic system."

**He noted that in his four years as Secretary of Labor the trade union movement "has supported every single public interest program," that labor "never loses sight of the fact that the only thing that counts is the fulfillment of the individual human purpose."**

United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, former general counsel of the union, told the delegates that the basic principles that have brought a reasonable approach to industrial relations in the U.S. are applicable to foreign affairs, the principle of self-determination and the duty on both sides to bargain in good faith.

The conflict in Viet Nam will be settled in accordance with those principles, he said.



**WEST POINT** goes union. Maj. Gen. Donald V. Bennett, superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy signs an agreement giving the American Federation of Government Employes exclusive recognition as bargaining representative of West Point's civilian employes. At right is AFGE Pres. John F. Griner; at left, Archie Rhodes, president of AFGE Lodge 2367.

# Auto Hikes Blunt Drive For Economic Stability

Government regulatory agencies clamped a ceiling on interest rates banks can pay depositors as an anti-inflation step. But the Administration's drive for economic stability appeared to have been blunted by new car price increases announced by the Big Three manufacturers—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Pres. Johnson expressed "regret" at the price boosts and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther denounced them as "unjustifiable and outrageous."

**Reuther said auto companies could have cut car prices and still made fat profits. "There should be an immediate congressional investigation of the whole field of prices, costs and profits in the automobile industry," he declared.**

As was the case last year when auto prices were raised by smaller amounts, the companies ascribed the increases to the cost of previously optional equipment made standard. The price boosts varied by car models, up to $89 at General Motors, up to $347 at Ford and up to $359 at Chrysler.

Based on anticipated sales, the higher prices will take nearly $1 billion additional out of consumer pockets during the coming year.

The curb on bank interest was designed in part to halt what Pres. Johnson termed a "fierce race" between commercial banks and savings and loan associations for deposits. The drain on savings associations—the traditional source of mortgage money—is regarded as a major factor in the money squeeze which has pushed home construction to recession levels.

Johnson termed rising interest rates "among the most dangerous threats to the economy."

**Both at the signing ceremony for the interest rate control bill—a much weaker measure than the AFL-CIO had urged Congress to pass—and at a later news conference, Johnson hinted that a tax increase may still be necessary.**

He said he will review the situation with his advisers when Congress completes work on pending appropriation bills, "then we will make our judgment and we will immediately submit it to Congress."

### Showdown Near

The House Ways & Means Committee, meanwhile, neared a showdown decision on the President's request for a temporary suspension of the 7 percent investment tax credit—originally designed to encourage business spending on new equipment at a time when the economy was stagnant.

The suspension move is strongly supported by labor, but is being fought by many corporations which stand to lose out on "windfall" profits.

## Bilik to Join Staff Of State-County Union

Cincinnati—Al Bilik has announced that he will resign effective Oct. 31 as president of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO to become assistant to Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, with headquarters in Washington.

# Counter Proposal to GE Cites 8 Priority Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

the offer it made Sept. 14, particularly in these eight areas:

- An escalator clause keyed to changes in the cost-of-living index, instead of two 3-cent-an-hour increments proposed by GE.
- Nine paid holidays now, instead of three years from now.
- A better wage offer, including a cents-per-hour minimum.
- Higher increases for skilled trades workers, applied over a wider range of jobs.
- Changes in the GE pension offer to eliminate those instances which would mean a loss, rather than a gain, for some workers.
- A start on a definite program for eliminating geographic wage differentials, some of which are now very wide.
- Improvements in three aspects of life, health and hospital insurance—full employer financing, payment of benefits without deductions, and provisions for sickness and accident pay.
- Stronger contract protection in such areas as arbitration of grievances, union security, and released time for workers on union business.

While the IUE was presenting these proposals, the NLRB delayed to Sept. 26 the start of a trial examiner's hearing into refusal-to-bargain charges pending against GE.

**At recent meetings with the IUE and its "mixed" committee, GE management has treated the non-IUE members as if they were not present and ignored questions and comment from them, union sources reported.**

The national committee, which will meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for a report on bargaining Sept. 28 in Washington, was formed last March. Member unions agreed to a set of common objectives and coordinated bargaining. GE first walked out of a meeting of the enlarged committee but returned when the NLRB obtained the bargaining order from the U.S. District Court in New York City.

### Behind in Wages

The unions say GE and Westinghouse have fallen far behind other leading manufacturers on wages and fringe benefits.

Both firms have been bargaining with the national committee under protest. Besides IUE, member unions are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers, Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Steelworkers and Carpenters. They represent 115,000 union workers at GE and 65,000 at Westinghouse.

# Sharp Rise in Food Costs Pushes Price Index Up

**A sharp increase in food prices sent the Labor Dept.'s consumer price index up four-tenths of 1 percent in August, further whittling away factory workers' purchasing power.**

**Paced by a 18 percent hike in egg prices and sharp increases in the cost of meat and vegetables, as well as the higher cost of medical services, the CPI was up 3.5 percent above August a year ago.**

**Over the year, food prices have climbed 5.2 percent and consumer services were up 4.3 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said. Food prices did not decline last month as expected.**

**Coupled with the increase in prices was a continuing drop in net spendable earnings for factory workers—down 20 cents. Although take-home pay was up $2.50 a week over August 1965, the increase was offset by the rise in consumer prices resulting in a seven-tenths of 1 percent reduction in purchasing power since July.**

# A Blow Against Poverty

"THE TEST of our progress," in the memorable words of Franklin D. Roosevelt, "is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

It was in this spirit that the 75th Congress in 1938 passed the Fair Labor Standards Act to set a floor under wages, a ceiling over hours.

**That first wage floor was only 25 cents an hour, low even by depression standards, and the ceiling was 44 hours a week. But it was a start. As with social security and so much other New Deal legislation, it provided a foundation on which to build.**

The 89th Congress last week applied FDR's test of progress by voting to raise the minimum wage in steps to $1.60 an hour and to extend its coverage to 8 million additional workers. Signing the 1966 amendments into law is a President who, in 1938, was one of the congressmen signing the discharge petition which brought the original wage-hour bill to the House floor and made possible its passage.

This latest improvement in the Fair Labor Standards Act is more than routine. It marks the biggest step forward in the 28-year history of the law.

For the first time persons receiving the minimum wage will rise above the bare poverty level, although not by much.

For the first time such traditionally low-paid groups as laundry and hospital workers will be fully covered and retail employes, hotel and restaurant workers will be largely protected.

**And for the first time—in what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has termed a "desperately needed breakthrough"—Congress voted to include a substantial group of farm workers in the law.**

The minimum for farm workers will rise only to $1.30 an hour and many of the neediest will not be covered. It is, Meany noted, "not a high enough minimum and not broad enough coverage." But this, too, is just a start. The massive corporate farm enterprises are no longer immune to social legislation. And it is about time. Poverty may be more visible in city slums, but it is no less real and tragic in the countryside.

**DURING THE LENGTHY** congressional consideration of this latest advance in the minimum wage, we were treated to the familiar cries of alarm. A higher minimum wage, we were told, would curtail employment opportunities by pricing the less-efficient workers out of the job market.

**The argument might carry more weight if it were not such an old tune. It has been used against every increase in the minimum wage. And after each increase Labor Dept. surveys have found that the feared job loss just didn't take place. The economy was healthier and stronger.**

Higher wages have long been recognized as the most effective weapon against poverty and as an essential ingredient to a healthy, balanced economy.

Labor's satisfaction at this monumental step forward does not dim the case for a $2-an-hour minimum. That figure was not advanced by the AFL-CIO as a mere bargaining point. It represents what is needed for a self-sufficient economy so that persons with full-time jobs will no longer be "the working poor," depending in many cases on welfare grants to supplement an inadequate family income. Society in effect has been subsidizing low-wage employers.

The goal will be reached if future Congresses do as well as the 89th in meeting Roosevelt's still-valid "test of our progress."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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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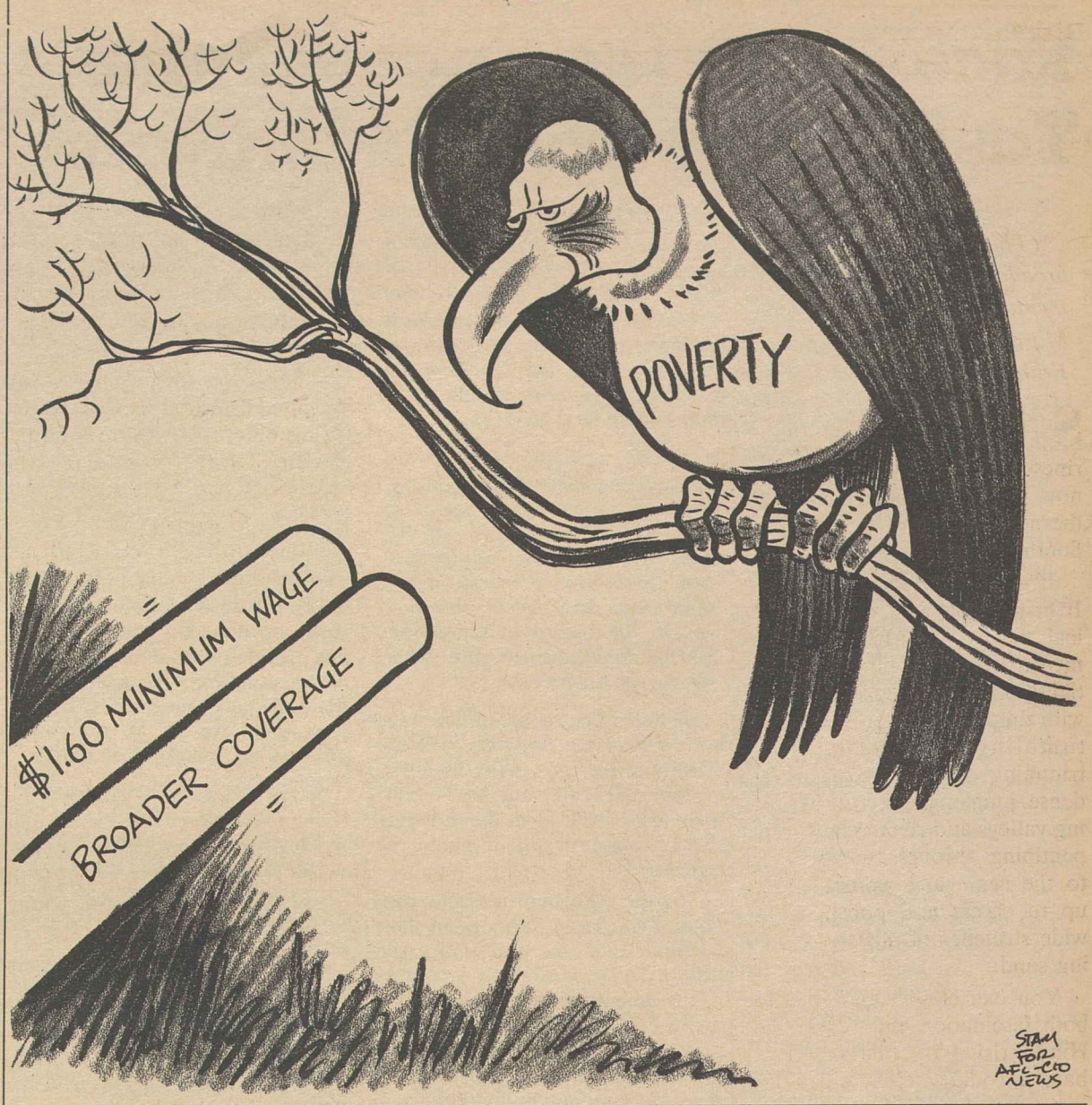
## Dead Aim




***As Knowledge Advances:***

# Shortage of Health Manpower Poses Crisis in Medical Care

**THE NATION** is in the throes of a medical revolution that gives promise of richer, healthier and more rewarding lives for all citizens. Whether the promise is realized depends on whether critical challenges can be met.

Strides already made over the last three decades are impressive. Scientific and medical miracles have become almost commonplace. Recently an artificial heart was developed and put to use with the expectation that in time it could add many years to the lives of millions of people.

**In 1965 more medical care legislation was passed than in any other year of the nation's history. Some 15 bills were enacted, the most impressive of which was medicare.**

In 1929 we were devoting about 3.5 percent of the Gross National Product to medicare. In 1965 the allotment reached about 5.9 percent of the GNP. This is only one yardstick, but it does indicate the spurt even before the revolution was in full swing. Today we as a people are putting about $40 billion into medical care each year. Yet, is it enough?

About 3 million persons are now employed in the total health industry. It is estimated that at least 500,000 additional health workers are needed in all categories—physicians, dentists, nurses and all the allied personnel that make up the industry. Legislation has been enacted to provide training in some of these fields, but few believe it is sufficient to meet the shortage.

Just as critical a stumbling block is the shockingly low pay for semi-professional and non-professional workers in the health field. Some progress is being made here where nurses, technicians and other hospital workers have taken the problem into their own hands and organized unions and have used, where necessary, the strike weapon to improve their economic status.

Earlier this year Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen told a Conference on Job Development & Training for Workers in Health Services:

**"The salary level in the allied health fields . . . is still so low that recruitment and retention of personnel are a recurring headache to administrators of hospitals and nursing homes and other health facilities.**

"I think the public has to be educated, if you will, has to be persuaded to the concept that good health has to be paid for in terms of relative opportunities in other fields in our economy, in terms of payment to all workers in the health field, if we are going to get the supply of trained manpower and woman power that is required for the future expansion of health programs."

**LOOKING DEEPER** into the health manpower shortages at the same conference, the then commissioner of education, Francis Keppel, estimated that by 1975 an increase of a million persons will be needed in all medical occupations—about 10,000 new jobs a month.

The total includes some 60,000 more doctors, but the greatest demand will be for non-professional workers.

The conference, sponsored by the Departments of Labor and HEW, gave number one priority to raising wages as a way of improving the image of these non-professional jobs and attracting new workers. Also high on the list were improvements of fringe benefits, working conditions, providing opportunities for advanced training and promotion and greater job security.

In this fast-paced, complex industrial age the American people are not getting the medical care this rich nation is capable of providing.

Keppel pointed out that:

**"We no longer have the lowest infant mortality rate in the world. Life expectancy is greater in most of the other industrial countries of the world, exceeding ours in some places by as much as five years. The U.S. death rate from heart disease is the highest in the world.**

"The mortality rate of males in the highest productivity bracket, from ages 40 to 54, is substantially higher in the United States than in other industrial countries, and is twice the rate of Sweden.

"These are tell-tale indicators. We are not doing our best. We are not doing what we should. Our knowledge is not lacking, but our service personnel and facilities are." **(PAI)**

***Morgan Says:***

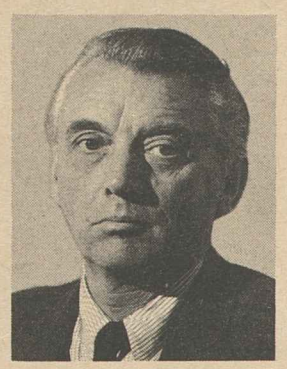
# Reconstruction Goals Widen Task of Marines in Viet Nam

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

SAIGON—From the halls of Montezuma and the shores of Tripoli, the United States Marines have greatly expanded their travels. They now hold, for instance, an exotic beachhead on the northeast coast of South Viet Nam edging the South China Sea.

It is both a treacherous and a promising place. It brims with wild, tropical beauty—vaulting mountains clothed in tightly-knit forest growth with thin white waterfalls tumbling down it like trimming on a garment; dense jungle; green rolling valleys and rivers serpentining through them to the sea which comes up to caress and polish wide stretches of glistening sand.



Morgan

You can close your eyes and, in a moment of both fascination and horror, imagine the Danang Hilton rising on that crescent beach across the bay, a country club and suburban development just over the ridge toward the ancient imperial ctiy of Hue, all connected, naturally, by an expressway to Danang's supersonic international airport.

**We're getting a little ahead of ourselves, however. Danang's huge base handles almost nothing but military traffic still, and the Marines' business is unfinished. The mission of the 57,000 Leathernecks in Viet Nam, says a corps release, "is to destroy the Communist Viet Cong and to build the confidence of the Vietnamese people in their government."**

In other words, the Marines are not only at war, they are in politics. But it is a little different from the gunboat diplomacy in vogue when they occupied the banana republics of Central America two generations ago. There is an added facet to the assignment that would make an old-time drill sergeant at boot camp burst a blood vessel in outrage and humiliation. It is not enough to kill the enemy any more. A Marine must know—and do—something now about civil reconstruction too.

A native of Waubaunsee County, Kans., Lewis William Walt, age 53, eyes blue, hair salty brown crewcut, build bulky and powerful, dedication deep, is running this double-barreled Marine show in Viet Nam. A lieutenant general since March, he commands the Third Marine Amphibious Force whose Operation Hastings in August may have been the most important military action yet against the Communists because it surprised, broke up and defeated large elements of North Vietnamese army units before they could mount their own apparent objective: seizure of key towns and the city of Quang Tri, capital of South Viet Nam's northernmost province.

This reporter had the good fortune to accompany Walt by helicopter, jeep and foot on an inspection of some of his outermost positions on the very edge of the demilitarized zone along the 17th parallel boundary between North and South Viet Nam.

There is an exhilaration to such an experience that is both reassuring and dangerous. The causes of wars can be terribly involved and efforts to end them even more complicated. But until recently the individual battle problem was refreshingly—if ruggedly and perilously—simple: seek out the enemy and destroy him. Some politicians, who may have failed at their own assignments, insist on applying this formula to every combat situation. In this subversive guerrilla war it is often impossible to identify the enemy until he shoots first and then it may be too late. Still, an observer, and a civilian observer at that, is intoxicated with pride and humbled in awe at the job the young American fighting man is doing in the treacherous jungle of war and politics in Viet Nam.

**RECENTLY** a Marine artillery position at Cam Lo in Quang Tri province, only seven miles from the DMZ, was surprised at night by a North Vietnamese force. Third Marine Division officers briefed us on the action. The unit had been punished but the enemy had suffered brutally by comparison. Seventy-eight enemy bodies were counted in and around the barbed wire circling the Marine tanks and howitzers. A captured North Vietnamese yielded a map of the position, drawn, perhaps by a "farmer" in the field below. Root them out, military instinct says, be ruthless with our superior fire power and fantastically refined equipment and make them suffer.

**But the enemy keeps coming. He must have a breaking point somewhere but we haven't touched it yet. Walt and other wise generals in other branches of the armed services know that such engagements are only part of this war. That is why Walt, for one, has formed coordinating councils with Vietnamese officials so that eventually the "farmers" in the fields will be planting rice, not sabotage or subversion.**

This happy day is a long way off. It may be that joint civilian-military efforts to bring it about will fail. But we are in it too deep to abandon the experiment at this point. The key rule must be not to let the military effort outrun the effort for civil reconstruction. Then if the Marines want to weekend at the Danang Hilton, that's their business. Certainly they and the remainder of the armed forces, U.S. and South Vietnamese and allied, engaged in this war, will have earned a rest.

***'Far from Settled':***

# Stalling by Carriers Charged As Rail Rules Dispute Persists

**THE SEVEN-YEAR DISPUTE** over railroad work rules is further from settlement today than when it first erupted, the president of one of the railroad unions declared.

The compulsory arbitration law Congress enacted "merely postponed settlement" of the issues rather than disposing of them as intended, said Pres. Neil Speirs of the Switchmen's Union on Labor News Conference, a weekly network radio interview over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

**"We have not been able to reach any agreement with the railroads" on the "crew consist," or train crew size issues, Speirs said, pointing out that the carriers have "refused to negotiate at the local level or on the individual railroads."**

That is where "the dispute should and must be resolved," he asserted. He said that rail management is now "demanding that we again bring the dispute up to the national level and handle it as a national railroad dispute."

"We believe that they have a very definite purpose in doing this," he said. If they are successful in getting (the issue) to the national level, he declared, the management could then create another national emergency in the hopes of getting additional Congressional action.

**SPEIRS SAID** that collective bargaining can't work effectively under a threat of compulsion.

"You must have an atmosphere where there is a degree of uncertainty."

**He said that the threat of a forced settlement prolonged the recent Machinists' strike against the airlines, just as it has dragged out the railroad work rules dispute.**

Reporters questioning Speirs on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs interview were Stanley Chapman of Traffic World magazine and Duane Emme of Labor Newspaper.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by* Willard Shelton

**THE GRIM TRIUMPH** of Sen. Dirksen's cooperation in filibustering the civil rights bill was forecast in advance, and it ended a series of successful bills in which the conscience of the white majority in America attempted to meet a century of wrongs since the Yankee slave traders entered with their ships. The Dirksen operation was a sadness—and not least because the aging, flamboyant Republican from Illinois did a good deal of showboating about it in press conferences.

The potential power of the Republican leader in the Senate to block a two-thirds vote for cloture on a southern Democratic filibuster of a civil rights bill was never in doubt.

**He could have blocked passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by leading GOP senators to vote against cloture to shut off the filibuster.**

He could have blocked passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by leading GOP senators to vote against cloture.

It is not necessary any more to thank him for his kindnesses of 1964 and 1965 when he helped break the filibusters.

* * *

**CONGRESS HAS** been dealing this year, in the bill Dirksen defeated in the Senate, with the issue of *de facto* segregation of Negroes in northern cities into internal ghettos—in housing, schools, education and social services.

It is a far more difficult issue to handle than the crude violence against Negroes in southern communities, because that can be enjoined by the courts.

What the country is up against is whether all the cities turn black, whether all the suburbs turn white, whether the real estate operators can block any and all Negro families from buying a house in a "white" neighborhood.

The courts cannot compel a property owner to sell his property to a member of a minority race.

**Congress, however, can pass a law declaring that the operators of major apartment developments and the owners of other residential property cannot in the future refuse to sell or rent to a member of a minority race.**

This was all that was involved in the open-occupancy section of the civil rights bill that Dirksen killed in the Senate this year.

The question of comparisons between the North and the South must be perceived clearly. The northern cities are more severe on housing, which is the key issue, than the South. The majority of the Negro minority in American life now lives in the North, not the South—and still has not found a way to full citizenship.

* * *

**THE ISSUE** that Dirksen raised about the constitutionality of an open-occupancy section disappeared when the Illinois Republican leader suddenly told reporters that there were other sections of the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 to which he objected.

The other sections involved proposed restrictions on discrimination in jury selection. A jury of one's peers is a basic right in Anglo-American jurisprudence, and "peers" does not mean an all-white grand jury or an all-white trial jury.

**The torment in American society cannot be cured without a full acceptance of the proposition that all men are created free and equal.**

Spokesmen of both political parties recognized this in earlier civil rights measures, and they were approved by bipartisan majorities. Bipartisan action is the only way in which issues of human rights can be kept free from entanglements in wholly extraneous matters of party politics.

Sen. Dirksen removed himself from a contribution when he went against the bill. Sometimes there are choices in American political life.

Dirksen made a bad choice, an irresponsible choice, for the party he leads in the Senate, as he has done throughout the 89th Congress on other issues—including 14(b) repeal and his own attack on the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decisions.

**THE RAILROAD** work rules dispute is locked in more conflict today than in 1959 when it first cropped up, Pres. Neil Speirs (center) of the Switchmen told Stanley Chapman of Traffic World magazine (left) and Duane Emme of Labor Newspaper on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public service interview on the Mutual Radio Network.

**RETIREMENT** for reasons of health was announced by Bricklayers Pres. John J. Murphy (center) at the union's convention in Montreal. He was succeeded in the top post by Sec. Thomas F. Murphy (right). William R. Connors (left), first vice president, became secretary. John J. Murphy, no relation to his successor, will continue with the union as a special consultant.

# John Murphy Steps Out As Bricklayers' Leader

Montreal, Que.—John J. Murphy retired for reasons of health as president of the Bricklayers during the union's 69th convention here and was succeeded by Sec. Thomas F. Murphy.

The two Murphys, who are not related, took office in May 1960 following the retirement of Pres. Emeritus Harry C. Bates. They were re-elected two years ago to four-year terms. Thomas Murphy, under the constitution, will fill out the remaining two years of his predecessor's term.

During the convention the executive board named John Murphy, who was AFL organizing director in the mid-1940s, as a special consultant to the union. Thomas Murphy, who was treasurer before becoming secretary, was succeeded in turn by First Vice Pres. William R. Connors. The latter's place was taken by Treas. George King. John T. Joyce, administrator of the health and welfare fund of Chicago Local 21, was appointed treasurer.

**The new president was born in New York, apprenticed as a bricklayer at the age of 15 and became a journeyman four years later. He held various local and regional union offices before being elected treasurer at the 1948 convention, holding that post until his election as secretary.**

In his report to the convention, the retiring president told the delegates that membership and stability were at their "greatest strength in our century-old history" with members "working under the best wages and conditions they have ever enjoyed."

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz told the 700 delegates that if he could repeal just two laws, "the first of them would be Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and the second would be the law of averages" because it "camouflages" the condition of those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

### Jodoin on Goals

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress called working for the goals of the CLC "Charter of Tomorrow" more important than the better living standards, shorter hours and liberalized fringe benefits Canadian organized labor has helped gain for all workers.

**Charter goals, he said, include job security, wages that assure workers a fair share of the benefits of the new technology and an expanding economy; improvements in pensions, unemployment insurance, family allowances and health insurance; elimination of all forms of discrimination, and broadened international cooperation.**

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.) reminisced about his days as a working member of the union and recalled how when he first ran for Congress in 1940, his union told him to "stop laying brick and get yourself elected," and gave him $500 for campaign expenses.

The convention passed a series of resolutions on trade and jurisdictional matters and instructed the officers to print in the monthly publication the voting records of all members of Congress.

# 14(b) Tactics Block Action On Rights Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

of southern Democrats and Republicans were united and effective."

Looking ahead, Eastland went on to predict that it would not be long before "we can start the fight to repeal these vicious measures," referring to civil rights bills passed in recent years.

Clarence M. Mitchell, legislative chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, saw Dirksen's support of the filibuster as the key factor in the setback.

"We have seen a wonderful chapter in American history," Mitchell said, "when a President from Texas takes a stand for civil rights while a senator from Illinois, a leader in the party of Abraham Lincoln, is lynching the bill on the floor."

Civil rights supporters in both parties pledged a renewed drive for the legislation and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hammered home the 14(b) analogy in a speech to the Steelworkers convention.

**Meany told the delegates that Dirksen has again "won a battle" by keeping the Senate from acting. Meany added: "But this does not mean that the war is lost. We will pass additional civil rights legislation in the years to come despite all that Mr. Dirksen can do, and we will pass the repeal of 14(b)."**

Pres. Johnson commented that Congress had "bowed temporarily to the doubters" by failing to pass the civil rights bill. He added: "But I think we are going to get fair housing legislation because simple justice demands it." He spoke at a White House swearing-in ceremony for Stephen Shulman, new chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.

# *Stereotypers Set Vote on Merger Plan*

The Stereotypers & Electrotypers took a second step toward merger with the Lithographers & Photoengravers when delegates to the former union's 63rd annual convention voted to send a merger plan to referendum.

The convention, largest in the union's history, cleared the way to referendum after two days of discussion and debate, including a special night session addressed by LPIU Pres. Kenneth Brown and Vice Pres. William J. Hall. The vote, with 78 percent of the delegates in favor, was 126 to 35.

Last year, Stereotyper convention delegates and members, by referendum vote, authorized the officers to explore merger plans.

### Other Talks Set

Brown announced that further steps exploring graphic arts unification will take place next month. His union will meet Oct. 4 with officers of the 62,000-member Bookbinders and Oct. 10-12 with leaders of the 115,000-member Printing Pressmen, he said.

The LPIU itself was created on Labor Day 1964 through merger of the Lithographers and the Photo Engravers.

**If members of the Stereotypers and the LPIU vote by a two-thirds majority for merger, special conventions of the two organizations will be held no later than June 1, 1967, to draw up a constitution for another vote of the members prior to Labor Day next year.**

The merger would unite all union platemakers into a single organization of 64,000 members — the Graphic Arts Intl. Union.

The merger terms were reached after 13 months of discussion and won the approval of the executive bodies of the two affected unions.

The executive boards of both organizations ratified four documents dealing with the terms of merger —an agreement to amalgamate, an addendum defining the duties of the president and executive vice presidents of the Graphic Arts union for the first seven years; an implementation agreement transferring property and liabilities to the new union; and a declaration of principles involving job security and job opportunity for members; wages and hours, local options, and local mergers.

Delegates voted to continue support of union members on strike since 1963 against the Kingsport, Tenn., Press, and defeated a proposal to let foremen keep their numerical priority rating as journeyman in the event they lose foreman status.

# Senate Rollcall Votes On Rights Filibuster

*The Senate made two unsuccessful tries to break a filibuster against the civil rights bill by invoking cloture—the procedure for limiting debate. Both votes found a majority for cloture, but not the two-thirds necessary under Senate rules. The first vote, on Sept. 14, was 54-42 for cloture. The second vote, Sept. 19, was 52-41. The difference lies in the number of absentees.*

## *(First Vote)*
## FOR CLOTURE

### Democrats 42

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Inouye (Hawaii) | Moss (Utah) |
| Bass (Tenn.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Muskie (Maine) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Brewster (Md.) | Kennedy (N.Y.) | Neuberger (Ore.) |
| Burdick (S.D.) | Long (Mo.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Church (Ida.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Clark (Pa.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Douglas (Ill.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Gruening (Alaska) | Mondale (Minn.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Harris (Okla.) | Monroney (Okla.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Hart (Mich.) | Montoya (N.M.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Hartke (Ind.) | Morse (Ore.) | Young (Ohio) |

### Republicans 12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Dominick (Col.) | Kuchel (Calif. |
| Allott (Colo.) | Fong (Hawaii) | Saltonstall (Mass.) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Smith (Maine) |

## AGAINST CLOTURE

### Democrats 21

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bible (Nev.) | Fulbright (Ark.) | Robertson (Va.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Hill (Ala.) | Russell (S.C.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Holland (Fla.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Smathers (Fla.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Lausche (Ohio) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Ellender (La.) | Long (La.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | McClellan (Ark.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |

### Republicans 21

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bennett (Utah) | Hickenlooper (Iowa) | Pearson (Kan.) |
| Carlson (Kan.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Jordan (Ida.) | Simpson (Wyo.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Miller (Iowa) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Morton (Ky.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Dirksen (Ill.) | Mundt (S.D.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Fannin (Ariz.) | Murphy (Calif.) | Young (N.D.) |

**Paired For Cloture: Magnuson (D-Wash.) and McGee (D-Wyo.).**
**Paired Against: Hayden (D-Ariz.).**
**Absent and not announced: Bartlett (D-Alaska).**

## *(Second Vote)*
## FOR CLOTURE

### Democrats 42

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bartlett (Alaska) | Jackson (Wash.) | Moss (Utah) |
| Bass (Tenn.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Muskie (Maine) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Kennedy (N.Y.) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Brewster (Md.) | Long (Mo.) | Neuberger (Ore.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Church (Ida.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Clark (Pa.) | McGee (Wyo.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Douglas (Ill.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Gruening (Alaska) | Mondale (Minn.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Hart (Mich.) | Monroney (Okla.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Hartke (Ind.) | Montoya (N.M.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Inouye (Hawaii) | Morse (Ore.) | Young (Ohio) |

### Republicans 10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Fong (Hawaii) | Saltonstall (Mass.) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Smith (Maine) |
| | Kuchel (Calif.) | |

## AGAINST CLOTURE

### Democrats 21

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bible (Nev.) | Fulbright (Ark.) | Robertson (Va.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Hill (Ala.) | Russell (S.C.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Holland (Fla.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Smathers (Fla.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Lausche (Ohio) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Ellender (La.) | Long (La.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | McClellan (Ark.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |

### Republicans 20

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bennett (Utah) | Hruska (Neb.) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Carlson (Kan.) | Jordan (Ida.) | Simpson (Wyo.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Miller (Iowa) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Morton (Ky.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Dirksen (Ill.) | Mundt (S.D.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Fannin (Ariz.) | Murphy (Calif.) | Young (N.D.) |
| Hickenlooper (Iowa) | Pearson (Kan.) | |

**Paired For Cloture: Harris (D-Okla.), Magnuson (D-Wash.), Allott (R-Colo.) and Dominick (R-Colo.).**
**Paired Against: Hayden (D-Ariz.) and Cooper (R-Ky.).**
**Announced For Cloture: Anderson (D-N.M.).**

Hutcheson Asks New Programs:

# Carpenters Press Organizing Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

**the union each year approximately 100,000 new members but at the same time "90,000 or 95,000 leave the fold through the back door," he reported. He urged the convention to give careful attention to alternative new and expanded organizing programs.**

He also said bluntly that "too many locals" are using "subterfuge" to avoid admitting as members people "working at our trade and receiving journeyman wages."

It may be that older members "feel concern that newer members will furnish competition for jobs when conditions slip backward a little," he observed, but the viewpoint is "shortsighted and unrealistic."

**Warns of Danger**

"In the union they are fair competition; outside the union they are unfair competition," or may become so when they are willing to cut the union scale $1 or so if jobs become less numerous, he warned.

The union must also step up its apprenticeship programs, he continued, because they are now "barely turning out enough journeymen to replace those members who die in a given year."

In a filmed speech to the delegates AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany underscored Hutcheson's warning that rapidly spiraling interest rates had become a threat to housing construction.

Noting that much is heard — "mostly from the editorial pages" and similar sources — about the "power" of labor, Meany also commented:

**"I fail to see why anyone should have any objection to a powerful trade union movement as long as that power is directed to the good of the nation as a whole."**

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler was warmly applauded when he reported that the AFL-CIO had gained 1.2 million members since the middle of 1964 "and we are still going up."

**Two Filibusters**

Referring to defeat of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen's filibuster, Schnitzler pointed out that "the same mechanism was used to kill the Civil Rights bill of 1966" a short time later.

"I think the Senate is running itself into a crisis of great proportions" that will have to be rectified through "a combined uprising by the people of America," he said.

The great progress made in social legislation in the past two years could not have been achieved "without the votes of the 51 liberal congressmen elected in 1964," he emphasized.

"We are not going to sit on the sidelines in the coming election and turn congress over to the enemies of the labor movement," he added.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz spoke with great appreciation of labor's support of Pres. Johnson's policy in Viet Nam.

**"It is a source of infinite strength to a President who must muster a nation's courage from its sometimes divided convictions," he said. "I think part of labor's position is that it knows that the right answer can't be negotiated from weakness and can't be negotiated in retreat.**

"I would have expected the first of this year to come with a statement that 14(b) had been repealed and situs picketing recognized as the legitimate activity which it is."

"I feel worst of all" about the fact that "we didn't take a beating on the merits," he continued, "but I took great encouragement from the fact that the President said on Labor Day that 14(b) goes right back to the top of the agenda" in the next Congress.

Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and Seafarers reviewed activities of the "Save Our Shipping" conferences and expressed appreciation to the Carpenters for their help in keeping the Maritime Administration as an autonomous agency rather than merely a division of the proposed Dept. of Transportation.

**Construction Projects**

Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. reported that programs authorized by the current Congress would lead to some $70 billion in construction projects—schools, highways, housing—across the next several years.

**It will mean full employment for building craftsmen in most areas, he said, but he warned that much of the employment would be open shop with many areas still only partially organized.**

Delegates rejected proposals to transfer the election of officers from the convention to a referendum vote of all members after it was pointed out that convention elections had themselves been authorized by referendum.

All five general officers were nominated without opposition to succeed themselves and unanimously re-elected. They include Hutcheson, Vice Presidents Finlay C. Allan and William Sidell, Sec. R. E. Livingston and Treas. Peter E. Terzick.

**GENERAL VIEW** shows the 30th convention of the Carpenters in session at the Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City, Mo.

# Sheet Metal Parley Told of Profit Gouge

San Francisco—The United States is in the grip of a "profit inflation," constantly increasing the gap between production costs and prices, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the 32nd general convention of the Sheet Metal Workers.

Schnitzler spoke soon after Pres. Edward F. Carlough called to order the 840 delegates representing 288 local unions and 30 councils.

Carlough told the delegates the union's membership has grown 14 percent in the last four years — to more than 128,000. The expansion will continue, Carlough predicted.

He urged the convention to authorize a strike fund — the first in the union's history.

Such a fund, he said, is necessary to assure future growth.

Schnitzler refuted claims in Congress and the press that working people's attempts to improve their purchasing power are instrumental in causing inflation.

"Corporate profits between 1960 and 1965 soared 52 percent before taxes and went to 66 percent after taxes," he pointed out.

Labor costs, meanwhile, have increased less than 2 percent and in some key manufacturing industries have actually declined.

**"The facts prove that the profits of America's corporations, those same corporations which periodically accuse us of driving them to ruin, are so great, so fantastic, that they threaten to blow the top off our economy.**

"The unhappy fact is that our nation is in a profit inflation—a skyrocketing, zooming, galloping profit inflation—and nothing else. This is excessive pricing, it is excessive profit, it is the cause of the inflation which is gripping our nation today."

**Airline Profits**

He singled out the recent airlines strike as a prime illustration of excessive profits—and of the unfounded charges against labor's wage proposals.

"Among the five airlines involved in the strike," Schnitzler said, "company profits after taxes were 35 percent, 67 percent, 70 percent, 90 percent and the fifth company went from a deficit of $5 million to a profit of $30 million in one year," Schnitzler noted.

"With these profits, it is obvious that the airlines could meet the needs of their workers to catch up, but we know what happened . . . the needs of the airline machinist and his family were smothered under a torrent of abuse."

Despite hysteria against the strikers and near-enactment of compulsory arbitration legislation to break the strike, "the strikers proved by their determination that they could win their demands," Schnitzler noted.

Another speaker was labor Under Sec. John F. Henning, a former California AFL-CIO official.

**Henning decried the high jobless rate in the construction industry and urged that government, management and labor devise a program to assure building trades workers employment for 12 months of every year.**

"America must find a way, if it has power to put men into space, to assure the building trades workers of this nation constancy of employment," he declared.

# Ohio Bell, CWA Agree On 7% Pact

Cleveland, O.—An agreement calling for wage and fringe benefits valued by the Communications Workers at more than 7 percent was reached in negotiations between CWA and the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. for 17,000 CWA-represented employes.

The new pact follows a pattern established in a recent settlement between the same union and the Western Electric Co., a Bell subsidiary, the union said. Ohio Bell is the first Bell operating company to settle since then.

The agreement is retroactive to Sept. 11. It provides pay hikes of up to $11.50 a week, CWA said, adding these details:

Basic wage increases of $5.50 to $8 a week were won for plant craftsmen, and of $3.50 to $5.50 for traffic and clerical employes, with $5.50 going to all top-rated telephone operators and clerical employes who are at or above the top operator's rate.

**Plant craftsmen in 34 towns were upgraded, with many getting $11.50 raises. Cleveland plant employes also were upgraded, with pay hikes of $9 to $10 a week for 1,400 men.**

The company's social security pension deduction was reduced from a third to a fourth. Ohio Bell will increase its hospitalization and medical insurance contribution from 50 percent of cost to 75 percent.

The contract may be reopened in 18 months for negotiations on wage items. Improvements in life insurance and vacations also were agreed to, along with a new maintenance of membership clause.

# Meany Affirms Support Of City Bargaining Plan

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reaffirmed support for a plan to establish an Office of Collective Bargaining to serve New York City municipal employes as a City Council committee held a public hearing on the proposal.

In identical telegrams to Mayor John V. Lindsay, Council Pres. Frank D. O'Connor and Council Majority Leader David Ross, Meany reminded them that on Mar. 31 he had endorsed the plan advanced by a tripartite panel of union, city and public members as "a step toward establishing sound and sensible procedures for municipal collective bargaining."

"I reiterate this endorsement and urge that the plan be made operative," Meany said. He added:

**Fair Dealing**

"Built into the plan are the means for effectively dealing fairly with the causes of conflict in relations between government and public employes."

**Describing the panel's program as a "positive approach to realistic collective bargaining for public employes," Meany said it is "in marked contrast to repressive measures which have failed in New York and in other states."**

Emphasis under the panel proposal, he observed, is in developing "collective negotiation, mediation, fact-finding and generally in finding a mechanism for solving workers' grievances."

The panel that drew up the plan was established by former Mayor Robert F. Wagner 14 months ago. Last March it reported to Lindsay, who asked the City Council to approve its findings. The plan would apply to city employes under the mayor's jurisdiction.

The panel proposed a new independent agency consisting of two union representatives, two members appointed by the mayor and three impartial members.

It would settle disputes on bargaining units and certification, make binding decisions on contract interpretations and play a major mediation role in bargaining impasses.

**If the board found collective bargaining stalemated after 30 days, it could name a panel to mediate, hold hearings and, if it so decided, make public recommendations for settlement. For 30 days after a board report, the city could not unilaterally change conditions and the union would forego a strike.**

The proposal is in line with policies urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which called statutes like New York's Condon-Wadlin Act "repressive" and a "barrier" to realistic bargaining. That law provides severe penalties against public employes who engage in strikes.

A labor panel headed by Victor Gotbaum of the State, County and Municipal Employes helped shape the proposal for a city Office of Collective Bargaining. Participants included top officers of the Building Service Employes, Plumbers, Fire Fighters and other unions which bargain for 113,000 of the city's 175,000 employes.

# Idaho Democrats Name Liberal for State Race

A liberal will replace a conservative as Democratic candidate for governor of Idaho.

The death in a plane crash of the party's gubernatorial candidate, Charles Herndon, left the choice of a replacement to the Democratic State Central Committee. By the narrowest of margins—84 to 82—the committee chose liberal State Sen. Cecil Andrus, who had come in second in the party primary last month.

**Andrus had the backing of Sen. Frank Church, Rep. Compton I. White and former Rep. Ralph Harding, who is the party's nominee for the U.S. Senate this year. He was picked over H. Max Hanson, who has been state Farmers Home Administration director.**

The official canvass of Maryland's close Democratic gubernatorial race continued, with George P. Mahoney maintaining a slim lead over liberal Rep. Carlton Sickles. The margin moved up and down as the count uncovered errors in tallies on both sides of the ledger.

As the fall primary season neared its end—Hawaii's Oct. 1 primary is the last—Washington state voters renominated incumbents of both parties for the seven congressional seats. All were unopposed or had only token opposition.

## ACWA Official Dies in Indiana

New Albany, Ind.—Thomas Marsella, manager of the Kentuckiana Joint Board of the Clothing Workers, a member of the Kentucky AFL-CIO executive board and a leader in Southern Indiana civic activities, died here.

*Meany Tells Executives:*

# Union Wage Goals Basic to Prosperity

New York—A "super-boom" in business investment in new plants and machines, coupled with the "misguided" high-interest policies of the Federal Reserve Board, threatens to unbalance the economy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned.

Meany told a blue-ribbon audience of business and industrial executives that present policies are creating "a big gap between the economy's ability to produce and its ability to buy."

**He said that "unless the ever-rising tide of goods that American enterprise can produce is matched by the increased real earnings of workers, these goods cannot be sold. . . . The higher take-home pay that unions seek is indispensable to the sustained growth of production, jobs and profits."**

The setting for Meany's address was the 50th anniversary world convocation of the National Industrial Conference Board, which provides economic research and analysis for leading business firms.

In a free society, Meany declared, there is "no alternative" to collective bargaining and there can be no "meaningful" bargaining without the right to strike.

**Fair Share Labor's Goal**

Labor, he emphasized, doesn't want to "do away with profits" or "put the employer out of business." The trade union demand is "a fair share for workers who make their contribution to the economic system. . . . Unions are going to continue to seek a fair share through every legal method, including strikes, when necessary."

Theme of the three-day conference was "The Future of Capitalism," and Meany was invited to speak on the topic "Labor Looks at Capitalism."

**The AFL-CIO president noted that America's "constantly-changing" economic system is unique among capitalistic nations. The Bill of Rights, the Constitution and our educational system are "integral parts of our economic order," he said, "and more essential to it than the stock exchange or any corporate board."**

Acting "within the basic structure of our society," he pointed out, "trade unions have served to humanize the economic system. And in humanizing it, they have made it stronger and more prosperous, through the development of broader mass markets for the sale of the products of industry."

**Meany Defends Johnson**

Shortly before Meany spoke, U.S. Steel Board Chairman Roger M. Blough attacked Pres. Johnson's proposal to suspend the 7 percent investment tax credit and called instead for a cut in government spending.

Meany retorted that "the fires that feed this unbalanced capital goods boom" are the soaring corporate profits of recent years.

"The need for housing, schools, mass transit, clean air and water, recreation and other facilities and services demand progressive legislation and far heavier public expenditure for such facilities and services than has ever been provided in the past," he said. "We, of organized labor, insist that such massive efforts are a vital, necessary public investment in the future of America and its people."

Meany spoke also of the need for further steps to remedy "decades of neglect, prejudice and discrimination . . . particularly when automation is wiping out large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs in farming and industry."

**The labor movement, he added, "with all of its weaknesses, imperfections and occasional mistakes, has contributed much to the flexibility and strength" of the American economic system.**

The need, Meany stressed, is "to move ahead. There is no canned ideology — Communist, fascist or other—that can give us workable solutions, within a free society, to the problems of today and tomorrow."

**IN PREPARATION** for the first public concert by the Musicians' Congress of Strings Orchestra, Conductor Josef Krips of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra leads the young musicians through a rehearsal on the Michigan State University campus at East Lansing, Mich.

# AFM Wins Plaudits for Music Camp

East Lansing, Mich.—Roger L. Stevens, director of the National Endowment on the Arts & Humanities, paid a surprise visit to the Musicians' Congress of Strings and warmly praised the union's contribution to the nation's cultural growth.

He came to get a first-hand picture of the work being done in the project, held on the campus of the co-sponsoring Michigan State University, and attended the final rehearsal of the congress orchestra.

He also spoke at the annual banquet, praising the young musicians —who are 16 to 23 years old—for their talent and pointing out that only now is the role of the government in support of the arts being realized in this country.

**The congress, at which 100 promising young strings musicians, chosen at open auditions, receive eight weeks of top-level instruction at no cost, was hailed as the "most successful season" by Donald Johanos, music director of the Dallas Symphony and dean of the congress faculty.**

Johanos led the congress orchestra in its final concert. Earlier performances had been directed by William Steinberg, Pittsburgh Symphony; Josef Krips, San Francisco Symphony, and Henry Lewis, former assistant director of the Los Angeles Symphony.

Faculty members included Concertmaster Rafael Druian of the Cleveland Symphony; Concertmaster Hyman Goodman, Toronto Symphony; Concertmaster Leonard Posner, Dallas Symphony; Concertmaster Frank Houser, San Francisco Symphony; Robert Jameison, principal cellist, Minneapolis Symphony; Theodore Salzman, former principal cellist, Pittsburgh Symphony; John A. Di Janni, principal violist, Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, and Warren Benfield, double bassist, Chicago Symphony.

# *House Labor Group Acts to Curb Powell*

The House Education & Labor Committee voted almost unanimously to curb the power of Chairman Adam C. Powell and to give greater authority to the committee majority and subcommittee chairmen.

Powell, who initially had attacked sponsors of the rules reform, abstained from voting at a showdown committee meeting. Later he told newsmen the changes were "salutory and progressive," and said he would like to see similar rules adopted by all House committees.

Under the changed rules, bills approved by subcommittees will automatically be scheduled for a vote in the full committee. The committee will meet more often and subcommittee chairmen are empowered to call their bills up for action on the House floor if Powell refuses to do so.

**The chairman's previously unlimited authority to hire and fire staff employes of the full committee has been curbed by requiring prior consultation and approval by the committee majority. Republicans maintain their present control over their share of the full committee's staff.**

The vote on the new rules was 27-1, with Rep. William H. Ayres, the senior committee Republican, casting the only opposing vote. Two committee Democrats besides Powell abstained from voting.

Powell's refusal to call up in the House several major bills approved by his committee was a major factor in the "revolt," along with charges of delaying tactics and absenteeism. Among the key bills sidetracked by Powell have been anti-poverty legislation and the on-site picketing bill.

Rep. Sam M. Gibbons (D-Fla.), last year's floor leader on the poverty bill, first proposed a major reform in the committee's operating rules. The final version was drafted by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) and other members at a Democratic caucus.

Committee chairmen in Congress, chosen on the basis of seniority, normally have broad powers to dispose of legislation, to reward supporters and punish opponents. Committee action to curb the powers of its chairman is rare, although not unprecedented.

9-24-66

# U.S. Standards Backed On Radiation Hazards

The AFL-CIO endorsed legislation to encourage states to keep records of on-the-job exposure of workers to radiation and to meet federal standards for workmen's compensation coverage of radiation-caused ailments.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified before the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in general support of Administration proposals. But he urged that the bill be strengthened by making certain provisions mandatory rather than permissive. Biemiller's testimony was in line with unanimous recommendations of the Atomic Energy Commission's Labor-Management Advisory Committee.

**Uniform Records Sought**

The proposed legislation would allow the AEC to allocate funds to states to help them set up a uniform system of record-keeping for workers in occupations involving exposure to dangerous radiation.

This, Biemiller noted, would accomplish a threefold purpose:

- It would greatly assist research on the relationship between "chronic low-level doses of radiation" and ailments which are suspected of being caused or aggravated by radiation.
- It would lead to more effective safeguards against exposure of workers to radiation.
- It would improve adjudication of workmen's compensation cases.

The Administration bill specifies that standards set by the Atomic Energy Commission as a condition for grants to the states "may" include requirements for workmen's compensation coverage.

**Biemiller argued that "this leaves entirely too much latitude to the commission." He urged that workmen's compensation standards be made mandatory by changing the word "may" to "shall."**

He also urged that a time limit be set for states receiving grants to comply fully with federal standards.

With the improvements suggested, Biemiller concluded, "this legislation will make a large and significant contribution to the health and welfare of American workers who may be exposed to dangerous radiation on the job."

## Auto Workers Win Burroughs Clerical Unit

Detroit — Salaried clerical employes at three Burroughs Corp. plants in this area voted 141-127 for representation by the Auto Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The UAW previously won its first Burroughs election in a production worker unit but nearly 2,000 white collar workers have been non-union until now. Elections will be sought in other units where organizing drives have been launchel, UAW Board Member Douglas Fraser said.

## Clothing Workers Win Votes in South

Harriman, Tenn. — Workers at the T & W Clothing Co. plant voted for the Clothing Workers, 357-228, after a seven-month union organizing campaign. This followed another successful campaign in Russellville, Ala., where the vote was 182-94 for ACWA in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Prepmore Apparel plant.

ACWA Vice Pres. Charles English said both were "typical southern organizing campaigns" complete with discharges and terror tactics by management. The T & W plant has 700 workers making sport jackets. Prepmore employs 300 sports shirtmakers.

# W.H.Rohrberg Dies, Painters Union Leader

Toronto—William H. Rohrberg, veteran secretary-treasurer of the Painters, died Sept. 18 at Toronto General Hospital. He had been stricken with a heart attack while attending a session of his union's executive board. He was 64.

Funeral services were held at Hammond, Ind. Rohrberg is survived by his wife, Helen, two daughters and two sons.

**In a telegram of condolence, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler mourned the passing of "a sincere trade unionist who served the members of his union and the entire labor movement with dignity and devotion."**

Rohrberg became a union member on his apprenticeship as a decorator in 1922. He served as recording secretary of Local 460 at Hammond and later as business agent for 14 years. He had also been president of the Lake County Building Trades Council, secretary of the local central body, and president of the union's Indiana State Conference. He joined the international union staff in 1941, was elected secretary-treasurer in 1952 and re-elected three times since.

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# GOP Loses Bid to Kill Poverty Bill

**By David L. Perlman**

The House beat back a series of Republican attacks on the anti-poverty program in an angry four-day legislative battle and moved towards passage of the $1.75 billion Administration bill.

At one stage, GOP congressmen "hidden" in the cloakroom rushed to the floor to catch Democrats off-guard and ram through a 128-118 teller vote to kill the bill. But the maneuver backfired minutes later when the action was reversed on a 208-156 rollcall.

The poverty bill was scheduled to be followed on the House floor by another key Administration measure—a tax bill designed to check what the AFL-CIO has termed the "profit inflation" in the economy.

At stake in the poverty legislation was whether the federal government would renege on its commitment to a program designed to salvage young people headed for society's scrap heap and help families ground down by slum life to get a new foothold.

**A Republican substitute bill which would have left only bits and pieces of the poverty program was handily beaten on an early test vote, 143-115. It would have turned over most of the functions of Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity to other agencies.**

Another sharp battle on the poverty program was set for the Senate, where a $2.5 billion bill—higher than the Administration's budget request—was sent to the floor by the Labor Committee.

Senate Republicans were prepared to wage an "economy" fight to slash the amount.

The Senate, meanwhile, mixed civil rights and economy in a battle over a multi-billion dollar appropriations bill carrying funds for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and several related agencies.

The Administration stayed out of the dispute and a bipartisan band of civil rights supporters lost two fights.

A motion by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) to restore $500,000 of the $927,000 the House cut from the civil rights enforcement budget of HEW was beaten, 40-25.

**Javits had asked that the extra money be voted both because it was needed and additionally as a "symbolic" repudiation of language in the Appropriations Committee report on the bill criticizing the government's school desegregation guidelines. The committee report has no force of law.**

On another phase of the bill, the

*(Continued on Page 12)*

# 'Full Weight' of AFL-CIO Backs Unions in GE Talks

**"A BETTER LIFE"** for millions of Americans will result from the "best" minimum wage legislation ever enacted, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared. Meany and Pres. Johnson are shown above at the White House signing ceremony for the bill. **(Texts of statements on Page 11.)**

## *Drive for Contract Moves to Deadline*

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Eleven AFL-CIO unions made a last-ditch effort to reach agreement with General Electric before the Oct. 2 contract expiration date, supported by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's pledge to keep the "full weight of the AFL-CIO and all its unions behind them."

The unions forming the AFL-CIO National Committee on Collective Bargaining met in Washington to make final revisions in contract proposals after they had earlier rejected the latest GE contract offer.

"Let the word go out," Meany told a meeting of 320 delegates from all the affiliates that bargain with GE and Westinghouse, "that labor is united, that it wants a decent fair deal, that we are ready to bargain and that under no circumstances are we ready to surrender."

Meany added: "I think your demands are conservative. You modified them, now it's up to the corpoations to come back and bargain in good faith. Just rearranging the package is not going to be enough."

**Saying he "shares your hopes you will be able to reach agreement" before the GE contract expires, the AFL-CIO president declared that "no responsible union leader looks with satisfaction on the idea of going on strike," but "I like the idea of having that right and of being able to exercise it when you must."**

He said "I am sure you will give your best efforts to reach a successful conclusion" of contract negotiations, but "if your efforts fail . . . you're going to have the support of the AFL-CIO and all its affiliates."

Delegates from locals representing 115,000 GE workers and 65,000 at Westinghouse voted in separate meetings to reject the latest contract offers by the companies.

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## 2d Election Proposed at DiGiorgio

San Francisco—A second major representation election among West Coast farm workers has been proposed by Prof. Ronald Haughton, special adviser to Gov. Edmund G. Brown, but the Teamsters stand in the way of the vote.

Haughton called for an election Oct. 21 at the giant DiGiorgio Corp. King Ranch in Arvin following procedures used in the Aug. 30 vote at the company's Delano operations where the AFL-CIO Farm Workers won an overwhelming victory.

**The Teamsters, ousted from the AFL-CIO nine years ago, rejected the proposal, however, and management turned down a recommendation that the election be held without them. Haughton scheduled a conference of the parties here Sept. 30 in a final effort to set an election.**

Meanwhile, there were these other farm labor developments:

- The AFL-CIO Farm Workers launched a consumer boycott against A. Perelli-Minetti & Son of Delano, producers of Ambassador

*(Continued on Page 3)*

*GOP Tries Comeback:*

# Liberals vs. Rightists Is Pattern in Rockies

**By Willard Shelton**

Billings, Mont.—The Republican Party is trying for a comeback in the Upper Rocky Mountain States this year, and the pattern for the November election is GOP conservatives against Democratic liberals.

In 1964 Pres. Johnson swept all five states—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming—and in his landslide victory four Republicans were knocked out of the House of Representatives. The Democrats who replaced them formed part of the freshman class that was the margin of victory on medicare, school aid, minimum wage and other major Administration and labor-supported bills.

**Four of the ten Senate seats are up this year. Three have been held by Republicans—Senators Len Jordan (Ida.), Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.), and Gordon Allott (Colo.)—with Sen Lee Metcalf (Mont.) the only Democrat.**

Three governorships are up—in Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho—all held by Republicans at present, although Gov. Robert Smylie was beaten in the GOP primary in Idaho.

The five states have these things in common:

- They are sparsely settled, accounting for only 11 members of the House of Representatives.
- The Republican Party ranges almost exclusively from the conservative moderate to the extremist right wing and was a basic source of Goldwater strength in the GOP's 1964 nominating convention.
- Elections tend to be extreme-

*(Continued on Page 10)*

# Agencies Seek to Mesh Welfare Aid Programs

There will be two-way cooperation—not rivalry—between government and private organizations in the welfare, health and anti-poverty areas.

A union president, representing a citizens movement that includes many of the nation's top executives, helped frame the broad jurisdictional agreement signed by the heads of five big government departments.

**Its aim, Joseph A. Beirne told a Washington news conference, is to help both voluntary and government agencies do a better job by eliminating "conflict or overlapping of services."**

Beirne is an AFL-CIO vice president, the president of the Communications Workers and chairman of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities. He made the announcement of the agreement in a fourth role—as president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, with affiliated single-fund federations in some 2,000 communities.

The agreement was termed a major "breakthrough" by both Beirne and Sargent Shriver, director of the government's anti-poverty agency, the Office of Economic Opportunity. Also signing the compact for the government were Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Housing & Urban

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Real Earnings Off Despite Rise in Take-Home Pay*

**"Real" spendable earnings of factory production workers—buying power in terms of 1957-9 prices—dropped off in the year ending with August despite higher paychecks, the Labor Dept. has reported.**

**An industrial worker with three dependents had net spendable earnings—what he took home after deduction of social security and Federal income taxes—of $98.46 last August compared to $95.87 in August 1965. But his real spendable earnings over the same period dropped from $87.15 to $86.52 a week.**

**The worker without dependents suffered a similar erosion in his buying power. His net spendable earnings rose from $88.21 to $90.63 over the year, but his real earnings dipped from $80.19 in August 1965 to $79.64 a year later.**

**Between July and August, the survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed, both net and real spendable earnings declined. The former dropped by about 20 cents for both categories of workers. Real earnings fell off more sharply—52 cents for the worker with no dependents and 58 cents for the worker with three in the family.**

**HISTORIC AGREEMENT** on cooperation between voluntary and government agencies in the social welfare field is announced by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne in his role as president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America. Joining him at the news conference is Sargent Shriver, left, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

# Agencies Seek to Mesh Welfare Aid Programs

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Development Sec. Robert C. Weaver and Commerce Sec. John T. Connor.

The "statement of consensus" issued by the government and voluntary groups calls for "total mobilization" of both sectors to overcome "the age-old enemies of our society: poverty, ignorance and disease."

It views the voluntary agencies as both complementing governmental programs and using their flexibility to pioneer in the development of new services and new programs.

**A key section of the agreement declares that the citizen leadership traditionally associated with voluntary health and welfare activity should participate actively in the planning and operation of the new community programs involving the war on poverty.**

It suggests that united funds match government appropriations for local community action programs "and should insist upon representation on community committees administering these programs." Voluntary agencies are also urged to "develop methods by which their clients and the residents of the areas they serve can participate meaningfully in the operation of their own programs."

Beirne noted the swing of the pendulum from the era of "Lady Bountiful, with her basket of little charities" to the other extreme of believing that "only government resources should be employed in the field of social welfare, and that voluntary activity was old-fashioned."

The agreement, he said, is a recognition of the need for "side by side" voluntary and government effort . . . "a solemn pledge among men of responsibility in government, business and labor to work together, collectively and individually, on America's most important social welfare problems."

# Vermont Parley Pushes Register-Vote Campaign

Burlington, Vt.—The Vermont State AFL-CIO, meeting here in convention, cheered reports that a vigorous register-and-vote campaign is proceeding in most areas of the state and agreed that the major concentration now must be aimed at turning out all of labor's 40,000 votes at the polls in November.

The turnout from 86 local unions made the annual state labor gathering one of the best attended in years.

In major actions, the convention approved endorsement of only two candidates for state office—Gov. Philip H. Hoff (D) and Lt. Gov. John Daley (D) after hearing Hoff and his Republican opponent, Richard Snelling, outline their plans.

**The delegates re-elected Pres. Ralph E. Williams, Sec.-Treas. Carroll P. Comstock, Jr., both of Rutland, and Mrs. Lena Brown of Bridgewater as executive vice president—the latter in a contest with Robert McClure, Rutland. They approved reappointment of Mrs. Ruth Colombo of Barre as women's activities director for another year.**

The convention defeated a proposed increase of 3 cents per member in the per capita assessment and a resolution to withdraw American forces from Viet Nam. It endorsed 19 resolutions calling for legislative improvements, including one urging recodification, updating and strengthening of state safety laws, which now lack teeth for enforcing safety in the shop.

Gov. Hoff said he would continue to vigorously oppose any move to enact a state "right to work" law forbidding union members and employers from making union shop agreements, and any new state sales taxes. He will seek again to secure passage of a state labor law and a state labor department empowered to enforce it, he said.

Snelling, an industrialist from Shelburne who beat Thomas L. Hays, staff aide of Sen. Winston L. Prouty in the primary, told the convention he favors additional state sales taxes and supports proposals for an anti-union shop law.

The officers recommended, and the delegates approved, a long-range organizing campaign to add an additional 10,000 members to state unions and the central body.

Convention speakers included Rep. Robert T. Stafford (R); Mrs. Stella Hackel, state employment security commissioner; Louis Lavin, state commissioner of industrial relations, and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Hugh Thompson.

St. Albans was chosen as the site of the 1967 state convention.

**Income Protection Stressed:**

# *Steel Union Spells Out Goals, Reshapes Bargaining Tools*

Atlantic City—The Steelworkers retooled their negotiating machinery by voting at their 13th convention to bring the bargaining process closer to rank-and-file members and by setting "complete income protection" for 1.1 million USWA members as the union's over-all contract objective.

A record 3,600 delegates ended five days of deliberation and debate after voting overwhelming approval of a proposal to give four industry conferences enlarged authority to reject or ratify contracts. Departing from past practice, the convention conditioned this power on the right of members to take part in a referendum vote on any proposed strike action.

**Contract goals were spelled out in detail in convention resolutions —a guaranteed annual wage, with salaries paid in dollars per month instead of per hour; lifetime job security for qualified workers; shorter workweeks without reduction in pay, and "substantial" improvements in wages and other benefits.**

The delegates heard major talks by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin, Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, and Dai Davis of the British Iron & Steel Confederation.

The convention in other actions:

- Ratified a no-raiding agreement with the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, unaffiliated, and authorized the continuation of talks looking toward merger with that union "at the earliest practicable date."
- Endorsed a drive to organize more than 100,000 presently unrepresented office and technical workers and called for "full and complete protection" for the white collar victims of newly installed data processing machines and the consolidation of engineering works. More comprehensive contract provisions dealing with these problems must be negotiated, the convention declared.
- Called for expedited grievance handling to avoid the need for "wildcat" strikes, and the rejection by grievance committeemen of complaints that have no merit.

**Vice Pres. Humphrey congratulated the union on its accomplishments but noted that its work is not completed in organizing, in helping achieve a better education for every boy and girl, in helping reduce poverty.**

Referring to the Administration's proposal to suspend the 7 percent investment tax credit for business, Humphrey said such a curb is "not only in the national interest but in the interest of the free enterprise system and business itself."

"This is no time for profiteering. This is no time for price gouging. This is the time for self-discipline. 'Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country' is still good doctrine."

Reuther called for "bold, adequate action at the federal, state and local levels to wipe out the tragic deficits in education."

The central unresolved problem in America today, he said, is "that if we can have full employment and production for the negative ends of war, why can't we have it for the rewarding purposes of peace?"

He urged also the development of "new tools and techniques" to achieve a broader degree of "coordinated cooperative collective bargaining."

Randolph told the convention "I believe the time has come when the street marches and demonstrations have about run their course. . . . The strategy now in order is to shift from the streets to the conference room to find an answer to the problems confronting the black people and white people of America." **(Excerpts Page 6.)**

**The convention defeated proposals to establish a centralized strike fund and to increase membership dues. It made several changes in the constitution.**

The delegates considered 2,911 resolutions submitted by local unions and approved most of those concurred in by the resolutions committee.

The vote on changing bargaining procedures came after an explanation by Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, who headed an executive board committee that recommended policy revisions.

Molony reported that union policy on industry-wide bargaining will "have to be somewhat flexible" to fit conditions in each industry. But he warned "I use this platform to advise the leadership of the American steel industry that if they do not take care of the needs of the people . . . in the plants . . . we will come to you again and perhaps ask you to abandon" the new approach.

The convention endorsed goals recently enunciated by USWA Pres. I. W. Abel in calling for the guaranteed annual wage, a comprehensive solution to all problems affecting a worker from technological changes, and compensation for time spent by a worker traveling from his home to his job.

**The resolution on collective bargaining gave particular endorsement to "our goal of comprehensive income and employment protection." Future bargaining must focus, the resolution said, upon such matters as "contracting-out of work which our members can do, cost-of-living provisions, more realistic premium pay, provisions for overtime, holidays, shift work and weekends, effective restraints on foremen performing bargaining unit work, and arbitrary use of temporary foremen."**

The resolution also called for improvement of regular and extended vacations, extension and improvement of existing incentive plans, scheduling "in keeping with the dignity and family life to which our members are entitled," and continuing efforts to update seniority systems.

The convention noted that while 60 percent of the union's membership once worked in basic steel, today only 40 percent are now so employed. A majority of USWA members now work in aluminum, can, nonferrous metals, foundry, fabricating and related industries. To meet this shift and to bring about greater involvement of members, the union established these procedural changes:

- The Intl. Wage Policy Committee will continue to have authority to initiate and formulate wage policy for the USWA.
- The Intl. Executive Board will establish industry conferences in basic steel, nonferrous metals, aluminum and can-making. The conferences will be composed of local union representatives and officers designated by the USWA president, with the responsibility of implementing national USWA wage policy and the authority to ratify or reject contracts and, in the event of a strike, to approve the contract settlement terminating the strike.
- Industry conferences will have the authority to recommend strikes subject to the approval of the membership involved—a right, the resolution said, "fundamental to a democratic union."
- The rules for obtaining strike approval will be formulated by the USWA executive board, which will set the date for a strike, if authorized.

**NEARLY 3,600 DELEGATES** to the Atlantic City convention of the Steelworkers reshaped union policies and set new goals in bargaining and organizing. The convention was the 13th since the USWA's founding 30 years ago.

*Per Capita Payment Raised:*

# Sheet Metal Union Sets Up Strike Fund

San Francisco—Delegates to the Sheet Metal Workers convention voted to put more muscle into the union's bargaining and organizing punch by raising minimum dues and per capita payments to the international.

The per capita was raised 50 cents a month—to $3—and minimum dues were set at $5 a month, a $1 increase.

Part of the per capita increase will be used to set up a strike fund, which Pres. Edward F. Carlough told the delegates "should have been established 20 years ago."

**Much of it will be invested in a stepped-up organizing program, Carlough said. He told the delegates, "we are organizing all over the country and making great strides." In the four years since the previous convention, the union has organized 550 shops.**

"Organizing activity must continue to expand if an organization expects to remain competitive in this day and age," a convention resolution stressed.

The increased revenue will also strengthen the union's accident and death benefit fund.

Carlough and Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner were re-elected without opposition, as were 11 vice presidents: A. H. Cronin, James E. Brooks, Laurent Lemoine, Frank A. Bonadio, George Tapling, Edward Ryan, Floyd W. Reed, A. Q. Mooneyhan, Harry J. Gavin, Roy Stringer and J. W. O'Brien.

Delegates gave an ovation to California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who charged that the campaign of his Republican opponent, Ronald Reagan, is being financed "by the same people who in 1958 tried to bring a 'right-to-work' law into California."

He told the convention that throughout his administration the labor movement in California has played a leading role in fighting for laws to benefit "all the people."

The convention mandated an intensive political action campaign—and a collection brought in $9,155 in contributions from the 840 delegates.

Strong support was voted for the goals of a 35-hour workweek and double time for overtime work.

**Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers congratulated the union on its organizing and bargaining victories over "stubborn, anti-union companies."**

Michael Fox, president of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., reported on shopcraft negotiations—including the Sheet Metal Workers—getting under way and warned the railroads against again crying "poverty."

Latest financial reports, Fox said, show that railroads "are in the best financial position in their history."

**"FULL WEIGHT"** of the AFL-CIO is behind the 11 unions bargaining with General Electric and Westinghouse, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told this unity conference. The 320 delegates served notice that GE's offer must be improved before contracts expire Oct. 2.

# *'Full Weight of AFL-CIO' Backs Last-Ditch Drive for GE Contract*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Then, in the unity conference, they unanimously adopted a report listing counter-proposals on eight points.

It also authorized formation of "a special action committee" composed of Meany as chairman and the presidents of the 11 international unions "to evaluate any responsible and responsive offer made by GE in the next four days, and to make appropriate recommendations."

**"We want a settlement, not a strike," said the report drafted by the 11-union steering committee and read to the conference by Pres. Paul Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers. "But we want to make it clear to GE that the offer now before us is not acceptable, and that we do not accept the Boulware philosophy that it cannot be improved.**

**"It must be improved—by midnight Oct. 2."**

Lemuel Boulware is the former GE vice president credited with developing a "take it or leave it" bargaining approach that the National Labor Relations Board has ruled unlawful.

The report set forth the following revised goals, "with the sole aim of reaching an agreement and to demonstrate our reasonableness":

- Adequate protection against the rising cost of living which since 1960 has risen 10.3 percent, "eroding practically all the wage increases" of the last six years.
- A 4 percent yearly wage increase with a minimum of 7 cents an hour—acceptable only if agreement is reached on cost-of-living protection.
- A fund of 1 cent an hour as a start toward reducing geographic wage differentials, particularly for southern and rural employes.
- Nine holidays fully paid by GE now.
- A modified union shop under which only future employes would be required to join the union as a condition of employment.
- An improved and broadened arbitration clause to reduce strikes over grievances.
- A minimum of two years' recall rights after layoff, with rights equal to length of service above two years.
- A letter of understanding to the effect that there shall be no contracting-out of work, where it has been performed traditionally in a plant or office, without prior consultation with the union involved.

The committee said many local unions have contract issues of importance to them. It urged the corporations to "deal swiftly" to meet the equities of the employes in local negotiations. They include:

**Protecting the earnings of incentive workers against company raids, more adequate consideration for long-service employes in upgrading, better provisions for the selection and training of skilled workers, and measures to enable salaried employes to reach their top job rate more quickly.**

GE has made two contract offers since the unions submitted their proposal in July. Westinghouse, with an Oct. 16 contract expiration date, made its first offer Sept. 26. Both were rejected as inadequate, though they were called an improvement over company bargaining stances in previous years.

### Agreement Sought

Machinists Pres. P. L. Siemiller, who presided at the unity meeting, reported that "every talent at our command is being used to settle this dispute honorably without interrupting the work."

"We are part way through," Siemiller said at the meeting four days before the GE deadline. "We have until midnight Oct. 2. Let's get on with it."

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which bargains for a majority of GE's union workers, said "1966 is the year we begin to make the changes" that will make the 11-union objectives "worthwhile."

Chairman John Callahan of the IUE-GE Conference Board reported that delegates from all IUE-GE locals had voted unanimously, at a meeting with record attendance, to turn down the firm's last offer.

Delegates from Syracuse and Pittsfield told how their locals had voted strongly for strike authorization if a suitable agreement is not reached—by a 4-1 margin in Syracuse, 2-1 at Pittsfield.

In both locals, GE management gave workers time off to vote and paid for their transportation to the voting places, Callahan said.

The unity meeting was the latest in a series that began when Meany chaired a March meeting that pledged coordinated bargaining and solidarity to the finish.

**The March session was followed by 17 grass-roots conferences to keep members informed. The joint committee produced its own newspaper and established a teletype network to keep 17 regional outlets in full touch with developments.**

The IUE added representatives of the other unions to its own bargaining committee and, when GE negotiators walked out of the first meeting, filed an unfair labor practice complaint wth the NLRB. The board won a federal court injunction to prevent GE from attempting to dictate the personnel of the IUE committee. A company challenge to the ruling brought a reversal on procedural grounds by the 2nd U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, but that ruling was stayed by Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan. Meanwhile negotiations continued, though GE and Westinghouse reserved their right to legal protest.

The unions in the AFL-CIO coalition are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers, the Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Carpenters, Steelworkers and IUE.

# Teamsters Stall Election At 2d DiGiorgio Ranch

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Wine and 11 Cellars Wine, after the firm signed a Teamsters contract covering its field operations while the field workers were out on strike.

- The National Labor Relations Board scheduled an Oct. 27 election among inside workers at the Pirelli-Minetti winery after they all joined the Distillery Workers in support of the striking field hands and in protest against the Teamsters' activities.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher charged that the latest developments were new evidence of the continuing link between major non-union growers and the Teamsters Union, which was expelled from the federation in 1957 on findings of corrupt domination.

Kircher recalled that DiGiorgio had openly solicited votes and support for the Teamsters among its workers before the Delano election.

The Farm Workers beat this combination soundly in Delano, he declared, "and they will beat it again should the Arvin election be held. It is the anticipation of such a defeat that has caused the Teamsters to back away from an election procedure."

**Tracing the dispute at the Perelli-Minetti winery, Kircher said all of the field workers at the 1,500-acre grape ranch near Delano had joined the AFL-CIO Farm Workers and struck when the company refused to meet with the union.**

The fields remained empty for two days, he said, until the Teamsters drove strikebreakers through the picket lines "in Teamster buses with Teamster representatives acting as armed guards." Shortly thereafter the company signed a "back-door" agreement with the Teamsters and the Farm Workers called the nationwide boycott, he reported.

A spokesman for the Distillery Workers had high praise for the organizational work of the Farm Workers among the winery's inside employes. He said the union had been trying to organize these workers unsuccessfully for many years.

Kircher noted that the Teamsters had been invited to take part in the NLRB conferences setting up the Perelli-Minetti vote, but had failed to show up.

# TWU Achieves Airline Pact On Strike Eve

New York—The Transport Workers and American Airlines have reached a tentative agreement covering 12,000 workers at the nation's second largest airline, subject to ratification by the membership.

The agreement was reached hours before a strike deadline and after the union members had overwhelmingly rejected a company offer and voted a Sept. 28 walkout. The talks were extended for an additional 12 hours during which agreement was reached.

**Details of the agreement were not disclosed pending a membership vote on the terms. The TWU represents mechanics, maintenance and ground service personnel as well as store and communication employes in 48 cities served by American Airlines.**

Last July the President named an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to help the parties reach a settlement after they had deadlocked. The board declined to recommend settlement terms, declaring that the issues could be resolved without a strike.

The airline offer rejected by the union was reported to call for three 5 percent wage increases over a three year period as well as some fringe benefit improvements.

### CONVENTION

The Flight Engineers have moved their convention, originally scheduled for Nov. 15-17 in Washington, to the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, on Nov. 15 and 16.

# Glass Bottle Parley Spurs Political Effort

More than 300 delegates to an eastern area educational conference of the Glass Bottle Blowers have placed heavy emphasis on the need for bipartisan political action in this year's elections.

Representing 86 local unions from 10 states ranging from Florida to the northern border, the conferees devoted one of four workshops to political education and legislation. Joseph Rourke, assistant director of COPE, served as a discussion leader.

Reviewing labor's role in foreign affairs, GBB Pres. Lee W. Minton also told the delegates that "we cannot falter in our stand against communism, because the choice is simply one of having freedom or having government-controlled industry and unions."

He also said that creation of labor courts or other forms of compulsory settlement of labor disputes would mean an end to true collective bargaining and convert unions into simple political instruments.

A similar conference for GBBA locals in the central region will open Oct. 10 in St. Louis.

**GUEST BADGE** for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convention is pinned on Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz by IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan.

# Oregon Labor Backs Duncan's Senate Bid

North Bend, Ore.—The Oregon AFL-CIO, at its 11th annual convention here, backed the senatorial bid of Democratic Congressman Robert Duncan, one of the House liberals who voted for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Organized labor's support gave added thrust to the accelerating campaign of the 45-year-old two-term congressman who threatens to derail the promising political career of Gov. Mark Hatfield, the Republican candidate for the Senate seat being relinquished by Democrat Maurine Neuberger.

**Convention delegates endorsed for governor the Democratic candidate, Robert Straub, present state treasurer. They backed incumbent Democratic Rep. Al Ullman and two Democratic congressional nominees, Charles Porter, a former congressman, and Malcolm Cross, nephew of Gov. Hatfield's campaign public relations director. Porter seeks the seat being vacated by Duncan and Cross opposes GOP Rep. Wendell Wyatt, who flunked all 13 of COPE's key votes in the 89th Congress.**

The convention, by a 12-vote margin, refused to endorse Democratic Rep. Edith Green because of her vote against repeal of Section 14(b).

The 477 delegates voted to prohibit persons 65 or older from being nominated for office in the state labor federation. At the same time they conferred president-emeritus status upon J. D. McDonald, 71, upon his leaving office next year.

**Others Qualify**

The age limit will have no immediate effect on the other two key elective offices. George Brown, political education and legislative director, won't turn 65 until after the 1967 convention and Edward J. Whelan, who holds the top executive post of secretary-treasurer, is 40.

Whelan, completing his first year in office, reported that the state AFL-CIO gained 20,000 members in the past 12 months. Present strength of affiliates is 120,000.

McDonald, in his convention address, called for reform in the congressional and state legislative rules to end "minority rule by the reactionaries." Noting how national and state legislative committees can bottle up liberal legislation, he contrasted this to the democratic procedures under which the state labor convention operates.

Delegates went on record in support of:

- A state minimum wage law of $1.25 an hour "with subsequent increases to be in conformity with federal legislation."
- A legislative interim committee study of the electric utility, gas and telephone industries with the goal of obtaining service at "the lowest possible cost."
- Improvements in the state workmen's compensation law.
- Full collective bargaining status for public employes, including teachers.
- The Johnson Administration's Viet Nam policies.
- The efforts of maritime unions to preserve and strengthen the U.S. merchant marine.
- Legislation demanding disclosure of true interest in installment contracts.
- Giving 18-year-olds the right to vote.
- A study to determine why auto insurance rates are higher in Oregon than in other western states.

**At 75th Anniversary Convention:**

# IBEW Strengthens Pensions, Sets Study of Disputes Plan

St. Louis—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers closed out its 75th anniversary convention here with intense attention to the union's internal affairs, including approval of a stronger IBEW pension plan for members and provision for a study of the union's unique industrial relations council system for settling disputes involving construction locals.

Delegates to the convention, after two days of thorough and sometimes heated debate, approved the new IBEW pension plan, raising and expanding benefits but also raising contributions from $1.60 or $3.20 monthly to $10.

The plan established in 1927, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan explained, was inadequately financed and faced an imminent danger of a steady decline in its reserves to meet obligations.

**An actuarially sound revision of the plan, authorized by the last IBEW convention, provided a system of disability pensions, a vesting system and a doubling of benefits in return for the increased contribution.**

The plan was apparently approved by a standing vote when it was presented to the delegates but the issue was reopened the next day for a rollcall vote by only those delegates representing members participating in the pension system. The rollcall resulted in a count of 178,216 for the new plan, 101,094 against, and it was approved a second time.

**Study Ordered**

The convention voted to establish a study committee, to report by Sept. 1, 1967, to propose improvements in operations of the industrial relations council.

The council functions to check the outbreak of disputes between employers and construction locals that might result in strikes and is credited by its proponents with having given electrical construction a reputation as a "strikeless" industry.

A number of construction locals filed resolutions complaining that there was an element of compulsory arbitration in the requirement that locals use the machinery of the industrial relations council. Critics said that existence of the council was used as a "crutch," a substitute for responsible local bargaining.

**The delegates approved the study commission proposal, offered by the resolutions committee as a substitute for more drastic solutions, by a standing vote of 1,334 to 824. The study unit was directed to give "particular attention" to the issue of retroactivity of pay increases to the date of contract periods after demands for adjustments had been served.**

The study was also directed to deal with such issues as the length of time any person could serve in the industrial relations council, the methods of hearing cases, and provision for records of each decision.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised the IBEW's "imaginative and effective" register-and-vote program in a letter to the convention. He urged the union to "press that campaign with greater energy than ever before" in the "vitally important" election this November.

**Meany also hailed the cooperative effort of the IBEW and 10 other unions in the AFL-CIO National Committee on Collective Bargaining with General Electric and Westinghouse.**

"This multi-union cooperative effort holds great promise, not only for the workers involved, but for the labor movement as a whole," Meany declared. He praised the IBEW's "unstinting participation" in the inter-union program.

Speakers in the closing sessions included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, COPE Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke, two industrialists, and Louis Sherman, the union's general counsel.

Schnitzler told the delegates that the better lives that have been achieved for IBEW members and their families over the years are the "diamonds" of the union's 75th anniversary.

The union and the American labor movement, he stressed, have continually fought for measures benefiting the entire nation.

He cited the achievement of medicare which has brought "a new sense of security to 17 million elderly Americans, of whom only a few are active, dues paying members."

**It was the labor movement, Schnitzler said, that "kept medicare alive" when it seemed doomed to defeat and "helped rally the senior citizens groups and the many other organizations dedicated to its enactment. We kept pushing forward and we won."**

He pointed out to editorial writers who can't seem to "find a good word for the labor movement" that "not one single additional dues payer will come to the labor movement as a result of medicare. This is simply a matter of acting in the public interest."

Rourke, presenting IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman with a plaque acknowledging the union's fulfillment of its COPE quota in voluntary contributions for political education, emphasized a similar theme.

"I don't know why people are so touchy about COPE and about politics," he said.

**"Politics is good workmen's compensation laws, good unemployment compensation laws. Political decisions decide the interest rate on your mortgage, decide what kind of police and fire protection you are going to have, decide almost everything that affects your daily lives," he told the 2,500 delegates.**

Sherman, calling for an undiminished campaign for repeal of Section 14(b), under which 19 states have enacted so-called "right-to-work" laws, advised the delegates to emphasize the theme that these laws simply allow the continued existence of "free riders"—members of the bargaining unit for whom unions negotiate benefits but who refuse to help pay the cost of representation.

Thomas G. Ayers, president of Commonwealth Edison Co. in Chicago, spoke of tremendous potential progress in service and jobs in the electrical industry and the values of free collective bargaining.

**History of Failure**

"What the public doesn't seem to realize is that government-dominated bargaining has a history of failure," Ayers said, citing a "long period of strife" in the railroad industry which he attributed to the fact that "there has been no real private bargaining by the railroads for decades."

**"The surest road to industrial peace is a bargain that satisfies both parties," he said, and the wisest outside arbitrator may "order the melon cut at the wrong angle."**

Board Chairman Charles F. Adams of the Raytheon Co. emphasized that a "sense of balance" is necessary in bargaining and that nothing could be further from the truth" than the false assumption that "business and labor are irreconcilable."

On many issues the two groups have the same view, he continued, giving at an example "the current drive to limit the issuance of tax-exempt municipal bonds to build industrial plants. Our reasons may be somewhat different but our conclusions would be the same."

# Montana Labor Expands State Legislative Effort

Missoula, Mont.—Delegates to the ninth constitutional convention of the Montana AFL-CIO voted to direct the state body to organize a program of "more effective lobbying" for labor and social legislation before the Montana Legislature.

The resolution, adopted unanimously, asked that the program include a "Union Labor Day" during the legislative session at which union members and supporters would gather "to demonstrate the true significance of labor's interest and strength" to members of the legislature and the public.

Sen. Lee Metcalf and Rep. Arnold Olsen, both Democrats, were endorsed for re-election, John Melcher, Democratic candidate for Congress from the 2d District, also was endorsed.

**The convention also boosted the per capita payments of affiliates from 16 to 17 cents per month with the added 1 cent earmarked to finance the state body's educational program. The constitution was amended, because of a change in the primary election date, to set the state convention from June to August.**

Revision of the state workmen's compensation law to broaden the definitions of "injured" and "injury" was urged, with extension of benefits from the present maximum of 500 weeks to the entire period of disability.

A companion resolution protested that disqualifications under unemployment compensation are "unfair" and the weekly benefits and duration are "grossly inadequate," and called for their improvement.

Other resolutions:

- Supported the COPE dollar drive and urged "continued efforts" by all unions to make sure all members register and vote.
- Supported the strike of the printing trades unions at the Kingsport, Tenn., Press.
- Asked that medicare benefits be made available to all persons retired because of illness or injury, regardles of age.

Speakers included Metcalf, Dir. James J. Leary of AFL-CIO Region XXI; Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of central bodies; Margaret Thornburgh, director of the western region of COPE's Women's Activities Division; Pres. Darrell Dorman of the Idaho AFL-CIO and Pres. Leonard Kenfield of the Montana Farmers Union.

# Emerson Elected to Musicians Board

New York—Executive Sec. J. Martin Emerson of Washington Musicians Local 161 has been elected to the AFM international executive board to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Pres. Howard P. (Hud) Greene of the Detroit local.

Emerson, born in Washington, started his career as a classical trombonist and later played with well-known dance bands, including those of the late Tommy Dorsey and Gene Krupa. He was elected to the Local 161 executive board in 1943, named executive secretary in 1950.

# Baldanzi Hits Bid to Erase Textile Tariffs

Gatlinburg, Tenn.—The recent proposal to terminate all international textile agreements, made by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), would cost the jobs of thousands of American textile workers, Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers told 250 delegates from 75 locals at the union's annual southern conference.

**Curtis is one of four government advisers in the Kennedy round of negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade going on in Geneva. Baldanzi urged the Johnson Administration to repudiate his views as contrary to U.S. policy.**

"The UTWA would agree to the abolition of all restrictive tariffs if a worldwide system of equitable standards were established" Baldanzi said. "But under present conditions the only way to protect the jobs of American textile workers against unfair foreign competition is through the establishment of quotas by category."

*Per Capita Payments Hiked:*

# Carpenters Expand Membership Drive

Kansas City—The 85th anniversary convention of the Carpenters here voted two separate increases in per capita payments to the international union—the first largely to finance increased organization activities and apprenticeship programs, the second to finance higher pensions for retired members.

The first increase of 25 cents a month from the previous level of $1.80 was approved the morning of the convention's final day. The second, a 60-cent increase earmarked for beneficiaries of the Carpenters pension plan, was voted in the afternoon after a committee recommended rejection of a proposed increase from $15 to $30 a month for lack of a funding plan.

Total per capita was raised to $2.65 a month, with $1.20 earmarked for pensions.

**The 25-cent jump in payments to the general fund came after the convention's committee on organization recommended that local unions and district councils be instructed to set up immediate organizing campaigns in their areas.**

Failing action in the field by a local or district council, the committee report approved by the convention said, Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson was authorized to set up a new local or locals to "do the job."

The president was also authorized to set up an investigation of organizing failures at the local level and to direct means to operate and finance organization work in any area.

### Apprentice Plan Adopted

The convention approved a plan for an expanded and updated apprentice training program, including establishment of an international apprenticeship contest in 1968 and the continuing publication of modernized apprenticeship study materials by the union's general office under the direction of Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan.

**Action by the delegates in these fields followed Hutcheson's keynote speech the opening day warning that existing apprentice operations provided barely enough new journeymen to make up for deaths among union members in any given year and the blunt comment that too many locals were refusing to admit fully-qualified journeymen working at journeymen's wages.**

Delegates also approved a report from the convention's political education committee praising the formation of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC) to seek voluntary contributions from members for political and legislative activities.

The report recommended that delegates urge the establishment of CLIC committees in each local union.

Hutcheson in closing remarks pointed out that Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen had been responsible, through a filibuster, for keeping repeal of Section 14(b) from reaching the Senate floor.

He accused Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) of the House Labor Committee of having "personally prevented" the situs picketing bill from reaching the floor for action despite the fact his committee had approved the measure.

**"There is only one way," he remarked, that passage of these bills will ever be accomplished —by the election of "those individuals whose philosophies embrace those ideals and aspirations to which the trade union movement is dedicated."**

"I dislike the term 'friend of labor'," he continued. "We would be well satisfied if any candidate merely guided himself by the concept of the greatest good for the greatest number."

### Freshmen's Role Cited

Rep. Richard Bolling (D), representing the nearby 4th Congressional District, warned delegates that the next Congress would have many more legislative failures unless approximately 40 freshman members, chosen in 1964, were re-elected on Nov. 8.

"They have been the margin between conservatism and progressivism" in the 89th Congress, he said.

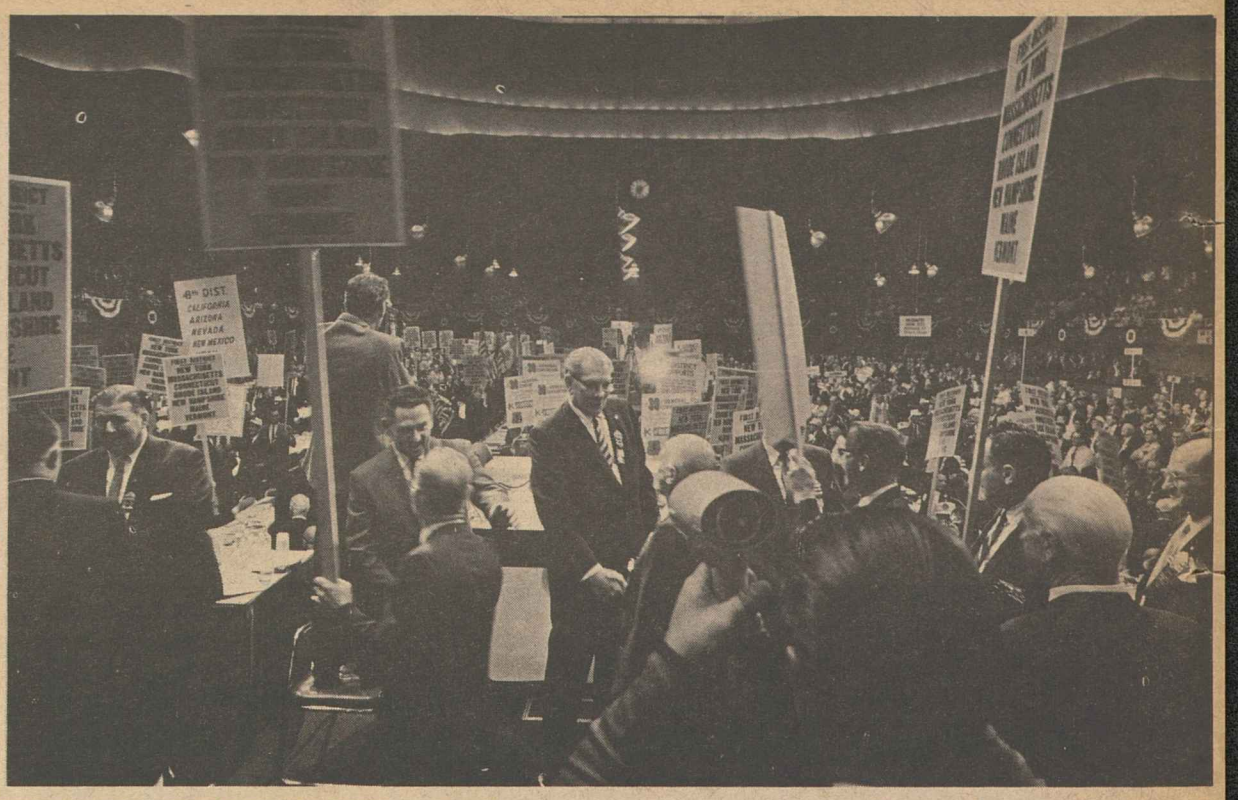
**"Every piece of good legislation passed"—including medicare, school aid and the anti-poverty program— "would have been killed or modified" without their votes, Bolling stressed.**

"Everyone in this room is going to regret our failure to make every effort" in their behalf if they are defeated this year, he said.

The convention voted to establish a pension system for paid officers and leaders of local unions by requiring locals to pay one-tenth of their salaries for pension purposes.

It also passed a strong resolution protesting the spreading process of electronic espionage that may become an intrusion into private affairs and voted to set the Carpenters' legislative program in harmony with the programs of the AFL-CIO and the federation's Building and Construction Trades Dept.

The delegates voted that as long as Hutcheson remained president he would be paid $10,000 a year more than the salary set for the office by the executive board.



**ENTHUSIASTIC DELEGATES** to the Carpenters convention at Kansas City parade with placards and stop for a handshake with Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson who, with other top officers, was re-elected unanimously.

# Editors Form Steelworkers Press Group

Atlantic City—Local and regional publications of the Steelworkers have formed the United Steelworkers Press Association to encourage the establishment of more such papers and improve those that exist.

The association will become an industrial affiliate of the Intl. Labor Press Association, AFL-CIO.

More than 50 editors attended a two-day conference that adopted formal bylaws and a code of ethics.

**Speakers included USWA Pres. I. W. Abel; Dai Davies, assistant general secretary of the British steel union; Robert Maynard, city editor of the York (Pa.) Gazette & Daily, and Kenneth Fiester, ILPA secretary-treasurer.**

Officers of the new association are James Gedling, Lorain (O.) Labor Leader, president; Bruce Balloch, Union Views, Reading, Pa., secretary-treasurer; and Clarence Matlovich, Clareton, Pa.; William Scoggins, East Chicago, Ind.; Bill DeVane, Tampa, Fla.; Ted Lopez, Pueblo, Colo. and Ray Poirier, Sudbury, Ont., regional vice presidents.

## Tennessee Official Dies; Headed Jackson Labor

Jackson, Tenn.—State Commissioner of Labor W. H. (Billy) Parham, secretary-treasurer of Motion Picture Projectionists Local 639 here since 1937 and former president of the Jackson Trades & Labor Council, died here after a heart attack.

# Supreme Court Urged to Uphold Union's Right to Reject Grievance

The AFL-CIO has filed with the Supreme Court a brief supporting the right of union officers to refuse to take a worker's grievance to arbitration when they feel it has no merit.

The brief presents arguments why the high court should reverse a $10,300 damage verdict voted by a Jackson County Circuit Court jury in Kansas City, Mo., and later upheld by the Missouri Supreme Court, against the unaffiliated United Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, representing Swift & Co. workers at several plants.

Though the brotherhood is not a part of the federation, the AFL-CIO has a "profound interest" in the answers given by the court to the questions involved, since more than 90 percent of all U.S. union agreements provide a grievance and arbitration procedure similar to the one involved, the brief noted. It was filed by federation General Counsel J. Albert Woll, Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris and two members of Woll's law firm, Robert C. Mayer and Laurence Gold.

**The case involves Ben Owens, who died after bringing suit against the brotherhood for failing to take his grievance to arbitration. Owens' estate kept the suit alive and will collect any damages resulting from the jury's award—$7,000 for actual damages plus $3,300 for punitive damages.**

A statement filed with the court recites these facts:

### Strong but Sick

Owens was a strong man who used to work long hours in a Swift "cooler" trimming and manhandling beef carcasses. But he was also a sick man with a congenital heart condition and high blood pressure, for which he had been treated for many years.

He took sick leave in 1959 and went to a hospital.

Several months later, his doctor certified that he was able to return to work, but the company doctor told him he was still too sick to work and should go back to bed.

Owens wouldn't take the company doctor's advice. He filed a grievance under the union contract and meanwhile got other jobs requiring heavy work. The union processed his case through four grievance steps but decided not to take it to arbitration when a heart specialist selected by Owens examined him "thoroughly" and reported he was too sick to work.

Owens died in December 1964, aged 52. His suit charged the union had "arbitrarily, capriciously and without just or reasonable cause" refused to take the case to arbitration.

**The jury agreed with Owens' charges and, though the trial judge set aside the verdict on the ground that Owens should have taken his claim to the National Labor Relations Board, the state Supreme Court reinstated the verdict.**

The AFL-CIO brief cited several reasons why the high court should reverse the Missouri court. It argued that the NLRB has exclusive primary jurisdiction, the lower courts used an erroneous standard of liability and awarded improper relief, federal law takes precedence over state law in such cases, a union may refuse to arbitrate a grievance provided it acts in good faith, and federal law does not sanction the award of punitive damages for breach of the duty of fair representation.

# Iowa Delegates Step Up Political Action Efforts

Waterloo, Ia.—Intensified efforts in support of endorsed candidates and labor's legislative program were pledged by delegates to the Iowa State AFL-CIO's annual convention.

Warning against complacency, the convention declared that Iowa labor has an unparalleled opportunity to improve its position by a sustained campaign to register all members and get them to vote for friendly candidates in November.

An endorsement conference, held between convention sessions, voted to support Gov. Harold E. Hughes (D) and six incumbent Democratic congressmen for re-election. It endorsed Pat Touchea, Waterloo, in preference to Rep. H. R. Gross (R) and Prof. E. B. Smith over Sen. Jack R. Miller (R).

**On the state level, the prospects are good for adding five or six more Senate seats in urban areas and maintaining the present favorable balance for those areas in the House, state COPE Chairman J. B. Mincks reported.**

Labor was partially successful in the last session of the state legislature, but some legislators are not acting in accord with party platform pledges, said Mincks, who is executive vice president of the state central body.

The convention called for repeal of the state's so-called right-to-work law and urged restrictions on the use of court injunctions against picketing; formation of a state labor relations board, collective bargaining for public employes, and a law requiring payment of prevailing wages.

Delegates reported that the state's mobile registration law has made it easier to register voters, and pledged to take full advantage of it before registration closes Oct. 29. Under the law, deputy registration commissioners, including many union members, may go into the field to register voters.

The convention changed voting procedures to make the state executive council more representative; gave salary raises to the officers and set up a standing committee on education to study a college scholarship program in cooperation with the labor-management center at the State University of Iowa.

Under the pay raise resolution, Pres. Hugh D. Clark will get a salary boost in October from $11,000 a year to $12,000. Sec.-Treas. Harry L. Branscomb and Mincks will go from $10,000 to $11,000.

## Unionists Renamed To Advisory Panel

Albert S. Epstein, associate research director of the Machinists, and Howard Young, actuarial consultant to the Auto Workers, have been reappointed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to the Advisory Council on employe welfare and pension benefit plans.

The council, composed of 13 members, was set up in the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act and meets periodically with the secretary of labor to advise him on carrying out his duties under the act. Other members, whose terms have not expired, are AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Dir. Richard E. Shoemaker and Dir. Wilbur Daniels of the Ladies' Garment Workers Master Agreement Dept.

# Taking It on the Chin

**THE GOVERNMENT** has come up with some new and highly significant figures that the average factory worker is taking it on the chin financially.

A worker with three dependents has been taking home more after deductions for income and social security taxes but his paycheck is buying less. The villain is higher prices, especially for food and medical care and services generally.

**In August 1965 this worker had a take-home paycheck of $95.87. A year later, in August 1966, the paycheck rose to $98.46, a gain of $2.59.**

But in the same period the real purchasing power of that paycheck declined 63 cents!

During that same period, also, profits and dividend payments skyrocketed to new highs, even after adjustment for real earning power.

During this same period, also, unit labor costs have remained practically unchanged, proving conclusively that the rising cost of living does not stem from higher wages or labor costs.

**This situation demands quick and specific correction. It calls for, first of all, an increase in wages and fringe benefits that will give the worker a fair share of the tremendous earnings of the companies he works for. It calls for establishing a formula that will not see wage gains wiped out by price increases that have little if any relationship to higher wage costs.**

The essentials of the nation's economy call for a strong and constant purchasing power, and the great bulk of American purchasing power is in the hands of people who work for wages and salaries. A stable, expanding economy demands an end to the drainage of the worker's purchasing power and recognition of his right to a fair share of the wealth he helps produce.

# COPE's Home Stretch

**THE 1966 ELECTION** campaign is in the home stretch, in the final five weeks. The primaries are over, the candidates selected and the issues are coming into focus.

Across the nation COPE committees have made or are in the process of making endorsements in the senatorial, gubernatorial, and congressional contests, and in many states and cities local COPE groups are backing candidates for the state legislatures, city councils and other local offices.

Those candidates endorsed by COPE have been selected because of their liberal and progressive records and views. They represent the best hope for progress at the national, state and local levels.

**Because they represent liberal viewpoints they need the all-out support of trade unionists to fight off the attacks of their generally conservative opponents. That means working in the neighborhoods, the precincts and the wards to inform all trade union members and voters generally of the issues involved and of the critical need to get out and vote on election day.**

It means, also, voluntary contributions to help finance the campaigns of COPE-endorsed candidates. A few extra dollars can make the difference—a little more radio time, television spots, mailings. Now, in the final five weeks, is the time to make sure that the best possible job is being done.

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*Official Weekly Publication of the*
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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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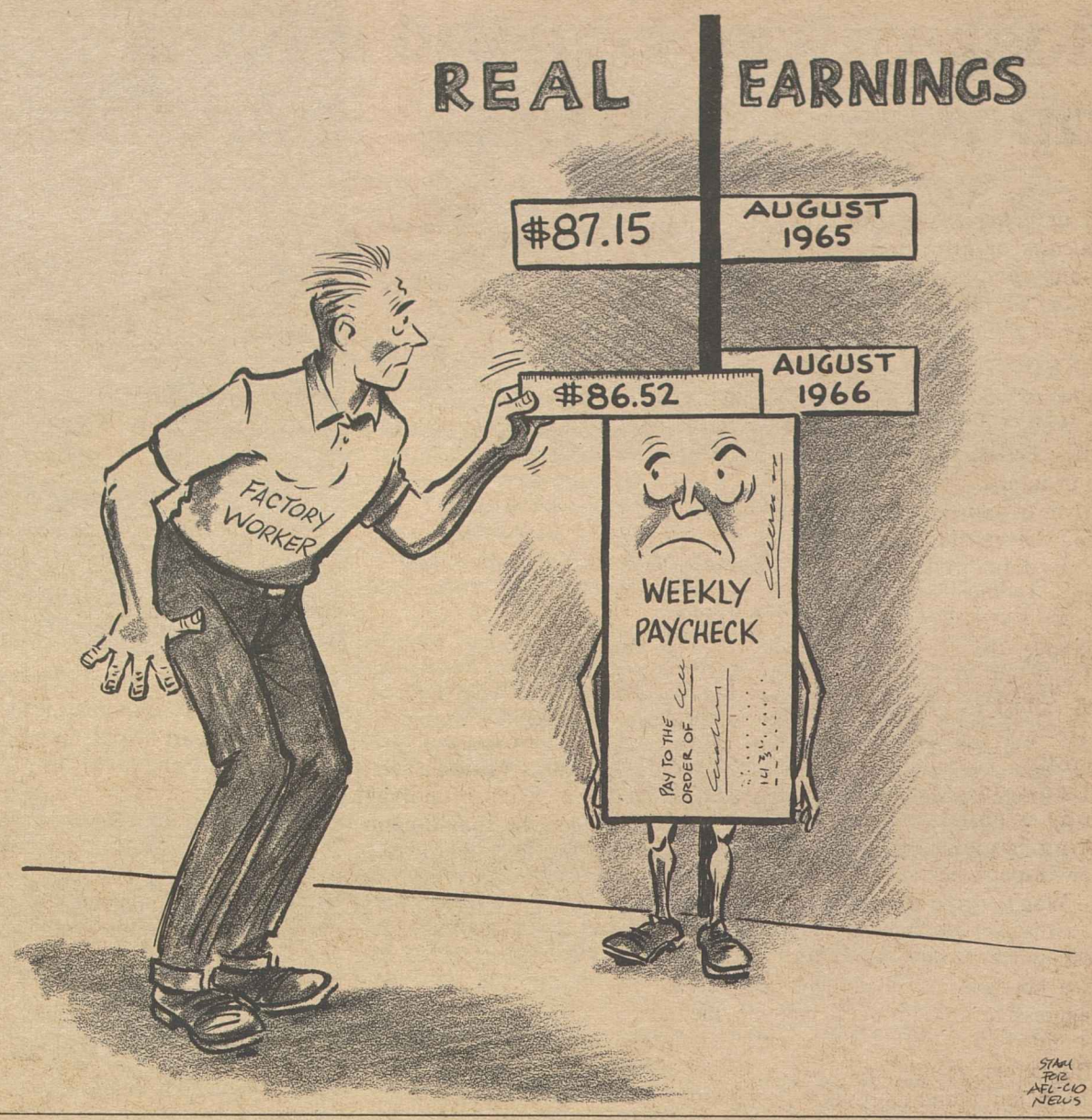
## It Doesn't Measure Up




***Scores 'Black Power' Drive:***

# Civil Rights, Labor Coalition Vital to Racial Peace—Randolph

*The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph to the 13th constitutional convention of the Steelworkers in Atlantic City.*

**WE HAVE** in the country at this time growing tension between the black people and white people.

There is what is known as the growing white backlash and there is also a growing black backlash. What will this amount to? If it continues there will be a confrontation of blacks and whites in America, not from the point of intellectual dialogue but from the point of view of a struggle, one to secure its full citizenship rights, and others to deny him the right to get these rights.

**I am greatly concerned about this condition. I looked upon the faces of white citizens on the television when Negroes were marching in Chicago for the right of open occupancy in housing, and the faces were ugly with rage and resentment. This was an unhappy thing.**

And then, of course, Negroes were throwing bottles and bricks, Molotov cocktails, turning over automobiles, throwing rocks into stores, looting the stores, engaging in lawlessness and so forth. I deplore lawlessness of any kind. I deplore riots of any kind. Throwing Molotov cocktails is not the answer to the problem of the Negro. The answer is deeper than that.

And consequently, civil rights leaders are greatly concerned about this trend. I want to see the civil rights leaders take great care against overheating the ghettos that have the racial and social chemistry full of ingredients of explosive potentialities. This could escalate into a race war which could become catastrophic to the Negro and to America.

Therefore, I plead with you as workers to help us resolve this problem. You know what it is to be deprived of your rights. In the middle of the 19th century the workers did not have the right to form a union of their own. There was what is known as the law of conspiracy, and if three or more workers were found together, they were penalized. Nevertheless, you fought against that, and in the latter part of the 19th century the great strikes of America took place—the railroad strike of 1894 under Eugene Victor Debs.

Railroad strikes resulted in tearing up the rails and burning down the terminals because the workers thought they had rights that were being deprived them. And, of course, you recall the Haymarket riot in Chicago in 1886; the Homestead massacre around the 90's; the Ludlow massacre. In other words, there have been battlefields all over this nation where the workers have been fighting for their rights.

**Therefore the Negro workers have a right to come to you, to call upon you to help in winning their fundamental rights that are God-given and not man made.**

We have developed a program, and I believe that the time has come when the street marches and demonstrations have about run their course. I believe that the strategy now in order is to shift from the streets to the conference room for the purpose of discussion of the problems in the interests of finding an answer.

**WE KNOW** that the public has lost some of its sympathy for the cause of civil rights because of demonstrations and disorders in the street.

You have heard a lot about black power. Well, the civil rights organizations are not committed to black power. That is a slogan and you cannot solve basic social and economic problems with slogans. It is based upon the assumption of salvation through racial isolation, which is absolutely unsound.

However, it has been created by oppression of Negroes in this country. It didn't just come out of the air. It came out of frustration, a sense of despair and hopelessness. Negroes are grabbing at every straw they think might help in the bringing out of emancipation. Instead of separation we need cooperation. That is why we have proposed a freedom budget, which is based upon the alliance between labor and the civil rights movement. This alliance will go farther and build what is known as a coalition.

**In other words, we are attempting to transform the civil rights revolution into a social revolution which is concerned not only about the Negro, but about the poor whites as well.**

We realize that there are 35 million people, according to the Dept. of Labor, on the poverty line in this country. Twenty percent of them are black and about 75 percent are white. Therefore, the black working poor and the white working poor must unite in order that we might be able to create full employment under the leadership of organized labor. There is no remedy for the problem that confronts the civil rights revolution without full employment. Full employment is the basis of fair employment.

***Morgan Says:***

# Clash of Old and New Marks Japan's Post-War Adjustment

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**TOKYO**—Did you ever have a truck driver bow to you for conceding him the right of way? Well, I did. Traffic is murderous in Japan, literally. Pedestrians are not supposed to be run down at intersections but you never know. When the driver of a huge van turned a corner in Tokyo's teeming Ginza into my path, I didn't take a chance. I waved him thru. As he passed, he rose above the steering wheel and bowed.

Morgan

The collisions in Japan are not limited to the streets. The old in this tradition-trained country is constantly clashing head-on with the new. Japan's defeat in World War II could have been a disaster to her people whose ceremonial politess, partly to save face, hid even from themselves a host of secrets ranging from the cruelty and aggressive ambitions of some to the modest hopes and vague puzzled discontent of the majority. But defeat was not a disaster. Thanks in large part to an unhumiliating allied occupation and a viable peace treaty, it became a kind of release.

**Japan on the surface has become westernized and more liberal in its outlook in the process. But great confusion has been generated, too. What happens to a Japanese father, reared in ancester worship and reverence for parental authority, when he is confronted with a beatnick son running wild in rock 'n roll joints, seeming to shake the city more profoundly than the great Tokyo earthquake?**

What happens to a Japanese mother, trained to docile compliance with a male's wishes and accustomed only to one of the world's most modest female garments—the kimono—when she is confronted with a bobby-soxed daughter insisting on living by her own set of values which includes equality with teen-agers of the opposite sex.

The Japanese government has been concerned with the psychological and other problems involved in the post-war adjustment of 90 million Japanese. Like any self-respecting Western government, it ordered a study made. Conducted by a special council working with the Ministry of Education, a final report was submitted entitled "The Image of an Ideal Japanese." An interim report submitted nearly two years ago generated much criticism on the ground the government was trying to force the population into a common mold, branded a conservative human image. The final report is milder and seems to be more mildly received.

The study candidly conceded that though Japan started anew as a democratic nation after the end of World War II, democracy has not yet taken firm root in the minds of the Japanese people.

**Then it probed family responsibilities. The home should be a place of rest, fostering love among its members, educating its young, and making them, as they mature, available for service to the community or the state.**

As for a citizen's community responsibilities, the study said, in effect, that a citizen shouldn't waste time envying somebody else's position but get on with the work at hand. As such, there is no such thing as a dignified job and a lowly job, it stressed. The important thing is not what the individual's job is, but how much heart he puts into his job. (American employers and employes, organized or unorganized, take note.) Also, it went on, he should contribute to social welfare, and he must be creative.

**I FIND ALL THIS** fascinating and even inspiring. I only wish the city fathers of Tokyo would be creative enough to do something about street numbers. Addresses, as such, simply don't exist in Tokyo. Last evening, it took my ABC colleague Lou Cioffi and his charming Japanese wife nearly an hour to find one of the oldest and most famous tempura restaurants in the city where they had been going regularly for more than 12 years.

Tokyo with its labyrinth of streets and neighborhoods is like that.

**This morning I asked a hotel clerk to scribble a note which would explain to a taxi driver how to get to the ABC office. "Our directions," he said, "are a little different than in the United States." Then he spent seven minutes on the phone with ABC getting himself briefed on its location. Finally he drew, quite expertly, a detailed map with the ABC office indicated in red ink and instructions carefully written in Japanese how to get there. My taxi driver couldn't read the map. He wouldn't take a tip when we did get there by unknown means. Tips are beneath the dignity of taxi drivers in Japan.**

I don't really know what the image of an ideal Japanese should be. I salute the government for trying to find it but I would be alarmed if it settled for a stereotype. In fact, on second thought, let the Tokyo city fathers carry on as usual. If 11 million residents of this city can find their way home every evening without knowing actually by street and number where they live, there is something ideal about it all in this age of mechanized regimentation and tidiness, and I for one will go along with it.

***Aid to Housing Market:***

# Halting of Business Tax Credit Seen Easing Mortgage Funds

**ADMINISTRATION** proposals to halt special corporate tax breaks, if approved by Congress, will help pull the home-building industry out of a depression, organized labor's chief economist has predicted.

Fast write-offs on new industrial buildings and the 7 percent tax credit subsidy on new equipment "are siphoning money out of the housing market," said Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

**"Extremely high interest rates" on mortgages have added pressure, and home-building has now been pushed into a depression, Goldfinger said during the weekly network radio interview, Labor News Conference.**

Prime interest rates to banks were raised by one-third since last December by Federal Reserve Board action and triggered similar boosts on home mortgages.

Goldfinger said that approval of the President's proposals would head off the need for "any further tax actions," such as a levy on excess profits, "at the present time."

He noted that the AFL-CIO had opposed both loopholes when they were first proposed and that "present conditions indicate" they never should have been approved by Congress.

**"THEY PUT** too much money into the hands of business and provided the fuel—and are providing the fuel now—for this super-boom," he said. "We would have a much more sustainable and much more balanced condition in the economy between business on the one hand, and the other sectors of the economy, such as the consuming public, if these laws had never been enacted."

**Goldfinger predicted that the curbs will win full congressional approval "without too much difficulty."**

Questioning him on the AFL-CIO-produced public service program, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Alan Adams of Business Week magazine, and Hobart Rowen, financial editor of the Washington Post and nationally syndicated economic columnist.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**ST. LOUIS**—Here in the Midwest, where many of the states shaped their constitutions after the Civil War on what is called the Ohio pattern, the inadequacy of state institutions to meet crushing problems arising from population growth and the urbanizing of our culture becomes highly visible.

Most of the states—Missouri and neighboring Illinois are examples—have attempted to muddle through with legislative sessions only in odd-numbered years.

**The sessions are limited in length, also, apparently on the theory that if the legislators aren't allowed to hang around the state capitols for more than a few months they won't have time to do any more than a minimum of harm to the taxpayers.**

But state government is big business now, whether the taxpayers know it or not. Between 1948 and 1962, state and municipal employment rose three and a half times as rapidly as federal government employment.

* * *

**AN ARTICLE** in the National Civic Review by Harold Katz, a Democratic member of the Illinois General Assembly, contains some startling statistics.

The 1965 Illinois Legislature appropriated more money than Congress did in 1917 and nearly 10 times as much as the state legislature itself in 1943. Illinois spending has reached a level higher than that for all of the then 48 states in 1938.

Katz, chairman of a bipartisan commission named to survey the state's legislative system, has no complaint about the increased volume of work and appropriations, because the public demand for services has come in what he terms "those areas of activities which traditionally come within the state ambit—education, mental health, roads, social welfare and recreation."

**What is appalling is his account of the handicaps under which the most conscientious legislator must attempt to make competent judgments about a budget that has reached $4.6 billion a biennium.**

"We have no one to assist us in reading bills, preparing testimony, answering mail, checking facts and building an expertise about state problems," he wrote.

The legislative committees have no professional staffs—not even the appropriations committees. Two or three dozen bills may be heard by a committee within an hour or two, and members may never have seen the bills before entering the committee room. Members have no offices in which to work, no filing cabinets, so they "file" correspondence flat on the floor in their hat-and-coat lockers. Katz used more than his entire $50 postage and stationery allowance in answering more than 2,000 letters on a gun-control bill alone.

He quoted Republican State Sen. Harris Fawell, who helped push through creation of the commission to survey the legislative machinery: "You feel like you're in a jet war armed with a slingshot."

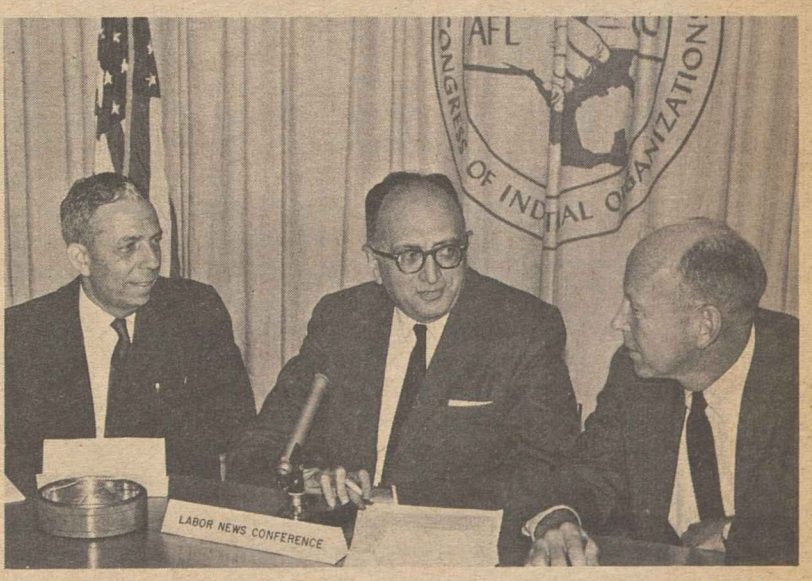
* * *

**AN ANNUAL** legislative session is one obvious answer to the problem of archaic state assemblies. But something more is required—committee staffing, staffing for members, the professional aids needed for a deliberative body handling and spending a great deal of the people's money.

Misrepresentation will disappear under the full impact of the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions. But more money for the legislative process itself must be provided.

**"The public has a right to expect from legislators dedication to the job and devotion to the public interest," Katz wrote. "Legislators, on the other hand, have a right to expect that the public will furnish them with the tools that enable them to do the job."**

The federal government sets up programs not because it is hostile to so-called "states' rights" but because the states have not been functioning effectively. They will never function effectively until their constitutions have been modernized and their machinery of government has been updated.




**CURBING SPECIAL** corporate tax breaks and rolling back prime interest rates will help break the depression in the nation's home-building industry, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) told Hobart Rowen (left) of the Washington Post and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference. The interview is a weekly AFL-CIO public service production on the Mutual radio network.

***How to Buy:***

# Prepaid Group Practice Plans Key to Cutting Medical Costs

By Sidney Margolius

**LEAPING MEDICAL** costs on top of steady rises the past seven years are draining an ever-increasing portion of family income.

The jumping bills also are threatening to push unions and employers into further negotiations over the need for improved medical insurance and to cause potential friction over the climbing costs of health insurance. Families with no unions to intercede for them have an especially serious problem.

The combined effect of rising hospital charges and the recent hop in fees charged older patients by doctors also could compel a further increase in social security taxes to maintain the medicare program.

Medical costs have been rising almost twice as fast as all other items this year even though the overall cost of living itself has been jumping at an unusual pace. While the total consumer price index has gone up about 3 percent since a year ago, the medical part has risen almost 5 percent. The rise in medical costs has been especially sharp the past six months—about 3.4 percent.

**Since the 1957-59 period, medical costs in general have gone up about 28 percent, compared to approximately 13.5 percent for the overall index.**

Both doctor and hospital fees have been rising, but the hospital increases are especially alarming. Hospital charges have gone up on the average 165 percent since 1957-59, and 7 percent this year alone. Doctor fees have gone up approximately 29 percent since 1957-59, with this year's rise of almost 6 percent particularly ominous.

Nor is there any relief in sight. Even though average hospital expenses during the past year jumped $3 a day nationally, to $44.50 including all charges, the American Hospital Association expects more hikes.

**Hospital charges have reached especially lofty levels in some areas such as the Pacific Coast, where they now average $56 a day.**

While hospital wages are notoriously low, surveys have found that in other ways hospitals and doctors sometimes cause unnecessary expenses through overstays, inappropriate admissions, duplication of facilities by local hospitals, and other wasteful practices.

The average family is powerless to cope by itself with the medical-cost increases. You face the alternatives of cutting down on other necessities or skimping on medical and dental care.

**THERE IS A WAY** to hold down medical costs while providing adequate care. But it is available only to some families and only in some cities. This is through prepaid group practice plans, operating now in some areas. By providing preventive care, these plans have been able to reduce the number of hospitalizations required by their members in comparison to the rest of the population.

**The group plans also cut costs of doctor care because a number of doctors can share the latest equipment, and services of specialists and technical staff, which individual doctors often cannot afford.**

But a big obstacle in expanding the group plans, so they will be available in more areas and to more families, is money to build facilities.

Group-practice facilities will get a big boost and be available to more families if the House finally enacts the bill, already passed by the Senate, which would provide federal mortgage guarantees. This would enable group plans to borrow construction money at relatively moderate rates.

Rising medical costs now have made passage of this bill urgent—to help protect family health as well as keep down costs.

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**EX-SUBWAY CONDUCTOR** in New York, Leo J. Cusick (right), who holds an honorable withdrawal card from the Transport Workers, was sworn in as director of the Urban Transportation Administration in the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development by Sec. Robert C. Weaver (left). Holding the Bible is Mrs. Cusick and in the background are (left to right) members of the family—little Ron Bannister, Mrs. & Mrs. Ronald L. Bannister and Barbara Cusick.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# The Knots in the Apron String Often Come to Light Rather Late

By Jane Goodsell

**IT WAS FIVE DAYS** before Katy was to leave for college, and she was ready, set and poised for flight like an astronaut about to take off for outer space. And considering the planning, coordination and money that had gone into getting her ready, it was difficult to realize that she was merely heading for the East Coast and not the moon.

For months we had been filling out forms, answering questionnaires, studying handbooks, writing checks and making out lists. Katy had her eyes tested, her teeth filled, her chest x-rayed, her childhood illnesses recorded and her tennis racket restrung. She had exchanged letters with her prospective roommate and she had obediently measured her dimensions for a regulation gym outfit and studied the freshman handbook until she almost knew it by heart.

**Her typewriter, hair dryer, books, blankets and skis were already en route to her dormitory, and all that remained was to pack her clothes (including her first black dress) and send her off. She was done to a turn and ready to go. Or so we complacently thought. Then we discovered that she was as innocent as a baby about two basic facts of life: (1) coping with laundry; and (2) handling money.**

Her naivete in the laundry sphere came to light when she asked me if her white wool sweater could go into the washing machine along with the towels.

"Good heavens!" I said. "If you put that sweater through the washing machine, it wouldn't fit anybody but a Barbie doll!"

"Oh, really?" she said. "Well, in that case, I suppose that flannel nightgowns have to be dry-cleaned, too."

**I WAS STUNNED** at the depths of her ignorance. It was all my fault, of course. I had never initiated her into the rites of washing, and it wasn't the sort of information she was likely to pick up from her friends. But except for rinsing out her stockings now and then, she'd never done a lick of laundry in her life.

**So, in the few remaining days before her departure, she is taking lessons in Laundry. So far we have covered Laundry vs. Dry Cleaning, White vs. Colored Wash, the Relative Merits of the Dryer and the Clothesline, and Machine Settings for Cottons and Synthetic Fabrics. We still have to tackle Hand Washables.**

Meanwhile, her father (who realized belatedly that he won't be around to dole out funds as she needs them) has been giving her a cram course in Handling a Checking Account: Filling Out the Deposit Slip, Writing the Check, Entering the Stub, Carrying Identification, Subtracting the Service Charge and Keeping Track of the Balance. Having emphasized the horrible repercussions of Overdrawing the Account, he has decided to skip Balancing the Checkbook for the time being.

Katy's last few days at home have been about as relaxed as basic training at boot camp. But she is philosophic about her travail. As she puts it, "Western Civ ought to be a breeze compared to what I've been going through at home the past few days."

***Magazine Under Fire:***

# Scrappy Elders Fight Digest's Distortions

**THE NATIONAL** Council of Senior Citizens has exposed a new attack by Reader's Digest as a series of distortions and misrepresentations.

The attack came in the Digest's September issue with an article by Kenneth O. Gilmore entitled "Let's Stop Exploiting People Over 65!" The article belabors the council for its support of social security, medicare, repeal of Section 14(b), the minimum wage, etc. It wears sack-cloth and ashes because of the "cruel hoax" it claims is being played on the older citizen by the Great Society's alleged promotion of inflation.

The outburst was promptly nailed in the Senior Citizen News, official publication of the council.

**"Because the election campaigns are about to warm up and because of its hysterical opposition to social welfare plans," the News says, "it is not surprising that the Reader's Digest has finally launched an attack on the National Council. . . .**

"If Senior Citizen News spent an entire page correcting all the phony conclusions drawn from this article, we would merely be reprinting facts with which members of the National Council are already familiar. But—though we will certainly send this material to the Reader's Digest—it is a foregone conclusion that the truth will never be printed.

"In a way, we feel honored about being singled out for attack by this notorious magazine. Clearly those who guide and direct its conservative philosophies fear the National Council of Senior Citizens is beginning to unite a powerful senior citizens movement—capable of developing the support for progressive social welfare legislation which will bring a better life for older Americans."

The News ridicules the Digest's claim that senior citizens are "on a political treadmill that keeps them panting in pursuit of federal handouts so long as they deliver votes" and notes that the Digest failed to mention the reasoning beyond the Council's opposition to so-called "right-to-work" laws.

**"We found that the elderly poor have a much more difficult struggle for existence in the 19 states which have so-called 'right-to-work' laws," the News says. "The rollcall of these states includes the most backward states in America.**

"Average payments of old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently disabled are much lower in the 'right-to-work' states than in the free bargaining states. Thus the elderly have very pertinent reasons for repealing 14(b) of Taft-Hartley—but Reader's Digest doesn't want those elderly who are not members of the National Council to know what these reasons are."

**THE NEWS** also analyzes past evidences of the Digest's assumption of omniscience and its refusal to correct either its inaccuracies or its twisting of facts, and its determination to print only the side of an issue that serves its own purposes.

"We've promised our membership nothing but blood, sweat and tears," the News article concludes, "if they are prepared to work to achieve a better life for all older Americans. Medicare and a first small increase in social security have been enacted—but there is still a long road to travel.

**"We'll progress along that road with the help of both Republican and Democratic lawmakers. We would have been in bad shape on medicare but for the continuous support given us by outstanding Republicans. . . .**

"Members of the National Council's affiliated clubs—registered Republicans and registered Democrats—believe that building a better life for the elderly should be a nonpartisan effort."

Awards Listed:

# Union Programs Help Meet Rising Need for Scholarships

AFL-CIO affiliates, increasingly aware of the growing need for higher education, have announced additional awards of college scholarships, several of which initiated new programs.

Among them was the Operative Potters, which named the first winners of three scholarships honoring Pres. Edwin L. Wheatley. Awarded on a regional basis to the children of members, each is worth $500 a year for four years of study.

Chosen were Margaret Creameans, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Creameans of Local 33, Beaver Falls, Pa., who plans to attend Carnegie Institute of Technology; Sheila Ludwig, daughter of V. Howard Ludwig of Local 9, East Liverpool, O., who will study at Ohio State University; and Christopher Kanatsky, son of William R. Kanatsky of Local 218, Torrance, Calif., who plans to pursue studies for the Catholic priesthood at St. John's Seminary College, Camarillo, Calif.

**The Lithographers & Photoengravers also initiated a scholarship program created by delegates to the 1965 convention. One award to the son or daughter of a member, worth $500 for each of the four college years subject only to "reasonable requirements of performance," will be presented during each of the first four years of the program, LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown said.**

The premier winner was Antoinette G. Kirsch, whose father, Clifford A. Kirsch, has been a member of St. Louis Local 10P for the past 20 years. Miss Kirsch will attend St. Louis University.

### 8 URW Awards

The Rubber Workers have awarded Joseph W. Childs Memorial scholarships to eight students who will enter college in the fall of 1967. The awards honor the memory of the union's late vice president, who died in 1960, and are spread among the seven URW districts. Six of them are worth $500 each, while the seventh was split between two co-winners.

The full scholarships went to Thomas Shevlin, son of Anthony Shevlin of Buffalo, N.Y., Local 188; Ann Marie Colangelo, daughter of Emilio W. Colangelo of Naugatuck, Conn., Local 45; Charles E. Bell, son of Max L. Bell of Los Angeles Local 100; David G. Dinning, son of George A. Dinning of Toronto, Ont., Local 232; Tori Batzel, whose father, Theodore Batzel, belongs to Pottstown, Pa., Local 336, and Ronald E. Koester, son of L. E. Koester of Waco, Tex., Local 312.

The $250 awards were won by Linda Myers, daughter of Jesse V. Myers of Mishawaka, Ind., Local 65, and Margaret Anne Watts, daughter of Berton J. Watts of Eau Claire, Wis., Local 19.

**Four-year scholarships worth $500 a year were presented to the children of seven members of unions affiliated with the Clothing Workers Joint Board during a day-long ACWA leadership conference in New York. The program is financed by contributions from the Joint Board and employers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.**

The four basic awards were presented to Irving Eisenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Eisenberg, Far Rockaway, N.Y.; Susan Ethelyn Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Johnson, New Haven, Conn.; Lawrence Lickert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lynton B. Lickert, Danbury, Conn., and Jan David Marcus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Marcus, Brooklyn.

A grant honoring Helen Hall, director of the Henry Street Settlement, was won by Loretta Eloise Cherry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Verne Cherry, Stamford, Conn.; one honoring ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum by Phillipe Mercado, son of Mrs. Gloria Mercado, Hempstead, L.I.; and one honoring AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and long-time civil rights leader, by Suzane Popick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Popick, Bronx, N.Y.

The winners of 17 $500 scholarships under a program administered by the California AFL-CIO and financed in part by affiliates were named on the basis of competitive examinations. The recipients and the colleges at which they will study are:

Martin Vanderlaan, 17, Los Gatos, third generation union member who will attend the University of California at Santa Barbara. He is a member of Retail Clerks Local 428, his father was a member of Operating Engineers Local 3, his mother of Office Employes Local 3, and his late grandfather belonged to the Carpenters for 40 years.

Joshua Smith, Berkeley, who spent the summer teaching in a school for the children of migrant farm workers in Yuba City and will attend Harvard University; Frederick L. Nebeker, Riverside, University of California at Riverside; Alan D. Smith, Bonita, Claremont Men's College; H. Thomas James, Stanford, Harvard.

**Also, Karen K. Roper, Porterville, University of Santa Clara; Toni Klimberg, Sunnyvale, University of California at Santa Cruz; Robert W. Harding, Riverside, University of California at Davis; Velma Lopez, Madera, Fresno State College; Ronald Piper, Moraga, Pomona College; Catherine Gorchels, Palos Verde Estates, Carlton College; Scott M. Simpson, Rolling Hills, Yale University.**

Also, John E. Clay, Redlands, University of California at Riverside; Myra Caroline Rutherdale, Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa Junior College; Claire Broome, San Anselmo, Radcliffe College; Melissa Boussy, Mill Valley, University of California at Davis; and James Nanninga, Santa Maria, University of California at Santa Barbara.

### Essay Winner

David W. Bagley of Vienna, Va., won a $500 scholarship awarded by the Virginia AFL-CIO in a statewide essay contest on the history of the labor movement in which there were 391 entrants from public, private and parochial high schools.

The Washington AFL-CIO named the winners of two scholarships honoring Evan M. Weston, retired president of the state body, which are worth $500 each.

The winners were Susan Joyce Tibbles, daughter of Wyman L. Tibbles of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local I-591, Anacortes, and Jeanne Frances Dwyer, whose father is G. P. Dwyer, Sr., a member of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 621, Walla Walla.

**Ten children of members of the Clothing Workers in the Philadelphia area were presented with Charles Weinstein Foundation Scholarships given by friends of the late president of the Philadelphia Joint Board, the board itself, and Philadelphia employers.**

The scholarships were awarded Henry Black, Richard Desiderio, Lynn Dubin, Ruth Kushner, Elaine Palena and Elaine Perez, all of Philadelphia; Tomaserica Carr, Alloway, N. J.; Robert Lantieri, Upper Darby, Pa.; Susan Marta, Upper Darby, and Vincent A. Sarino, Clifton Heights, Pa.

Twenty of the 29 winners of scholarships ranging in value from $250 to $750 awarded by Retail Clerks Local 324, Buena Park, Calif., are members of the local and the remainder are sons, daughters or husbands of members, Sec.-Treas. Arthur Z. Berland announced.

### Graduate Study

Two of the awards were for graduate study—Paul M. Dickie, Whittier, $750, and Ernesto Graeser, Long Beach, $500.

Undergraduate awards of $750 each went to Moira Taylor, Garden Grove, and Linda Utako Iwasaka, Los Angeles.

Winners of $500 undergraduate scholarships were Steven D. Wymer, Fullerton; Bruce P. Baird, Norwalk; Jan B. Stephens, Lynwood, and Robert H. Cutting, Jr., Brea.

Awards of $250 each for undergraduate study went to Roger C. Meyer, Gregory W. Payne and Franklin M. Seiple, Long Beach; Richard B. Bellows, Bill Sardam and Gregory W. Toolan, Santa Ana; Dennis E. Gelvin and Jim DeGuelle, Huntington Beach; John L. Carvalho, Roger Brown and Jerry Wada, Garden Grove.

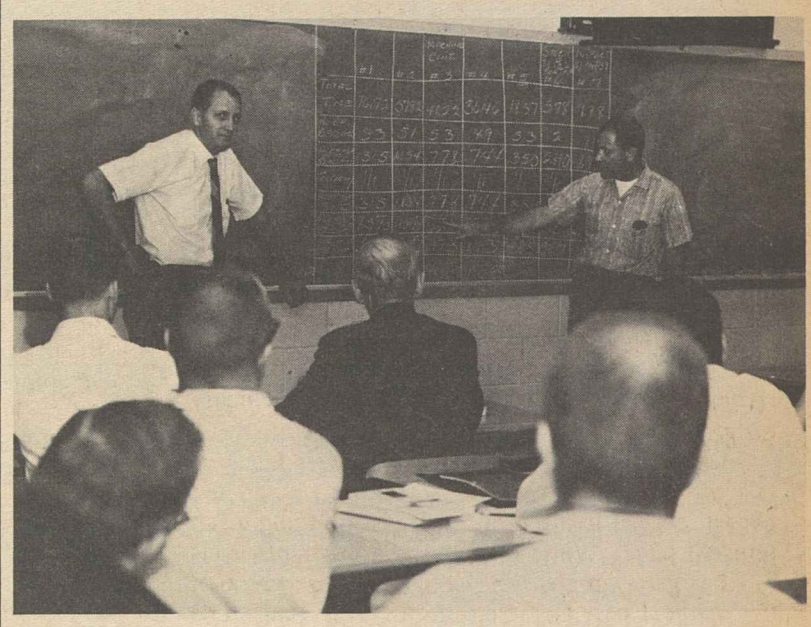
Also Bernard R. Gans and Garry Shore, Downey; Donald K. Holiman, La Habra; Paul R. Brentson, Anaheim; Timothy L. Hunt, South Laguna; John Jackson, La Mirada; Louis S. Marjon, Fullerton; Robert L. Murphy, Carlsbad; Joe Paquette, Pico Rivera, and Michael R. Pitts, Whittier.

**Optical Workers Local 408 of New York, a unit of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has awarded its annual Mrs. Peter F. Callery Scholarships to the children of two members.**

Chosen for the honor were Howard Modell, son of Irving Modell, who will attend Brooklyn College, and Judith Poltz, daughter of Mrs. Julia Poltz, who will go to the State University at Stony Brook.

Jersey Local 300 of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers presented scholarships to two children of members and grants to three. Scholarship winners were Elaine Dyle, daughter of Mrs. Anna Dyle, Kearney, and Bernadette Keahey, daughter of Mrs. Roxie Harrington, Newark. The grants went to Gloria Johnson, daughter of Nathaniel Johnson, Newark; Harold A. Klinesmith, whose father is Harold W. Klinesmith, Hoboken, and Kathleen Wyka, daughter of Michael Wyka, Garfield, N.J.

The $1,000 Ted Jackson Scholarship awarded annually by the Carpenters' Ontario Provincial Council to the child of a member of an affiliated local was presented to Cheryl Robichaud, who will attend Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Her father, Phil Robichaud, is president of Toronto Local 27, the union's largest in Canada.



**TIME STUDY CLASS** at Ohio State University, top, gave members of the Glass & Ceramic Workers on-the-job training at a machine shop where students clocked a lathe operator, as management and other union time-study men do. Bottom, class gets an analysis of a time and motion-study report from Bertram Gottlieb, right, on leave from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research for a year of classroom teaching at the University of Iowa, and OSU Prof. Charles Overby. The union sent 69 shop workers and five union staff members to one-week seminars in job evaluation and time study at OSU's labor and research center.

# Connecticut Labor Asks Broad School Aid Plan

Hartford, Conn.—A broad program of state aid to education, ranging from pre-school day camps to the college level, was proposed by the Connecticut AFL-CIO at its biennial legislative, political and educational convention.

The delegates also endorsed for re-election six Democratic candidates for Congress; Gov. John T. Dempsey (D) and Sec. of State Ella T. Grasso (D).

The resolution on legislation to liberalize state aid to education called for:

- State-supported day camps for pre-school children of low-income families, with emphasis on assistance to families headed by a mother.
- Double state aid to cities for programs already in operation which are designed to help disadvantaged children.
- "Substantially increased" assistance to higher education, especially for community colleges.
- Assurance of at least two years of college education for all qualified young people through $750 per year grants in aid good at public or private colleges.
- Endorsement of a systematic program to develop manpower skills by on-the-job-training, to be financed by an incentive tax on payrolls.

**The convention also adopted unanimously a strong equal job opportunity resolution which urged that "we open our unions where they are still closed to everyone regardless of race or creed."**

"We must break down the artificial barriers to equal opportunity in the labor unions," the resolution declared.

Other resolutions proposed a state anti-water pollution campaign, improvements in workman's and unemployment compensation legislation, collective bargaining rights for employes of non-profit institutions including hospitals, establishment of an independent Maritime Administration and elimination of federal tax exemptions on state and local bonds used to finance construction of manufacturing plants.

Six Republican candidates and two independent aspirants for Congress spoke, but the six-man Democratic delegation stayed in Washington at the delegates' request to vote on pending legislation, which included the since-passed new minimum wage law.

Endorsed in conformance with a recommendation by the Connecticut COPE were Representatives Emilio Q. Daddario, William L. St. Onge, Robert N. Giaimo, Donald J. Irwin, John S. Monagan and Bernard F. Grabowski.

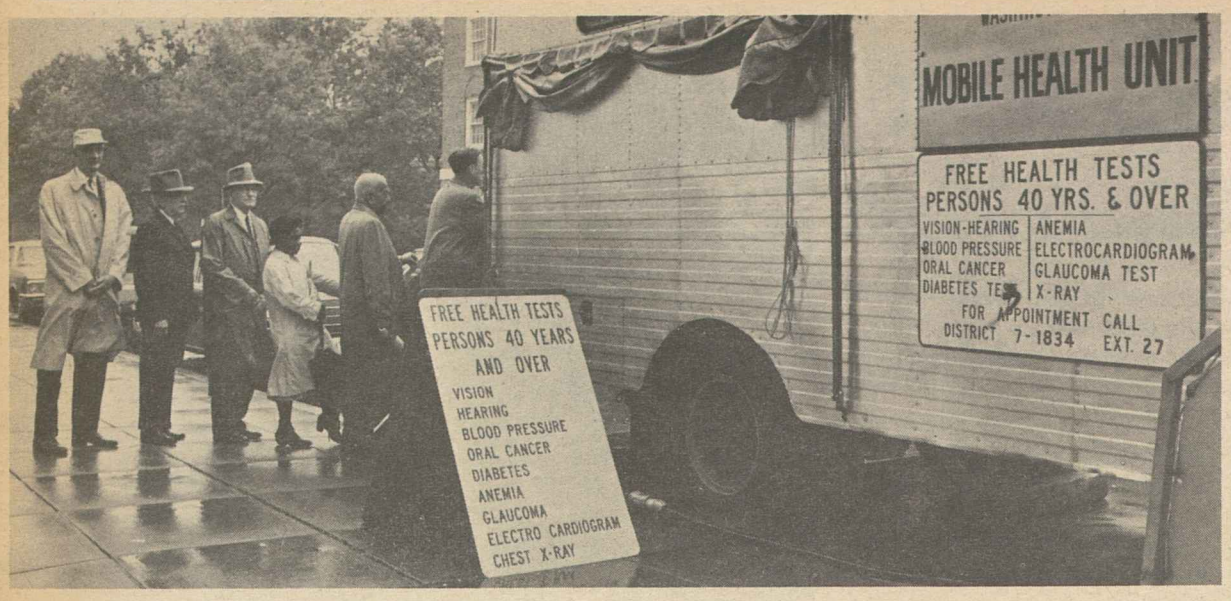
## 2 Catskill Resorts Branded Unfair

Albany, N.Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO has put two of the Catskill Mountains' best-known resorts on the unfair list—Grossinger's, three times found guilty of unfair labor practices by the NLRB, and Laurel's, in Monticello, where similar charges are pending.

## Abbott to Assist Hawaii U. Project

Akron, O.—Education Dir. William L. Abbott has taken a year's leave of absence from the Rubber Workers to help the University of Hawaii establish its first labor education program.

Abbott has been on the URW education staff since 1952 and has been director since December 1961. From 1949 to 1952 he was education and legislative director for the former Wisconsin CIO, and was in charge of its state community services and public relations. He is a native of Milwaukee and a member of the Teachers.




**MASS SCREENING** for chronic diseases in a mobile unit of the Washington, D.C., Dept. of Public Health followed a hearing on that subject by the Senate Subcommittee on the Health of the Elderly. First in line were subcommittee members led by Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.), followed by members of the National Council of Senior Citizens (above). From left are Floyd Elliott, Kissimmee, Fla., William J. Eagle, Phoenixville, Pa., and William G. Doyle, Somerset, Ky., top officers of the National Association of Retired & Veteran Railway Employes; Mrs. Sarah Butler of Washington Local 82, Building Service Employes, and William Jordan, president of the NCSC's Washington area council.

# 2 Freshmen Battle for Survival In Colorado Congressional Races

Denver—The Johnson landslide over Barry Goldwater in 1964 pulled in two freshman Democratic Colorado congressmen—Rep. Frank E. Evans in the southeastern 2nd District and Rep. Roy M. McVicker in the 3rd, which is primarily the Denver suburbs. Here, as in more than 40 other districts across the land, the newcomers face the simple question of whether they can survive.

Rep. Byron G. Rogers of Denver and Rep. Wayne Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee, are Democrats considered certain of re-election in Colorado's other two districts.

Evans is challenged by Republican David W. Enoch, who beat former Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth in the GOP primary. Former GOP Rep. Donald G. Brotzman, defeated by McVicker in 1964 with 50.6 percent of the votes, is trying to rise again.

**Colorado is a key state in the mountains because it is the most populous and because, according to one observer, the Republican Party is so sharply divided between its ordinary moderate, decent "Iowa-type" conservatives and its "pushing right wing."**

Control of the state legislature after the Nov. 8 elections may prove to be as important as the nationally-heralded events, this observer adds. The state House of Representatives is now Democratic, the Senate Republican. The situation could be reversed, he says, so closely divided is the electorate.

Republican Gov. John A. Love, seeking re-election, would be rated a clear winner except for the fact that, like other governors, he has had tax and revenue problems and faces, in addition, a danger from his own party's right wing.

Love declared himself for Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania in 1964 after Scranton belatedly announced as a presidential candidate. A right-wing thirst for vengeance might prove more menacing than the charges of the Democratic nominee, Lt. Gov. Robert L. Knous, that Love has exhibited a "negative philosophy" in office, some local citizens believe.

**Sen. Gordon Allott, twice elected before, must be considered a classic example of the Mountain States Republican. He is, on the record, a negativist who has made no contribution to the great social movement of our times—medicare, education, even such specially western themes as parks and recreation.**

He is, however, personally aloof from the right wing spouters (although he votes the way they would like him to vote). The Democratic Senate nominee, State Sen. Roy R. Romer, would vote differently, but Colorado's citizens must give him the chance before he can do so.

The future of the freshman Democratic members of the House is, of course, important in the face of the possibility that, after a mid-term election, the GOP could re-establish a House coalition.

Both Evans and McVicker have benefited greatly from the concentrated attention they have given the interests of their constituents, the chores they have performed, the trips back home they have taken.

**The Evans district includes both economically-damaged Pueblo, normally Democratic, and smugly-conservative and Republican Colorado Springs. But the dominant industry in Colorado Springs is now the Air Force Academy, and Evans was given a seat on the House Armed Services Committee by astute Democratic leaders.**

McVicker in the suburban Denver areas would normally be regarded as a potential casualty, but it is not necessarily so. The self termed independent voters, looking at the infection in the Colorado GOP by rightists, have the clear balance of power.

*GOP Tries Comeback:*

# Liberals vs. Rightists Is Pattern in Rockies

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ly hard fought and extremely close in their results.

Six weeks before the election, political observers reported an unusual silence among voters, almost as if the candidates in their statewide caravans and tours had made little impact, and there seemed to be an unusually high proportion of citizens—at least among so-called independent voters—who said they hadn't made up their minds.

**Voters will talk about issues if they are asked—the Vietnamese war, which Republican campaigners are trying to exploit quite bluntly as "Johnson's war," and rising living costs. There is some disaffection and disenchantment with the Administration reported, particularly on the university campuses.**

There is little solid evidence, however, that if people feel strongly about these issues they have made any direct relation of their emotions to the candidates for governor, for the Senate and House, for the state legislatures.

As September neared its turn into October and an autumn chill began to creep into the mountain air, most of the contests seemed still in flux, perhaps to swing on issues of personality and presence.

The brothers Kennedy — both Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) —are extremely popular speakers among Democratic candidates and Democratic audiences. Pres. Johnson and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey are expected some time in October.

Edward Kennedy had begun a Colorado speaking tour and was scheduled to go North to Wyoming when he was forced to cancel his engagement because of a death in the family. There was a Democratic street rally in Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 26, the first of the campaign. It drew some 500 to 750 people to hear all the party's statewide candidates, and one party observer commented:

"If Teddy had been able to come, we'd have had five times that many."

**It has its elements of irony, this popularity of the two senatorial Kennedys with western voters, because the late Pres. John F. Kennedy wasn't able to carry any of the five upper mountain states in 1960. Indeed, from the Plains States westward he wasn't able to carry any state except Nevada.**

This is the magnificent land of the high Rockies, a land of incredible distances, of very few towns and few people, of scenery unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

It is also a land that in some areas is in a certain amount of trouble economically.

There is an out-migration larger than the in-migration from many rural areas and small towns, and much of the out-migration is among skilled workers—craftsmen driven elsewhere for jobs. The population increase is slow and marginal, dependent on the birth rate.

The economic generalization should not be pushed too hard, because Denver is prosperous and booming and Colorado wheat farmers—but not Montana wheat farmers as yet—feel safe in betting that prices will rise, so they are storing their crops temporarily at the lower government support levels.

### Pockets of Poverty

But even Colorado and Utah share an acute water shortage, and there are pockets of poverty and run-down business enterprises all through the area. The Mountain States are not a land of big industry; a new steel mill employing 700 workers is a welcome addition to Wyoming's economy.

Victory for the Republicans this year would mean that conservative elements had tightened their grip on the party machinery—and conservatives, in the Mountain States, mean a significant proportion of outright John Birch Society members or sympathizers and other rightists.

An informed source estimates activist right-wing strength at 25 percent of the Republicans in Colorado, and it is high in Montana and Idaho as well.

**The Democrats, to strengthen their relative position in the Mountain States, need to re-elect Metcalf in Montana above all, and to hold on to the House seats they won in 1964—two in Colorado, one in Wyoming, one in Utah—and to break the Republican stranglehold on the governorships.**

They need to win control of the newly reapportioned legislatures as well, to protect themselves from the rather lately perceived danger of gerrymanders by the creation of sub-districts within districts that might negate the effectiveness of the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions.

They need to win in Wyoming, specifically, to get rid of the state's "right-to-work" law.

# Wyoming 'Work' Law Major Issue In Contests for Senate, State House

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Rep. Teno Roncalio, a freshman Democrat, is making a hard run against Republican Gov. Clifford P. Hansen for the Senate seat being vacated by GOP incumbent Sen. Milward L. Simpson.

The Democratic nominee for governor is Ernest Wilkerson, a Casper attorney, with Stan Hathaway as his Republican opponent, and in both these races the state's "right-to-work" law is a major issue.

**Hansen signed the bill into law as governor and Hathaway would not be expected to sign a repealer. Wilkerson is pledged to fight for repeal, and Roncalio's record in the House allows him to challenge Hansen from a strong liberal position.**

Almost a relic of the past, the aging former Rep. William Henry Harrison 3rd is trying for a political comeback by running for Wyoming's only House seat. His Democratic opponent is 26-year-old State Rep. Al Christian, victor in a multi-candidate party primary.

Republican candidates have been disinclined to talk about the "work" law in the campaign, preferring to emphasize alleged overspending by the federal government, what they call a sound state economy, and seeking to exploit any voter disaffection with Administration policies.

The anti-union shop law is nevertheless a key issue. The National Right to Work Committee knows it, and labor believes liberal candidates must win the governorship and state legislature this year to make repeal obtainable.

In this capital, it seems almost a mockery for a candidate to talk about the soundness of the state's economy. Cheyenne is almost a depression city, with scores of storefront windows sadly plastered with "for sale" and "for rent" signs. The state's rate of business growth last year was a lagging 1 percent.

A major Democratic asset is Sen. Gale McGee, elected in 1958 in what was considered a startling surprise, re-elected in 1964 after fiercely charging control of the Republican machinery and much news dissemination had been taken over by right-wing elements.

McGee is campaigning hard for the ticket and his success in winning two elections gives encouragement to his party's candidates this year.

The voting pattern in Wyoming, as in so many states, is split. The northern areas ordinarily turn out Republican majorities; the Democrats, to win, think they must pull in a substantial margin in what are still called the "Union Pacific towns," the belt of communities running from East to West along the famous railroad.

Hansen, running for the Senate, is recognized as a formidable campaigner, with a capacity for tough in-fighting. Roncalio, on the other hand, is boundlessly energetic and he, too, has the advantage of having won a statewide race.

Between Wilkerson and the Republican candidate for governor, Hathaway, an interesting tax issue has arisen. The oil companies pump crude petroleum from their wells directly into pipelines headed for Kansas City for refining. Wilkerson wants to put an incentive tax on their production unless they refine in Wyoming, and it may win some votes.

## Health Plan Foundation Adds Unionists to Board

Montreal, Que. — Two union representatives are among six new directors elected to the board of the National Foundation of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans at its meeting here.

Named to the board were Ralph E. Bowes, business representative of the Milwaukee Carpenters District Council, and Mack Roberts, business manager of Plumbers Local 211 in Houston, Tex.

## 2 Unionists Join Faculty at Iowa

Iowa City — The University of Iowa has announced the appointment of two union staff officials to the faculty of its Center for Labor & Management.

Bertram Gottlieb is taking a leave of absence as industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research to serve as visiting professor at Iowa for the 1966-67 academic year. Edgar R. Czarnecki, assistant research and education director for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will join the university's staff as assistant professor and program director of labor education.

## Hospital Strike Won at Oak Ridge

Oak Ridge, Tenn.—An agreement raising wages and liberalizing vacations and holidays has ended a 51-day strike by Building Service Employes Local 150T at the 254-bed Oak Ridge Hospital.

The settlement in addition sets up a grievance procedure culminating in arbitration before a three-man board and provides a bonus of five days' pay for two years of perfect attendance.

**Key Race in Rockies:**

# Goldwater Backer Challenges Metcalf

Helena, Mont.—The political race of the year in the Rocky Mountain states involves incumbent Democratic Sen. Lee Metcalf, seeking a second term, and his Republican opponent, Montana's Gov. Tim Babcock.

Metcalf is a rarity in the Senate, a liberal who cannot be catalogued by pat phraseologies, who enjoys the universal respect of his colleagues, liberal and conservative, for independence of mind and personal force of character.

His challenger, Babcock, is quite candidly a Goldwater Republican—or was in 1964—who pledged himself two years ago to serve out a full term if elected, but changed his mind in mid-stream to try for the Senate.

**The race, until now, has been curiously quiescent, with the GOP trying to make an issue of a Metcalf vote against a $500 million military appropriation bill item that the Johnson Administration itself opposed as unnecessary and therefore inflationary in its effects.**

The real issue is federal spending, including spending for power projects, including multipurpose federal dams. Metcalf may be the last inheritor of the Senate progressive tradition familiar from the days of the La Follettes and George Norris a generation ago—in favor of public power yardsticks.

He is the only senator who fills the pages of the Congressional Record with documented reports of the profits of the private utilities.

It would be unrealistic to expect that the northwestern utilities would not want to get him out of there.

The beautiful empire of Montana, with its towns cupped deep inside rings of overhanging mountains, is a fat and prosperous land this year. Its wheat farmers produce fabulous crops, 60 to 70 bushels an acre—and the prices are tolerable even to the wheat farmers.

**Two thousand miles from the nation's capital, Republican right wingers seek to exploit fear of the federal government. But Montana, like other mountain states, was built on federal land grants to railroads, federal homesteading laws, land grant colleges, agricultural programs.**

The copper producers of Butte are advertising for workers. The state's biggest city, Billings, has enough jobs for its skilled building craftsmen to keep them from migrating to the burgeoning Pacific Coast.

There is no sign of a change in Montana voting patterns, which are as baffling, at least, as New York's, to indicate any great upsets in prospect.

A state which can elect Metcalf to the Senate in 1960 while voting against the late John F. Kennedy for president, which voted for Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964 and also re-elected the Goldwaterite Tim Babcock as governor, is clearly a state in which voters exhibit highly individualistic tendencies.

The odds are nevertheless heavy that the western congressional district will re-elect Rep. Arnold Olsen (D) and the eastern district will re-elect Rep. James F. Battin (R) to the House.

Metcalf won by something more than 4,000 votes in 1960. He is an extremely effective legislator, founder and first chairman of the progressive Democratic Study Group when he served in the House, a senator whose influence can be expected to widen in a second term.

The registration figures are spotty. In Billings they are up; in Great Falls and Butte, the industrial cities, the voter turnout is still uncertain. But despite the cliff-hanging election tradition of the mountain states the general opinion is that Metcalf will win again by a good deal more than 4,000 votes.

**NEW WAGE-HOUR BILL,** gradually raising the minimum wage to $1.60 an hour and extending coverage to more than 8 million additional workers, is signed by Pres. Johnson. Standing, from left: Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.). Yarborough and Dent were floor managers for the bill.

**LBJ on Wage Law:**

# Protection for Needy, Exploited

The new minimum wage—$64 a week—will not support a very big family. But it will bring workers and their families a little bit above the poverty line, $3,000 a year. It will help them carry on. It will help them to not worry about three meals a day. It will enable them to help themselves develop skills so that they can someday earn more.

Until today, minimum wage laws benefited some 30 million workers. Now, as a result of the leadership of this Congress, members of both parties, we raise that number by almost 30 percent—to 38 million workers. This new law benefits 8 million more workers—workers that are not here this morning—workers that you rarely see—workers that you seldom acknowledge—the char women, the people who make your beds, the mother who leaves her children at 5 o'clock in the morning to catch the streetcar to come in to have the coffee for the bus driver as he is on his way to work, that works in the cafes—the hotel and motel employes—the laundry workers that clean our shirts and take the spots out of our ties—the workers in the apparel trades.

**And I am very pleased to say it includes farm workers for the first time, several hundred thousand of them—and that is just a starter.**

It will help under-income areas—Appalachia, and some areas in my own South. It will help minority groups who are helpless in the face of prejudice that exists.

It will not force employers to cut down and fire employes—as critics of minimum wage laws will tell you. Whoever makes such charges is uninformed.

They always predict it is going to close the businesses, that it is going to close down employment, that employment is going to drop—but the record doesn't show that.

Our first bill in 1938, when the minimum wage was passed, employment rose. Again, in 1949, again in '50, again in '55, '56, '61, '63, '64, and '65 employment rose, rose, rose.

The straight fact is that a fair minimum wage doesn't hurt business in any way.

**Decent employers want to treat their employes decently. Unfortunately, there are always a few exceptions, a few who see opportunities in exploiting the poor and the defenseless and who force well-meaning employers to compete with them in their unholy dealings.**

This new minimum wage law, with its increased minimum, with its expanded coverage, will prevent much of this exploitation of the defenseless, the workers who are in serious need.

If a businessman can't do well with this minimum wage in our booming economy that we have today, perhaps he might not be just a good businessman.

I want to particularly thank Mr. Meany and the allied members of his organization for their counsel, for their encouragement and for their help.

Our new minimum wage law, in my judgment, will bring a larger piece of this country's prosperity and a greater share of personal dignity to millions of our workers, their wives and their children. And for me, frankly, that is what being President is all about. *(Excerpted from President's remarks at bill signing, Sept. 23, 1966).*

# Segregationists Chosen In Southern Primaries

Rabid segregationists won two southern primaries, ousting a liberal 24-year congressional veteran in Louisiana and upsetting the political comeback of a highly-regarded former governor of Georgia.

Georgia Democrats picked Lester Maddox over Ellis Arnall in the gubernatorial primary. Maddox is most widely known as the Atlanta restaurant owner who defied the 1964 Civil Rights Act by threatening Negro customers with a pistol and selling axe handles to his customers. Arnall is a moderate liberal who won a national reputation during his 1943-47 term as governor. He had led a six-man field in the first primary.

Maddox will face a Goldwater Republican, Rep. Howard H. Callaway, in the general election.

**The defeat of Rep. James H. Morrison of Baton Rouge in a runoff Louisiana primary rates as the equivalent of a one-vote loss for the Administration in the next Congress. Morrison had charged that the Ku Klux Klan was behind the "white backlash" which handed the nomination to John R. Rarick, an outspoken segregationist who branded Morrison as the "black power" candidate.**

Morrison, a staunch supporter of federal employes, had been in line for the chairmanship of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee in the next Congress.

**Mahoney Confirmed**

Another "backlash" candidate, George P. Mahoney, was confirmed as the winner of the close three-way contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Maryland. Rep. Carlton R. Sickles, labor-backed liberal, decided that Mahoney's 1,600 vote margin was too much to overturn in a recount and conceded the election. But Sickles said he has not made up his mind whether to vote for Mahoney. Maryland's two senators also withheld their endorsement.

Viet Nam, not race conflict, was the issue in a Democratic runoff congressional primary in New York City.

Incumbent Rep. Leonard Farbstein, who supported the President, narrowly defeated a so-called "reform" candidate, City Councilman Theodore S. Weiss, whose principal theme was opposition to U.S. involvement in Viet Nam. The vote was 17,080 to 16,151. The first primary was a virtual dead-heat, with a court-ordered runoff because of a number of invalid ballots.

## Frank Borda Appointed To Labor Dept. Post

Frank Borda, executive assistant to the manpower administrator, has been appointed deputy assistant secretary of labor for manpower,

A graduate of the University of Maine and the University of Colorado law school, he was legislative counsel to the Maine AFL-CIO before joining the Labor Dept.'s legal staff in 1963.

**Meany on Wage Law:**

# Most Potent Anti-Poverty Weapon

The best Fair Labor Standards bill in history has now become law. Beginning next Feb. 1, millions of America's working poor will know a better life and millions more will have, for the first time, the full protection of the government of the United States against today's sweatshop employers.

**Pres. Johnson has dne more than just sign into law the most potent anti-poverty weapon yet fashioned. His leadership and his grasp of the problems of those paid substandard wages in this land of affluence helped make this legislation possible.**

The prime beneficiaries are, of course, the people themselves, including the agricultural workers who were for too long America's forgotten people. But there will be other beneficiaries as well, for every businessman whose livelihood depends upon consumer purchasing power will have new or better customers because of today's action.

There will be some, of course, who will criticize this bill and predict dire consequences because of it. These are the same people who have fought every single improvement in the minimum wage law and in fact, every single improvement of any kind for the people of America. Their predictions will be as false this time as they have been every other time.

The AFL-CIO congratulates Pres. Johnson on this great legislative victory. It will take its place among the many other signal legislative victories his Administration has scored, ranging from education for our youth to Medicare for our elderly. All told, they make the box score of the 89th Congress something to be proud of, something to be protected, and something to be expanded upon.

*(Text of statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sept. 23, 1966).*

*Ottawa Conference:*

# ILO Parley Shapes Manpower Program

Ottawa, Ont.—The 8th Conference of American States Members of the Intl. Labor Organization at its closing session here unanimously adopted a program for worldwide utilization of human resources known as the Ottawa Plan.

At the same time the delegates approved a proposed program for social security reform urging the ILO to intensify its activities in this area in the Americas and to coordinate the steps being taken by other international organizations.

**Representatives of 19 nations participated in the meeting, the first held in Canada. United States' workers were represented by Rudy Faupl, a member of the ILO Governing Body and an international representative of the Machinists. His advisers were Dir. Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Morris Paladino, assistant to the administrator of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.**

The human resources plan was approved in the form of two resolutions. The first laid down general principles and suggested measures for a long-term manpower planning and development program. The second called for the launching of an urgent, practical program to apply these principles, with emphasis in Latin America and the Caribbean nations and with the ILO acting as a coordinator.

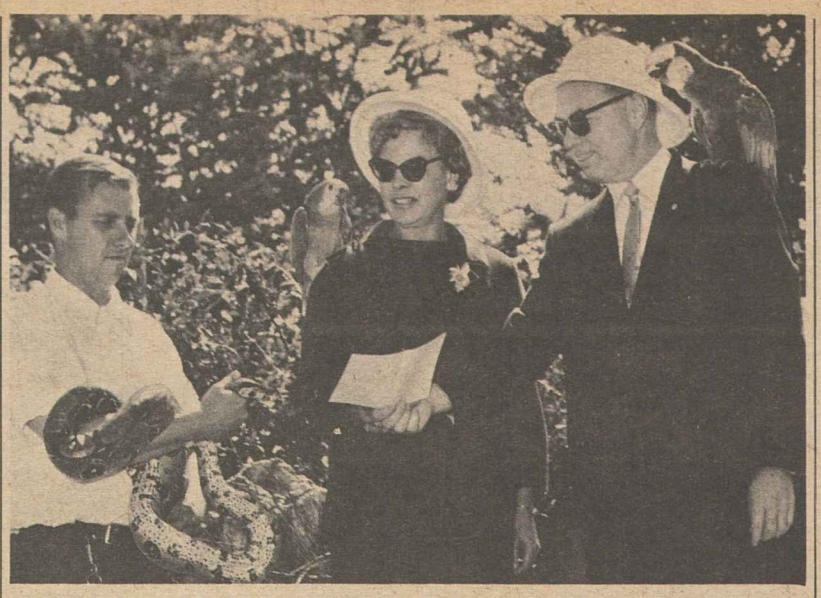
Faupl in a speech maintained that only trade unions—"free of domination by employers and free of control by the state"—can exercise a "meaningful and effective role in social and economic development."

He voiced sharp criticism of Cuba, where, he said, "the trade union's job is to enslave workers in the speedup and define their obligations, since they have no rights." Orestes Ibanez Isaac, external relations secretary for the Cuban Sugar Workers Union, responded with such a bitter personal attack on Faupl that some delegates pounded their desks in protest and cried for order.

**Canadian Labor Minister J. R. Nicholson, conference chairman, ordered Ibanez to leave the subject but the Cuban continued in the same vein until George P. Delaney, international labor relations adviser in the State Dept., angrily charged to Nicholson's table behind the podium, and demanded that Ibanez's tirade be halted.**

When Ibanez finally finished, Seidman denounced his "unbridled personal attack" on Faupl and urged the delegates to ignore it. Other delegates also defended Faupl.

A total of 151 delegates and technical advisers representing governments, workers and employers participated in the conference. Also present were 90 observers from other ILO member states.



**AFRICAN ROCK PYTHON** more or less in the grasp of Keeper Charles MacGowan in the Oakland, Calif., Zoo may be eight feet long, but it isn't big enough to stop his acceptance of a $375 gift for a crocodile pool from Office & Technical Employes Local 29. The presentation was made by John Kinnick (right) and Leah Newberry who, despite the pith helmets and avian shoulder decorations are president and secretary, respectively, of Local 29. The pool will be in a projected African veldt scene.

# House Action Nears On Poverty, Tax Bills

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Senate refused by a 43-25 vote to eliminate language which in effect permits a doctor to order segregated accommodations for a patient in a hospital if he claims it is for medical reasons.

Overall, however, the appropriations bill survived its heaviest attack—a budget cutting recommittal motion by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.). It was beaten, 40-24.

The appropriations bill included a "bare-bones" $7.5 million for the National Teacher Corps, a project strongly urged by Pres. Johnson to send teams of specially-trained teachers to schools in poverty areas requesting their services. The House had refused any money for the program. The Senate appropriation, only one-fourth of the amount sought by the President, would finance only the 1,250 volunteers who have already been trained for the program. The final decision will be up to a House-Senate conference committee.

After completing action on the poverty bill, the House was scheduled to take up the bill to suspend temporarily two tax "windfalls" for business which were granted at a time when the economy was in the doldrums.

One is the 7 percent tax credit allowed for investment in new machinery and equipment; the other is the privilege of a fast depreciation schedule for new plants which increases the "take-home profits" of corporations.

**Despite considerable business and Republican opposition, the House is expected to approve the tax bill which comes to the floor under a no-amendment rule. Its path was eased by "sweeteners" added by the Ways & Means Committee.**

Businesses would still be able to claim the tax credit on the first $150,000 of new investment, thus eliminating any impact on small firms or farmers. Expansion projects already under way would not be affected. And some forms of "fast" depreciation would be continued.

The suspension of the tax credit and curtailment of depreciation would be for a 16-month period, retroactive to Sept. 9.

### Cities Bill Next

A harder fight was anticipated on the breakthrough demonstration cities bill, next major item on the House calendar, and the chief new Great Society program proposed by the President this year.

It proposes a comprehensive transformation of entire slum neighborhoods through a combination of existing federal programs and new grants. Low-income housing would be coupled with better schools, hospitals, recreation facilities and public transportation.

One fear of supporters is that opponents will seek to capitalize on "backlash" sentiment to try to tack on amendments aimed at slowing down school desegregation.

The Senate voted 64-2 approval for a new cabinet-level Dept. of Transportation. One of the chief issues to be resolved in a House-Senate conference is the status of the Federal Maritime Administration. The House-passed bill excluded the Maritime Administration from the new department, in line with the AFL-CIO position for an independent agency. The Senate included it in the department, although giving it slightly more autonomy than other segments of the department.

Two major aid to education bills have been sent to the floor by the Senate Labor Committee. One is a $6.2 billion, two-year expansion of the elementary and secondary school aid program. The other is a $4.4 billion, three-year college aid bill. Both measures are above the Administration's budget requests. The House passed a smaller college aid bill, but has not yet acted on the school measure.

# Low-Rent Units Sponsored by Central Body

Pasco, Wash. — The Benton-Franklin Counties AFL-CIO is sponsoring construction of 104 low-rent housing units estimated to cost $1.3 million and has applied for federal mortgage financing.

Delegates from the council's 31 local unions formed a non-profit corporation to construct and manage the Vista Terrace projects. An architect has been hired to prepare preliminary working drawings and specifications for one and two-story shingle and stucco buildings in a new residential section of Pasco, a Columbia River community which includes employes of the Hanford Atomic Energy plant.

Housing and Urban Development Sec. Robert C. Weaver announced recently in Washington, D.C., that $30,000 in FHA funds have been earmarked for rent supplementation at Vista Terrace.

**Central Labor Council Pres. Lawrence R. King heads the new corporation. It plans to build two types of housing—one of 52 units for low-income families which may need rent supplementation, and another of 52 units for low or moderate-income families or individuals 62 or older or handicapped, with priority given to those displaced by urban renewal or highway programs.**

King said the rent paid by tenants will include all utilities except telephone service. The two projects will complement each other in appearance, and will adjoin a park area to be built by the city of Pasco. Tenants who are found eligible for rent supplements must pay 25 percent of their income for rent, with the balance supplemented by federal funds.

99-I-01

# Illinois Labor Spurred To Build Douglas Vote

Chicago—Illinois labor rallied behind the re-election campaign of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D) as the Illinois State AFL-CIO convention opened here.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller sounded the theme as he called on the nearly 3,000 delegates to work actively to keep in office "the greatest friend the trade union movement has in the Senate."

**Biemiller contrasted the record of Douglas with that of the Republican senator from Illinois—Everett McKinley Dirksen.**

**Douglas, he said, has been a "tough, effective" fighter for good legislation and against special interests.**

Biemiller ran down the long list of legislative battles in which Douglas has been involved—for medicare, for better schools, to raise the minimum wage and expand coverage, for consumer laws including his own truth-in-lending bill.

It was Dirksen, he reminded the delegates, who sought to restore minority control of the state legislatures through his proposed constitutional amendment.

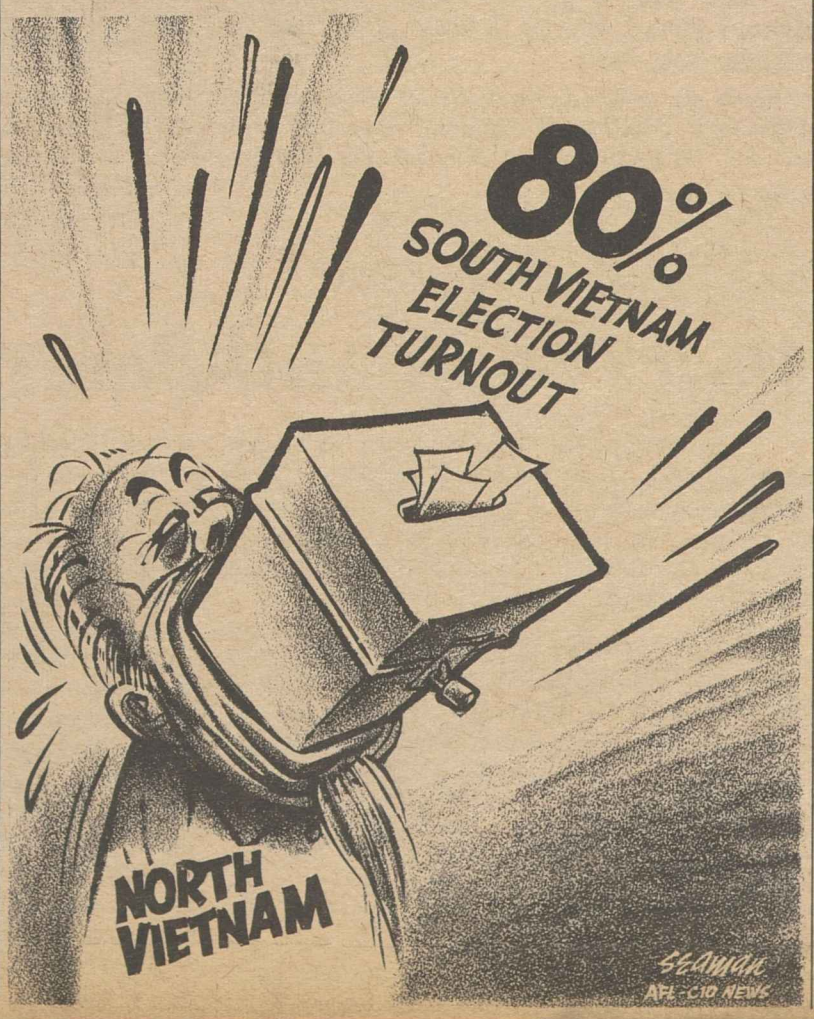
"If Dirksen had been able to put across his amendment," Biemiller declared, "we would be permanently behind the eight-ball in every state of this nation. The working people, the city people would never get fair representation in their state legislatures."

It was Douglas, he stressed, "who led the fight against the Dirksen amendment."

**Biemiller spoke also of the courage of Douglas in standing "by the side of Pres. Johnson in America's fight against Communist aggression." He talked of his opposition to strike-breaking legislation, his leadership for civil rights and for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.**

Its "not enough" for local union leaders merely to vote for Douglas, Biemiller urged. "I ask you to go out and talk to your friends and neighbors about Paul Douglas. Tell them he's got a hard fight on his hands. Tell them how Paul Douglas has worked for them. . . . Get them registered. . . . All of America needs him."

## Right Where It Hurts




# Davis Resumes AFL-CIO Post On Civil Rights

Walter G. Davis, deputy executive director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on leave from the AFL-CIO, has returned to his post of assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights.

Davis, while with the job bias agency, assisted international unions in establishing liaison with the commission to deal with trade union problems under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He had the major responsibility for the development of a field program for the agency.

**Since joining the EEOC, Davis has activated six regional and four area offices in major cities throughout the country. They include Austin, Atlanta, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, New Orleans, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.**

He headed the recruitment and training programs for the entire professional field staff.

Davis joined the AFL-CIO civil rights staff in 1961 after serving as executive vice president of the Transport Service Employes.

# School Aid, Poverty War Step-Up Voted


# AFL-CIO News

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# GE Balks at Better Offer As Unions Heed LBJ Plea

## Stalled Bills Get Moving In Congress

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted a massive expansion of federal aid to schools, the House moved towards passage of a similar bill, and both the House and Senate approved a step-up in the anti-poverty program as Congress moved into the final weeks of the session.

Rejecting all attempts to cut the amount, the Senate authorized a two-year, $6.4 billion program to help elementary and high schools provide a better education, particularly in poverty neighborhoods. The vote was 54-16.

For this year, the bill would authorize $2.7 billion in new money, about $1 billion more than the President's budget request had sought.

**The House had before it a two-year, $5.7 billion companion bill and indications were that it would be passed without any money cuts. Republican efforts to cut the amount down to the budget levels were beaten in preliminary votes.**

Both houses also approved a one-year, $1.75 billion extension of the poverty program, although with differing instructions as to how the money should be spent. The total matches the Administration budget estimate and is $250 million more than was spent on last year's poverty program.

A long-stalled, labor-backed minimum wage bill for the District of Columbia was cleared for the President's signature. **(Story this page.)**

### Rail Pensions Voted

Supplemental pensions for long-service railroad workers appeared assured as the House wrote into the Railroad Retirement Act a union-management agreement providing extra benefits of $45 to $70 a month for workers with at least 25 years of service who retired since July 1. Management will pay the full cost.

**The House also passed a badly-gutted version of the Senate's truth-in-packaging bill. It emerged from the House Commerce Committee as essentially a clarity in labeling bill, stripped of a key Senate provision enabling the government to regulate the number of different weights and sizes in which a product may be packaged.**

The bill was brought up in the House under the no-amendment suspension of the rules procedure, requiring a two-thirds vote. With all of the packaging industry's ob-

*(Continued on Page 11)*

**LABOR'S VIEWPOINT** in the coordinated effort of 11 AFL-CIO unions to negotiate acceptable contract terms with General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. is spelled out at a conference with government officials assigned by Pres. Johnson to mediate. Shown (left to right) at Commerce Dept. meeting: Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Commerce Sec. John T. Connor, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara and Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

## Contract Extended 2 Weeks

By Eugene A. Kelly

Pres. Johnson's urgent plea for continued production at General Electric in the interest of national defense drew agreement from 11 AFL-CIO unions to extend their contracts two weeks, but brought no change in GE's "take it or leave it" policy.

The multi-union negotiating committee, representing 115,000 GE workers, agreed to postpone a scheduled strike at the President's request while a top-level cabinet committee sought an agreement.

**But the path to an early settlement took an uphill turn as the company's chief negotiator declared management would agree only to "rearrange" its proposals, not to improve them.**

A spokesman for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers warned that achievement of an agreement during the extension period would require an improvement over the company's last offer.

That offer had been rejected by vote of the IUE-GE conference board and by the coalition of 10 other unions which have coordinated their bargaining with IUE.

**When union negotiators acceded to Johnson's request to call off the Oct. 2 strike deadline in the interests of national defense production, Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. John T. Connor held a "briefing" meeting with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, IUE Pres. Paul**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

*Top '66 Contest:*

## Cleaned-Up Reagan, Brown in Tight Race

By Williard Shelton

Los Angeles — The political race of the year is in California, where Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown is seeking a third term against the movie actor, television spokesman for industry and freshly-scrubbed Goldwater conservative nominated by the Republicans, Ronald Reagan.

The contest is hard-fought, it is close, and less than five weeks before the Nov. 8 election Reagan apparently held a narrowing edge based partly on the momentum he picked up when he overwhelmed former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher for the GOP nomination.

Both Democrats and Republicans agree that Reagan started with a substantial lead over Brown as of last June. The Democrats think Brown has substantially closed the gap.

**As always, Los Angeles County with 40 percent of the vote holds the key to the election. Northern California is Democratic and liberial, but it is outvoted by conservative Republican Orange County and San Diego. Experienced analysts think Brown must get 54 percent of the Los Angeles County vote to win.**

Democratic registration is a higher proportion of the total this year in Los Angeles than it was in 1962, when the governor beat Nixon.

"Brown can win this time, too, if he gets the money for the necessary television time," one veteran Democratic leader said, "no matter what the polls showed about Reagan's so-called lead last June."

A Republican spokesman said the real Reagan margin had never been more than 5 percent of the total estimated vote.

The Reagan campaign has a major characteristic: It is designed, under the expert coaching of the

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## *12,000 Win Major Gains On Airline*

New York—American Airlines mechanics and other ground personnel voted by a 5-1 margin in a referendum of 12,000 Transport Workers Union members to ratify a contract agreed to shortly before a Sept. 28 strike deadline.

The settlement calls for three wage increases of 5 percent each, payable within 18 months; three weeks' vacation after five years, four after 15; Good Friday as a ninth paid holiday; a 50 percent company contribution to employe pension costs; improved grievance machinery and other gains.

**In a separate dispute between TWU and Pan American World Airways, Pres. Johnson named a fact-finding board to meet with the parties and make recommendations for settlement. The union represents nearly 15,000 mechanics, ground crewmen, flight stewardesses, port stewards and pursers on the airlines. Its contract expired June 30.**

The President named David Stowe as board chairman and two others as members—Charles M. Rehmus and Jerre S. Williams. Stowe is a member of the Missile Sites Labor Commission and was an assistant to Pres. Truman from 1947 to 1949. Rehmus is co-director of the School of Labor & Industrial Relations of the University of Michigan. Williams is a professor of law at the University of Texas.

The American Airlines settlement was described by Chairman Gardner Ackley of the President's Coun-

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## *No-Loophole Version Of Tax Bill Pressed*

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate to approve a "no loophole" version of the House-passed tax bill to cool off the "profit inflation" that has been overheating the economy.

Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, joined by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, urged the Senate Finance Committee to stick to the original Administration bill which provides:

- A temporary suspension of the 7 percent tax credit businesses receive on spending for new equipment.
- A temporary suspension of the "fast depreciation" formula which enables companies to take a bigger tax deduction on the cost of new plants—at the rate of 4 percent a year instead of 2 percent.

Both tax "windfalls" had been enacted at a time when the economy was sluggish and unemployment high.

**Labor questioned the need for these business incentives when they were enacted, Goldfinger noted, and conditions today make a "powerful argument" for suspending them.**

The capital goods boom is in its third year, he pointed out, and "is

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## D. C. Wage Floor Set By Congress

Congress gave final approval to a minimum wage law for the District of Columbia, a measure sought by the AFL-CIO for many years.

It will help some 70,000 persons in jobs not covered by federal law plus thousands more who are newly covered under federal law, but at a lower wage rate.

**The D. C. wage floor will begin at $1.25 next Feb. 1, move up a year later to $1.40, and reach the $1.60 level on Feb. 1, 1969. The timetable for hotel and restaurant workers will be six months later.**

Minimum wages for women and children are now set by industry wage boards under a 1918 law, but

*(Continued on Page 4)*

**PEACETIME PROSPERITY** and wartime security of the nation are threatened unless the federal government adopts a realistic merchant marine policy, Pres. Joseph N. Curran (speaking) told the opening session of the National Maritime Union's 14th convention in New York.

*At NMU Convention:*

# U.S. Ship Policy Hit As Threat to Nation

New York—America's prosperity in peacetime and her security during war are gravely threatened unless the federal government adopts a policy on its merchant marine consistent with the nation's welfare, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the National Maritime Union declared in his keynote speech at the opening of the union's triennial convention.

Curran drew a parallel between American shipping in World War II and the Viet Nam conflict, asserting that the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 "has been further sabotaged by budget-happy, short-sighted, ignorant heads of federal agencies and lobbyists for powerful corporations and foreign governments."

**He charged that foreign shipping interests in the Viet Nam war "have made themselves millions of bloody dollars" at the expense of the American people and of American maritime workers.**

As the American merchant marine shrinks, maritime workers bear the brunt of this deterioration, Curran held. He accused the federal government of "taking advantage of our patriotism as they did in World War II, when we gave up many things which we wouldn't otherwise have given up in order that the war could be safely prosecuted." He said merchant seamen are delivering materials in Viet Nam without asking questions.

"We must show the White House, our senators and all others that we cannot allow our industry to become victimized," he observed.

**Defense Dept. Blamed**

In a comprehensive printed report to some 425 delegates, Curran placed part of the blame for the status of the merchant marine at the door of the Defense Dept., declaring:

**"For the past 10 years we have accepted a stupid and dangerous 'effective control' policy by which ships under foreign flags manned by foreign seamen are calculated by our Defense Dept. as part of our essential vessel capacity available for national defense, simply because owners have signed a paper saying they will be 'available when called upon'."**

The NMU president charged that the federal government, under advice of the Defense Dept., "has let our shipbuilding capacity wither away like our ships."

"The government seems to have forgotten lessons of World Wars I and II, of Korea and Suez and a dozen other crises that have revealed our nation's desperate need for a strong merchant marine," he said.

Documenting his claims, Curran reported that a total of 158 ships amounting to nearly 1.25 million gross tons have been transferred to foreign flags in the past three years.

**"Thus, without legislation, without debate, our maritime laws are being scrapped," he said.**

Expanding on the rise of the Soviet merchant marine, Curran observed that the United States, "which is sparing no expense to challenge the Soviets in space and in the air, has not shown any intention of competing with them in the maritime field."

**'Wake Up and Do Something'**

"It is up to our own country to wake up and do something about advancing our own interests and objectives in the world and recognize the threat which Soviet maritime dominance poses to both," he said.

He cited several examples of costly losses in time and money brought on by the U.S. using foreign flag vessels to transport military cargo to Viet Nam during the past years.

**"If our country doesn't wake up soon and get rid of the ridiculous notion that we can rely on foreign flag ships manned by foreign nationals in an emergency situation, we may find ourselves as a nation incapable of responding in any emergency," he warned.**

Curran reported that his union's drive to make the public more conscious of the connection between foreign flags and "floating firetraps" has proved successful.

He cited the case of the Yarmouth Castle, which sank in November 1965, off Nassau, with a loss of 88 lives, and the the Viking Princess, gutted by fire a few months later, as examples of lessons which proved meaningful.

"The real fight to establish a U.S. flag merchant marine is not in pitting one U.S. flag company or category of operator against other U.S. flag operators, but in strengthening all U.S. flag companies versus foreign," the NMU leader explained.

He expressed confidence that the negotiation of new NMU contracts next year would not be held to the 3.2 percent wage increase guidelines set forth by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

At the same time, he served notice that "the way things are shrinking in our industry we've got to worry about jobs before we worry about wages, hours and conditions."

# *Musicians Win New Opera Pacts, Philadelphia Deadlock Continues*

Striking Musicians emerged with major gains from two walkouts in New York, but remained deadlocked in their quest for a new contract with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Settlements in New York ended a short strike by Local 802 against the New York City Center Opera Co. and a walkout that had barely started against the Metropolitan Opera Co.

The two-year City Opera contract calls for base wages of $203 a week for the first year and $210 the second, with pay guaranteed for 26 weeks the first year and 30 weeks the second for seven or less performances.

The per diem was raised from $6 to $13 a day for seven days the first year and to $16 the second; rehearsals will be paid for at the rate of $6 an hour, with a minimum of two hours' per call prior to 7 p.m.; players who double will receive $6 per performance for the first additional instrument and $3 for each instrument thereafter. A vacation fund of 4 percent of pay is set up, and health insurance covers both the players and their families.

**The Metropolitan Opera settlement was announced from the stage by Met. Gen. Mgr. Rudolph Bing just before the last act of the glittering opening of the company's new home in the $45.7 million Lincoln Center.**

The orchestra members, who had worked two years without a contract and won full retroactivity in the settlement, had voted to walk out but had delayed action to permit the opening to go on. They had declined to rehearse for performances scheduled for the first few days after the premiere.

**$35 Raises Now**

The agreement immediately raises base pay from $190 to $225 a week and sets a minimum salary of $260 a week for a 41-week-season—plus four weeks of paid vacation—in the final year of a five-year contract. The guaranteed minimum wage, with the addition of income from recordings, radio and television appearances and other sources, will be $355 in the last contract year. The number of performances required of the orchestra members each week also was reduced.

The huge Lincoln Center was constructed without a single work stoppage by the union building trades workers who helped in its construction. As a gesture of appreciation, the Met invited some 2,000 tradesmen and their wives to attend a dress rehearsal of the opening opera, the American composer Samuel Barber's "Anthony and Cleopatra."

**In the Philadelphia dispute, Local 77 unanimously voted to walk out after turning down a management offer of a five-year contract. The union is seeking a two-year agreement with wages of $265 a week the first year and $270 the second, and $3,000 per member per year for recordings in place of the present $2,500.**

Members had a guaranteed annual minimum wage of $12,400 under the old agreement with a rate of $200 a week for the past three years. Local 77 spokemen said the Philadelphia Orchestra Association's offer of $215 a week the first year increasing to $232.50 after the fifth year was unacceptable.

The strikers, who usually play in the Academy of Music, scheduled a concert for Convention Hall on Oct. 14 with Leopold Stokowski as conductor. Stokowski led the orchestra from 1929 to 1941. A new Citizens Sponsors Committee for the musicians of the Philadelphia Orchestra is the sponsor. Receipts will go into the strike fund.

Sec.-Treas. A. A. Tomei of Local 77 said the strike could be settled overnight and the concert season opened if management would withdraw its steadfast refusal to make any agreement retroactive to the expiration of the old contract.

# Labor Support Helps Refugee Unit Aid 'the World's Forgotten People'

The fate of refugees from war and persecution has stirred the conscience of Americans for generations. An article in the September issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist tells of the work of one organization, the Intl. Rescue Committee, on behalf of "the world's forgotten people."

The IRC was founded in 1933 and its first efforts were to assist anti-Nazi Germans escape Hitler's persecution. It provided funds, escape routes and resettlement assistance.

Today the rescue committee is deeply involved in Viet Nam—helping to care for the hundreds of thousands of persons who have been forced from their homes by war or who have fled from Communist North Viet Nam.

The author of the article, Harry Conn, traces the close relationship between American labor and the IRC from its origins to the present day.

**During the early years, labor leaders such as David Dubinsky, William Green and Sidney Hillman played important roles in the rescue efforts. Today seven of the 45 members of the IRC board of directors come from the labor movement.**

As IRC Pres. William J. Van Heuvel said at a dinner last year at which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany received the group's freedom award:

"A mainstay of support in the 32 years of our existence has been the free trade union movement in America. No tyrant has ever been successful without crushing the leadership of organized labor. No democratic government can be successful without the free trade union movement as a bulwark. The IRC and the trade unions are, consequently, natural allies in helping the oppressed anywhere in the world."

From the postwar years through the present day, the IRC has helped resettle thousands of refugees from the Iron Curtain nations of eastern Europe. Last year alone it helped 11,000 European refugees.

It has been a major source of help for refugees from Castro Cuba—giving direct aid to 45,000 Cubans.

**The IRC's Viet Nam operations began in 1954, when more than a million persons "voted with their feet" by fleeing North Viet Nam for the South.**

Today it helps provide food, medical care and education to thousands of war orphans, sponsors training programs for teachers and rural health officers in South Viet Nam, and recruits from the United States and other countries medical teams and technicians to help serve the civilian population. As an interesting sidelight, many of these medical teams will be made up of refugees from Cuba.

Conn concludes his article by describing the Intl. Rescue Committee as "a humanitarian endeavor, essential in the effort to secure a free world where human life and the human spirit are held high."

## Pay Chiseling in 2 States Exceeds $5.2 Million

New York—Employers in New York and New Jersey underpaid their workers by more than $5.2 million during the year ended June 30, 1966, the U.S. Labor Dept. reported.

Investigation into 6,871 wage-hour complaints disclosed that 30,843 workers were short-changed under the minimum wage, overtime and equal pay provisions of federal laws. In addition, 766 minors were illegally employed in violation of child labor provisions.

Contract Extended 2 Weeks:

# GE Balks at Improving Offer As Unions Heed LBJ Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

**Jennings, and GE Pres. Frederick Borch. Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service also sat in.**

Meany forcefully told the government representatives that if GE workers are prevented from achieving justice by going on strike, "it's up to you to see they get justice in some other way."

Labor and management officials next met at the Pentagon with the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, who reported that any interruption of production for the three services would "seriously impair" the war effort in Viet Nam.

**'Rearrangement' Offered**

Chief GE Negotiator Philip Moore told newsmen after a separate company session with Simkin and other mediators that GE would consider rearranging its contract offer as long as that did not involve more money.

"We would welcome any suggestions for rearrangement of our offer but we made it clear there's no new money available," Moore said.

The IUE, in past negotiations, charged that GE's "take it or leave it" policy, now reiterated by Moore and other company representatives, violates its obligation to bargain in good faith, and the National Labor Relations Board so ruled in a case involving previous contract talks.

**Labor's position was emphasized by Meany when he told a Washington meeting of the AFL-CIO National Committee on Collective Bargaining before the strike deadline that "your demands are conservative. You modified them, now it's up to the corporations to come back and bargain in good faith.**

"Just rearranging the package is not going to be enough."

At a mediation session during the extension period Jennings pointed out one stumbling-block to a national settlement — GE's insistence in current agreements that unions may take unresolved grievances to arbitration in discipline cases only. He called such an attitude a "built-in guarantee" of strikes over other grievances.

"When we ask management how we can remedy such situations as a unilateral wage cut, they invariably answer 'strike,' " Jennings said, adding:

**30 Forced Strikes**

"The company admits that in the first three months of this year 1.4 million manhours of work were lost because of strikes. Between Jan. 7 and July 25, some 30 different plants were forced to strike — including some plants the government says are doing critical work."

**Therefore any agreement that fails to include adequate arbitration machinery will "settle nothing if the need for continued production is the reason for Pres. Johnson's call for a two-week truce," Jennings declared.**

Prior to the Oct. 2 deadline, the delegates from locals representing GE workers and 65,000 Westinghouse workers voted in separate meetings to reject the latest contract offers by the two companies. Then in a joint meeting they reaffirmed rejection and adopted an amended list of contract objectives focusing on eight major items.

When the IUE and other unions called off walkout plans at the national level, unsettled local issues led to short strikes by some 44,000 workers at scattered GE plants, but the strikes ended when union leaders agreed these issues must be settled before national agreements can be reached.

At the Washington meetings, Simkin asked the union representatives for a listing of all the local issues and heard labor negotiators repeat their recommendations that GE should "take the handcuffs" off plant managers so local settlements can be hammered out while national negotiations continue.

**IUE's national agreement with GE had an Oct. 2 expiration date. Agreements of the other unions were scheduled to terminate almost daily during the following two weeks. The first Westinghouse expiration date is Oct. 16, but that firm was reported waiting to see what GE will do while negotiations proceed in Pittsburgh.**

Union proposals for new contracts were first formulated at a March "unity" meeting chaired by Meany. All affiliated unions agreed to coordinate their efforts but separate proposals were presented to the companies as called for under their individual contracts.

**Management 'Walkout'**

When IUE added representatives of other unions to its bargaining committee, GE negotiators walked out of the first meeting but returned to bargain "under protest" while legal proceedings wound through the courts to the Supreme Court.

GE has made two contract offers since the unions submitted their proposals in July. Westinghouse made its first contract offer Sept. 26. Both were rejected as inadequate, though an improvement over company bargaining stances in previous years.

The unity conference, meeting to review reports by all participating unions before the Oct. 2 deadline, besides adopting the eight-point counter-proposal, authorized formation of a special committee consisting of Meany as chairman, and the presidents of the 11 unions involved, to make recommendations on any further contract offers.

**"We want a settlement, not a strike," said the committee report. "But we want to make it clear to GE that the offer now before us is not acceptable, and that we do not accept the Boulware philosophy that it cannot be improved."**

The eight major goals of the AFL-CIO committee were revised to aim at these objectives:

- Adequate protection against the rising cost of living.
- A 4 percent yearly wage increase with a minimum of 7 cents an hour—acceptable only if aggreement is reached on cost-of-living protection.
- A fund of 1 cent an hour as a start toward reducing geographic wage differentials.
- Nine holidays, fully paid now.
- A modified union shop.
- An improved and broadened arbitration clause to reduce strikes over grievances.
- At least two years' recall rights after a layoff.
- An understanding that there shall be no contracting-out of work, where traditionally performed, without advance consultation with the union involved.

The foremost issue is protection in the form of a living-cost escalator. The IUE said wage increases, previously negotiated since 1960, already have been wiped out and "unless we get adequate protection, anything we negotiate now can be wiped out in the next three years."

**MSGR. GEORGE HIGGINS,** director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, warned against a tendency, in the name of "national emergency," to rule out completely the right to strike. He was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, heard on the ABC national radio network, by Harry W. Flannery.

# Right to Strike 'Basic,' Msgr. Higgins Declares

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, called the right to strike "a basic right" as he was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, heard on the ABC radio network.

Msgr. Higgins pointed out that the Vatican II Council, in its "Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World," said:

"Even in present-day circumstances, the strike can still be a necessary, though ultimate means for the defense of the workers' own rights and the fulfillment of their just demands."

The social action director for the Catholic bishops of the United States reported that some members of the Vatican Council saw no reason to talk about the right to strike since "everyone accepts that as a right." He added:

**"But I think the council was wise to re-emphasize this right in spite of the objections. We know, even in our own country, where labor is well-organized and where conditions are generally good, that the right to strike is frowned upon in many segments of American life and, in effect, is almost denied."**

There is a tendency even in "certain generally progressive circles," he said, to assume that "almost every strike is an emergency strike and that, therefore, some kind of government intervention is called for to regulate its exercise."

"It seems to me that this is going much too far," he declared. "I wouldn't deny that we have had national emergencies which called for some kind of government intervention, but I personally did not see the airlines strike as that kind of emergency. I didn't see the newspaper strike in New York as that kind of an emergency.

**Danger in Definition**

"And I think we ought to be very careful in our definition of national emergency. Otherwise, in an interrelated society such as ours, in the name of or under the heading of 'national emergency' we could rule out the right to strike almost completely.

**"Every time a group of citizens is inconvenienced, someone will say, 'Well, it's an emergency,' and therefore the government has to step in. If we go down that road very far, we are going to end with no right to strike."**

The public attitude toward unions might be improved, Msgr. Higgins said, if the press reported on labor-management problems "in a somewhat more positive way so as to create a public opinion in favor of collective bargaining as the normal means of settling industrial disputes."

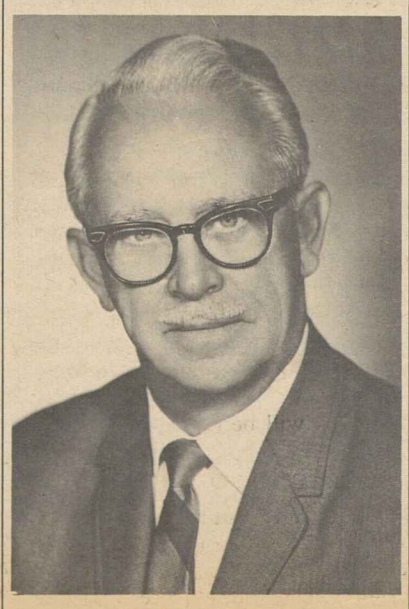
# Painters Name Satre Secretary-Treasurer

O. T. Satre, top official of the Painters in Los Angeles, has been named secretary-treasurer of the union, filling the post left vacant by the death of William H. Rohrberg.

Satre has been general vice president in charge of the 4th District in California since 1961. He has served in executive capacities in local unions in the Los Angeles area since 1941.

**To succeed Satre as vice president, Pres. S. Frank Raftery announced that Jack T. Cox, director of research and education, had been named to the post. Also a Californian, Cox headed the union's PAT (Political Action Together) program.**

Robert C. Welch, who started out as an apprentice in West Virginia in 1943, will replace Cox. Welch had been serving as director of jurisdiction. Moving into that office is James Shay of Pittsburgh.



**O. T. SATRE**

Carl E. Griffin has been appointed director of apprenticeship and training, replacing Joseph F. Cervany, now a vice president. Guy Leber, a general representative, has been named special assistant to Raftery.

In other actions the union placed Dist. Council 16 in Northern California under trusteeship by the international union.

Raftery notified the council that the action was being taken for a number of reasons, many of which surround the murders of Dow Wilson, secretary of Local 4 in San Francisco and Lloyd Green, secretary of Local 1178 in Oakland.

Four men, none of them union members or officials, were arrested in connection with the Dow murder. One of the four has been convicted and the others are awaiting trial. On Sept. 26 Ben Rasnick, secretary of Dist. Council 16, was arrested on grand jury information and charged with murder and conspiracy to commit murder in connection with the slaying of Wilson. Rasnick is now in jail.

Charles H. Marsh, of Thousand Oaks, Calif., a general representative of the international union, was appointed special trustee by Raftery and moved in to take immediate control of all operations of Dist. Council 16.

# Nebraska Labor Backs State Income Tax Plan

Fremont, Neb.—Delegates to the Nebraska AFL-CIO convention here voted to endorse a state income tax plan passed by the legislature and subject to voter ratification in the Nov. 8 election.

The endorsement marks a switch from a previous convention policy opposing an income tax.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Richard W. Nisley attributes the change in position to a greater understanding among union members and leaders of the revenue problems facing the state—and the alternatives to an income tax.

**Nebraska currently is one of the few states which has neither a general sales tax nor an income tax, and which relies heavily on a property tax for its revenue. The State AFL-CIO executive board sponsored a three-day seminar on taxation this July.**

The convention also approved a two-cent increase in per capita payments to the state federation—from 13 to 15 cents.

A vacancy on the State AFL-CIO executive board was filled with the election of Richard Lintner of Omaha, a member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Terms of other federation officers have another year to run.

**Union Mayor**

Delegates received more than the routine convention welcome to Fremont. Mayor Win Renninger is a member of Local 216 of the Meat Cutters. In addition to greeting the opening session, he served as master of ceremonies at the convention banquet. The speaker for the occasion was Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies.

**STAFF TRAINING** seminar brings officers and international representatives of the Brick & Clay Workers to Washington, D.C., for the first such institute since the union was chartered in 1895. Shown speaking is Economist Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. Union Pres. Paul Pelfrey is in front row, third from far right.

# Job Safeguards Urged In Brick-Clay Contracts

Union negotiators should make every effort to get job security clauses in contracts when conditions are relatively good, as they are now, an AFL-CIO economist advised staff representatives of the Brick & Clay Workers at a three-day staff training conference in Washington, D.C.

Workers can be protected by contract clauses providing for advance notice of major changes, severance pay, transfer rights and job elimination only by attrition, said Rudolph Oswald of the federation's Dept. of Research.

**He noted that new processes in the steel industry, for example, are sure to have an effect on workers in the tile and sewer pipe industry, because they make it possible for steel furnaces to produce three or four times as much steel with less tile.**

The staff conference was the first since the Brick & Clay Workers were chartered by the former AFL more than 70 years ago. It was arranged by union Pres. Paul Pelfrey and Sec.-Treas. George Popovsky, both of Chicago, and Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The conference concluded with a tour of Washington and a visit to Arlington Cemetery and the grave of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy. Over a three-day period, conferees heard these other speakers:

COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan on labor and the 1966 elections; Markley Roberts of the federation's Dept. of Legislation on labor's legislative program, progress and prospects; Rogin, Pelfrey and Popovsky on communication with members and the public; union Counsel Nathan Duff on the law and contract negotiations.

Other speakers included AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher on keys to effective organizing; Assistant Disputes Dir. Gilbert Seldin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service on preparations for bargaining; and Stephen Harris, assistant collective bargaining director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., on pensions and welfare proposals in bargaining.

# Minimum Wage Voted For District of Columbia

*(Continued from Page 1)*

there has been no wage-hour protection for men. The Senate on several occasions passed minimum wage bills only to see them die in an unfriendly House District of Columbia Committee with the adjournment of each Congress.

Last year the House committee brought out a very modest bill which would have taken three years to reach a $1.25 wage floor. This January, the Senate approved a bill by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to set a $1.25 wage floor, with automatic increases to match the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

So great were the differences between the two measures that the bills languished until Congress boosted the federal minimum wage in steps to $1.60 and expanded coverage.

**House-Senate conferees then got to work in earnest and the final version was close to the more generous Senate bill. The conference report was routinely accepted by both houses without a ripple of protest.**

Domestics, other household employes and newspaper carriers, along with executives and professionals, are the major groups still excluded from coverage. Some overtime exclusions are allowed, but generally employes are guaranteed premium pay for more than 42 hours of work starting Feb. 1 and after 40 hours starting next Aug. 1.

**The district commissioners are empowered to make regulations covering the portion of the minimum wage which can be offset by tips received by workers or board and lodging furnished by an employer.**

The final version of the bill included a Senate provision allowing industry wage boards to set rates higher than the minimum.

The $1.40 and $1.60 rates take effect a year later than federal law provides for workers previously covered by the FLSA. However, newly-covered workers will fare better under the district law, since the federal legislation would start them at only a $1 an hour, with a 15-cent increase each year until the $1.60 level is reached in 1971. The federal wage floor applies, of course, whenever it is higher than the D. C. minimum for persons in jobs covered by the FLSA.

# *TWU Vote Ratifies 59c In Pay Rises*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

cil of Economic Advisers as averaging about 6.5 percent. He charged that this is "clearly inflationary, just as was the earlier agreement between the same union and the New York Transit Authority."

TWU said hourly rates of line mechanics would rise by 59 cents in an 18-month period under the AA agreement—20 cents retroactive to May 1; an additional 19 cents next May 1, and another 20 cents on Nov. 1, 1967. Lesser hikes are provided for other jobs.

**The wage provisions cover the period from last May 1 to May 1, 1968, with provision for reopening the contract on wages 30 days prior to the latter date. Other terms remain in effect to Jan. 1, 1969.**

The inability of American Airlines management and union members to agree on terms after the old contract terminated resulted in Presidential appointment of an emergency board which recommended that the parties settle their own differences by returning to the bargaining table. They agreed on new terms after a strike deadline had been extended 12 hours.

The union has been seeking wage improvements at major airlines based on rising company profits and worker productivity that it says permits increases beyond the CEA's 3.2 percent "guidelines" without adding to labor costs or contributing to price inflation.

## Board Bars Split Of Skilled Workers

Detroit—A petition by the Intl. Society of Skilled Trades for the right to carve out a unit of skilled employes from a unit of production and maintenance workers has been rejected by the National Labor Relations Board's regional office here.

Regional Dir. Jerome H. Brooks ruled that while the petition was not barred by the current contract between the Auto Workers and the Associated Spring Corp., Plymouth, Mich., nevertheless a unit of all skilled workers in the plant is not appropriate and the ISST is not a traditional representative of any specific craft.

The ISST filed for a unit of 25 general maintenance employes doing toolroom, machine repair and maintenance work, or three separate units of the same workers. The company and the UAW opposed both kinds of units.

**Report to Convention:**

# *Unity Talks Pushed By Paper Unions*

Cleveland, O.—The growing need for labor unity if paper workers are to get a fair share of the wealth they are producing was stressed by the presidents of two unions at the fourth constitutional convention of the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

"For more than two years," said UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips, "I have argued that merger must be accomplished if the best interests of the workers in the paper industry are to be served. Today, I feel even more strongly about the necessity of the merger."

"We must unite in order to preserve our years of hard-fought gains and to achieve the future security we deserve," declared Pres.-Sec. Joseph Tonelli of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

**The two leaders pointed out to more than 1,000 UPP delegates that the unions could well take example from the corporations, which have been strengthening themselves by mergers that have produced greater concentrations of power.**

"They pool all their purchasing power, their production and their bargaining strength," Phillips said, "to take advantage of—guess who? The suppliers of raw materials, the customers and, most important of all, their employes. That's you."

Phillips expressed the hope that the merger talks, which began after the Pulp-Sulphite convention last year authorized discussions, will continue and prove successful.

"I am convinced that disunity and division weaken and harm you in your negotiations," he told the delegates, who represented about 145,000 members.

**"On the other hand, I am equally convinced and consider it even more important that the members of these unions should enjoy the rewards, benefits and successes which would accrue to them as one of the many dividends resulting from organic unity of these two great international unions."**

Tonelli pledged himself "to expend all the energy and ability I may possess to consummate the merger."

### Potential Gain

"Organic unity would contribute to the attainment of better working conditions and higher living standards for these workers," he said. "It would hasten organization of unorganized workers. It would contribute to strengthening and extending the fundamental freedoms of our democratic society.

"We have the opportunity to achieve greatness if we unite to fulfill our responsibilities. Together we can build a world of the future for generations yet unborn in which justice and equity will prevail."

**Before the delegates for later action were recommendations from the executive board and Phillips for increases in the monthly per capita and the minimum local dues. Phillips explained a boost in the per capita is needed to meet a $500,000 deficit in the general fund built up in the past three years—$200,000 of it in 1966.**

The UPP president said the deficit was caused by a rise in normal operating costs and the additional expense of beating back raiding attempts by the Teamsters.

He said the defense fund is "sound," with the balance higher than at the time of the last convention in 1963 despite the payment of nearly $2 million in strike benefits, but that it should be increased to $5 million.

Citing a recent Soviet announcement of plans to build 34 large pulp and paper mills, Phillips noted that they are expected to equal Canadian production by late 1969—about the time of the next convention—and warned:

"Should the Soviets decide to dump paper on the world market, even though the quality should be inferior, this could easily affect your jobs."

**Such dumping would add to the problems created by over-expansion of production capacity in the United States and Canada, he said.**

Phillips reported that more than 2,000 American companies have built new plants abroad in the past five years, including many paper and converting facilities in which "wages are low and profits are high." To meet the problems created by such unfair competition, he said, the union will continue to work with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions through the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress.

### Free World Unity

"Unions in the free world must become more closely associated with each other for the welfare of all," he declared.

**Phillips said that paper workers are receiving "the highest wages with the finest conditions and fringe benefits" the industry has ever known, but that the employers are doing even better. UPP members must overcome confusion created by the companies and "disunity" groups, he continued, if the workers are to get a fair share of the profits.**

"To the everlasting credit of union members, particularly in Canada, this bad judgment by employers could not be offset by low-wage contract settlements," he added.

Organized labor was praised by Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, for support of improvements to the minimum wage law and the truth-in-packaging bill.

The packaging bill headed for a Senate-House conference committee is an improvement over no bill at all, she said, but "tighter controls" are necessary.

"Fair packaging legislation is important," she emphasized, "because labor can lose over the retail counter what it has gained at the bargaining table."

**Mrs. Peterson, the first woman to make a major address at a UPP convention, also cited the need for truth-in-lending legislation.**

"It's not the use of credit that's bad," she said, "it's the abuse of credit that's bad. Credit should be competitive. People should be able to shop for credit by knowing what credit costs them."

## Equity Pact Covers Resident Theaters

New York—Actors' Equity and the League of Resident Theatres reached agreement here on the union's first contract covering employment of Equity members in the league's 26 U.S. theaters.

The three-year pact sets salary ranges of $90 to $135 a week initially, $95 to $150 by 1969, for actors in four different categories based on gross box office receipts. Also it provides improved sick benefits, accrued vacation benefits, and salary payment from the first day of rehearsal.

*Northwest Roundup:*

# Oregon Senate Race Tough, Tense Battle

Portland, Ore.—The Senate race between Democratic Rep. Robert D. Duncan and Republican Gov. Mark Hatfield in Oregon seems certain to remain a tough, tense battle until election day.

It began as a statewide referendum on Viet Nam, with Hatfield signing a criticizing petition demanding a fast pull-out of U.S. troops and Duncan bluntly challenging him. "Somebody had to speak up for the U.S. government," Duncan said in declaring his support of Pres. Johnson's conduct of the war.

**Hatfield's campaign slogans still emphasize his "courage" in "standing alone" in voting in the Los Angeles governor's conference last July against a resolution backing Johnson's Vietnamese policy. But in Oregon he hastily de-escalated the issue after both Republican and Democratic opinion surveys showed he had picked a losing theme.**

Both men are strong campaigners. Duncan has a consistently progressive able record in the House, Hatfield the advantage of two winning contests for governor.

In neighboring Idaho there is another Senate contest, with former Democratic Rep. Ralph R. Harding running against incumbent GOP Sen. Len B. Jordan.

**Young Challenger**

Jordan, appointed in 1962 to fill a vacancy, is a former governor and veteran officeholder. This may not prove an advantage this year. Harding is waging a hard campaign and at 37 he is 30 years younger than Jordan—a fact noticeable in their platform and television appearances.

Governorships are at stake in both states, both held by Republicans at present. In the northwestern states tied together by the mighty Columbia and Snake Rivers — Idaho, Oregon and Washington—13 House seats are up, with Democrats having a 9-4 edge based exclusively on four freshmen congressmen who knocked out veteran Republicans in Washington districts in the 1964 Johnson landslide.

**The Oregon race for governor pits a formidable GOP candidate, Sec. of State Tom McCall, against Democratic State Treas. Robert W. Straub. McCall had years of exposure as a statewide radio and television newscaster. It may prove a more decisive influence than serious discussion of lagging state revenues and new taxes.**

The Idaho contest for governor was thrown into confusion when the nationally known incumbent, Republican Robert E. Smylie, seeking a fourth term, was smashed in the GOP primary by State Sen. Donald W. Samuelson.

Smylie, aggressive and responsible, was a major figure in reorganizing Republican Party machinery last year by helping oust the Goldwater men installed for the 1964 campaign. The powerful right-wing elements in his state, quietly planning for vengeance, gave the conservative Samuelson an overwhelming majority that brutally blew Smylie out of public office.

The campaign was jumbled again in late September when the original Democratic nominee, Charles Herndon, was killed in an airplane accident and replaced by State Sen. Cecil Andrus, who voted for Smylie tax programs more often than Samuelson did.

A third major candidate is State Sen. Perry Swisher, liberal Republican, who filed as an independent, also on a record closer to Smylie and Andrus than to Samuelson. There are, in addition, two write-in candidates and a Democrat running as an independent on the single issue of legalized gambling.

**Freshman Democratic congressmen elected in 1964 with Johnson may hold their districts or nearly all of them, apparently because of the intensive servicing they gave their constituents and the intelligence they brought to issues.**

The Duncan - Hatfield contest nevertheless is the single most important race. Hatfield went into the Senate contest (he was ineligible for a third term as governor) a clear favorite to win the seat being vacated by the retirement of Mrs. Maurine Neuberger, a Democrat.

**GOP Keynoter**

Keynoter at the Republican National Convention in 1964, the Oregon governor did well enough in the envenomed atmosphere of the Goldwater drive to keep a foot in all GOP camps. His denunciation of Johnson in Viet Nam this year took him far beyond the cautious approach of national Republicans. Duncan, rated as an unusually conscientious legislator, gave up a safe congressional district to run for the Senate, winning overwhelmingly a Democratic primary in which his opponent echoed Hatfield's views.

**Hatfield started out ahead. His campaign managers were shocked when Duncan hit him on Viet Nam and emerged as an apparent majority choice of the voters. The opinion surveys, for what they are worth, indicate that Hatfield may have pulled even again after trying to shed Viet Nam as an issue.**

The majority of Oregon citizens, it has been noticed in other elections, register Democratic and vote Republican, conservative, mugwump or any other way they please.

They also want their political spokesmen to serve their interests, as do the citizens of other states. Duncan had to stay in Washington one weekend, despite the heat developing in his Senate campaign, to vote in the House on the anti-poverty bill, the bill to suspend the 7 percent business tax investment credit, a bill seeking to establish 12-mile sovereignty off our seacoasts to check Japanese commercial fishing operations in the Pacific.

# Court Upholds Hoffa Guilt In Fraud Case

Chicago—The conviction of Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa on charges of conspiring to defraud one of the union's pension funds of $25 million through fraudulent loan applications has been upheld by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Hoffa was found guilty in July 1964 by a jury on one count of conspiracy and three counts of fraud in connection with the fund and sentenced to five years in jail and fined $10,000. He appealed to the circuit court, alleging 56 errors in the trial.

**The Circuit Court by a 2 to 1 vote upheld the lower court on the conviction of Hoffa and six other defendants. At the trial the government charged that of $25 million in loans obtained from the pension fund by "false and misleading" statements, $1.7 million was siphoned off by the defendants for their own gain.**

In another court action involving Hoffa, the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to limited review of a five-year sentence and a $10,000 fine against the Teamster president on charges of jury tampering in a Tennessee case.

**THE SAME PEOPLE** who sought to foist a so-called "right-to-work" law on California in 1958 are now financing the campaign of the Republican gubernatorial candidate Ronald Reagan, Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (center), Democatic candidate for another term, told the Sheet Metal Workers convention in San Francisco. Pinning a visitor's badge on his lapel is Pres. Edward F. Carlough; at left is Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner.

# *California Contest for Governor Top Liberal-Conservative Fight*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

public relations firm of Spencer-Roberts, Inc., to revise, modify and cleanse the "rightest" image the candidate got in years of fighting for conservative Republicans in the state and the nation, specifically former Sen. Goldwater. Handsome but not too slick-looking, Reagan is the beneficiary of a new "Where He Stands" pamphlet in which his latest statements of principle are quoted.

The quotations, with one exception, are all from 1966, immediately before or shortly after his primary victory. The differences are principally in the tone of voice in which he phrased his point of view.

**He is on public record as having argued in February 1962 that the medicare program was an example of "creeping socialism" and as recently as July 1966 calling it a "bill of goods." The new "Where He Stands" pamphlet quotes him as saying, in January of this year, that he had "always" supported the "principle" of medical care for impoverished people.**

There is no "crisis" in education, he said in April 1965, that requires vast federal aid programs; he argued in April 1966 not about federal aid, according to the "Where He Stands" pamphlet, but merely that perhaps we were getting education "too far removed from parental influence."

The GOP candidate has shown in press conferences and in nationally televised news that he is deft and skilled at turning aside questions about his acceptance of support from, for example, members and spokesmen for the John Birch Society.

Reagan was heckled when he went down to the wholesale produce market at 5:30 a.m. here one morning to shake hands with the workers. Brown was heckled by a "new left" suburban woman at the coffee klatch who insisted that her conscience on Viet Nam made it impossible for her to support the Democratic candidate. It bothers Brown that somebody from the "new left" should imagine that he disagrees with Pres. Johnson on Viet Nam and that, if he did, it is a state issue.

**Right-Wing Issue**

A Republican spokesman says "right-wing control of the Republican Party was a 1964 issue and Brown is trying to use it in 1966."

**The Democratic governor seems most persuasive to audiences when he talks about his own affirmative record, generally acknowledged by his 49 fellow governors to be unexcelled in the nation, and a good many observers think he should continue to accentuate the positive.**

Political observers have noticed across the years that Brown wears well in campaigns. He wore well in beating Nixon four years ago, for example.

Still, California just two years ago elected a screen actor, Sen. George Murphy, against the late Pres. John F. Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger. It is a volatile state, with passion and extremes of division within its parties and between parties.

There could scarcely be a sharper contrast than the differences between the campaign styles of Brown and Reagan.

Reagan seems to be relaxed, he smiles a broad smile when he is asked at press conferences about his identification with mishmashed conservative causes, and frames his answers with practiced skill.

Brown is his familiar self—earnest, deeply interested in issues, at his best in small groups, an eight-year governor of the country's most heavily populated state, and he talks seriously about programs on civil rights, public schools, university and state college expansion, vast highway systems, developed under his administration.

Reagan talks about crime rates and racial riots, about alleged laziness among people on relief, about the alleged need for surcease from taxation.

"We're not exploiting the white backlash," a campaign spokesman says, "but it's there."

The Republican candidate nevertheless made a direct attack on the Rumford Act—California's open occupancy housing law—in a speech to the state real estate association, which has spearheaded an attack on the statute.

The solution to de facto segregation of minorities, Reagan said, lies "in the hearts and minds of all of us." The Rumford Act, he said, was a prime example of legislation "forced through" the state general assembly at the "express instruction" of the Brown administration, which he labeled the "all-powerful Big Brother in Sacramento."

A typical campaign trip for Pat Brown takes him to the now-building Casaic Reservoir—southern end of the state-federal water development system dedicated four years ago by the late Pres. John F. Kennedy.

It will store water from the flooding Feather River in the North to supply the needs of the parched South.

A two-day trip takes him to a non-partisan speech to the Knights of Columbus in the small suburban community of Oxnard, a so-called coffee klatch at a private home, a set-piece speech at a Hughes Aircraft Co. aerospace operation, the farthest-out suburb of them all in the incredibly beautiful and isolated Simi Valley Community Center, and finally to a night meeting in Riverside.

**Population Growth**

Brown, 61 years old, with 20 years of public service behind him, cites figures about education and population. ("The 600,000 increase per year will destroy us unless we meet their needs for water and education; we must not install a tuition system in the state colleges because it would soak the suburbs of middle-income people with growing families.")

**Reagan talks about getting welfare cases off the welfare rolls, about installing tuition charges for those "able to afford it" in state colleges and universities, about the burdens of taxation in general and real estate taxes on homes in particular.**

He travels perhaps less extensively than Brown but diligently; a single day sends him to a California real estate meeting in San Francisco, to a county fair in Placerville, to an Elks Club spaghetti dinner in Chico, and all the way South to Los Angeles.

## *Rep. Weltner Quits, Can't Back Maddox*

**Atlanta—Rep. Charles L. Weltner, liberal two-term Georgian, gave up almost certain election to a third term, declaring "I cannot compromise with hate."**

**Weltner, with other candidates in the Democratic primary, signed a pledge to support the full party ticket. The upset winner of the gubernatorial nomination was an extreme segregationist, Lester G. Maddox, described by Weltner as "the one man in our state who exists as the very symbol of violence and oppression."**

**Weltner resigned as a candidate rather than violate either his pledge or his principles.**

**The Democratic executive committee for the Atlanta area has named County Commissioner Archie Lindsay, considered a moderate, as the party's nominee for Weltner's seat.**

# The Racist Smokescreen

**THE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP** of the Republican Party, seemingly desperate for an issue to rebuild the party's strength in the November elections, is trying to latch onto the white backlash issue.

The Republican Coordinating Committee, which includes the party's top leaders in Congress, the states and the national committee, issued a statement this week charging that high officials of the Johnson Administration "have condoned and encouraged disregard for law and order," and that the Administration "has accomplished nothing of substance to date to promote public safety."

**The New York Times headlined the story on Page One: "GOP Will Press Racial Disorders as Election Issue." The story noted that the Republicans found the race issue of "increasing concern to Americans," and that they "moved to give the issue more prominence in the current political races."**

The GOP move, tied reportedly to current polls showing the civil rights issue a major concern of 58 percent of persons queried, was too much for New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. He immediately dissociated himself from the policy statement and said responsibility for rioting where it took place rested with the mayors of the cities involved. Rockefeller made it clear that he did not think either Pres. Johnson or Vice Pres. Humphrey was responsible for the incidents of the past summer.

* * *

**THE GOP ATTEMPT** to pick up votes via the white backlash route is a contemptible piece of political opportunism. That a major American political party would knowingly align itself with forces based on fear and hate is in itself repugnant.

**The Coordinating Committee's position is pointed up also by the gallant fight waged by the handful of Republican liberals in the Senate against watering down administrative guidelines on integration in federal medicare and school aid programs.**

These same liberals—and their Democratic liberal allies—have fought also for programs that would bring some measure of aid to the Negro ghettos via anti-poverty programs, increased and broadened minimum wage laws, school aid and a number of social welfare approaches.

* * *

**THOSE WHO** have milked the issue of racial conflict for votes in both the Democratic and Republican parties essentially lack any sense of decency or morality. But beyond this they stand guilty of throwing up a polluted smokescreen to cover their complete lack of program, or, in a number of cases, their extremist positions against progress in economic, political or social terms.

There are critical issues in the 1966 elections and one of them is to devise ways and means, legislatively and administratively, to reach the goal of equal rights for all.

**There is the real issue of rebuilding the cities and the role of the federal government in this effort. There is the continuing war on poverty which affects three times as many whites as Negroes.**

These are the issues to which the candidates should be addressing themselves at all levels in the North and the South. The blatant appeal to fear and hate and emotionalism may produce a few votes, but it will do so at the cost of seriously weakening the fabric of American society.

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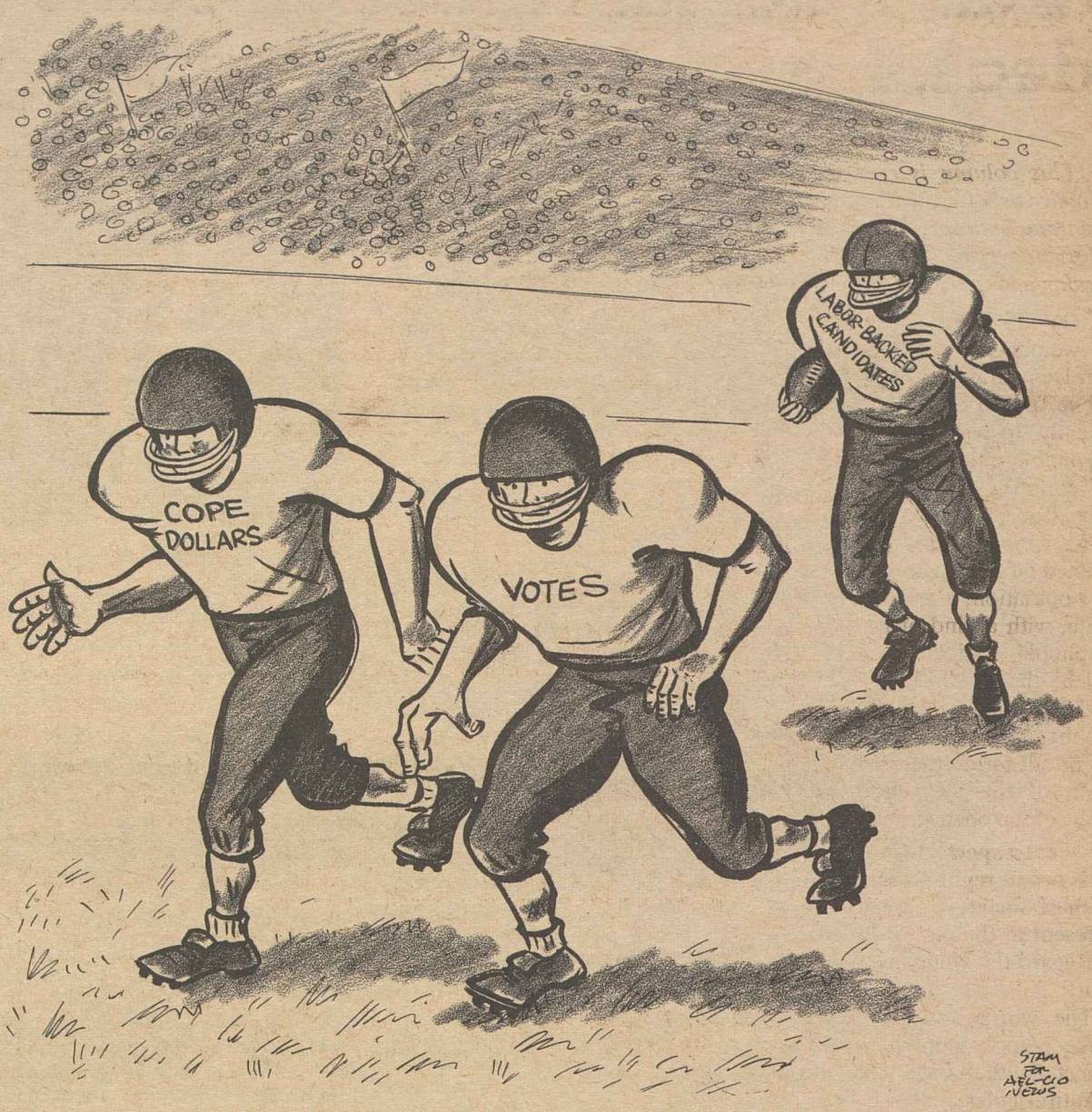
## A Winning Combination




***GOP Split Widens:***

# Goldwater Group Hits Liberals In Bid to Retain Party Control

**THE SPLIT** in the ranks of the Republican Party which produced the Goldwater debacle in 1964 is far from healed. If anything, it's growing worse as right-wing Republicans are clearly maneuvering to keep control of the party both now and for 1968.

Latest sign of the inner battle being waged between the extreme right wing and the moderate-to-liberal branch of the party is a violent attack on "the 'intellectual elite' of the liberal wing of the party" by the reactionary American Conservative Union, supported by its chairman, Rep. John M. Ashbrook, Ohio Republican.

Ashbrook, who is 98 percent pure on the basis of right-wing voting records, but was last reported 21 wrong to zero right by COPE, is an early supporter of former Sen. Barry Goldwater and was a founder of the National Draft Goldwater Committee in 1963.

The ACU-Ashbrook onslaught on the GOP liberals takes the form of a "study" of the Ripon Society by the ACU, the Ripon Society being a group of young Republican liberals in Cambridge, Mass.

**The idea of the study is to prove that the moderate-liberal branch of the Republican party is not as strong as it is supposed to be, that the "little band of 'progressives' in the House is responsible for the margin of victory given to some of the worst legislation this country has ever had," and that "liberal" Republicans do not represent their party.**

In the course of the study, the Ripon Society's "intellectual elite" is given a thorough going over, but more importantly such Republicans as Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon and even former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey also are slapped.

They, rather than Goldwater and the conservatives, have been responsible for reducing the Republican Party to its current minority position and ought to be defeated in their efforts "to turn the Republican Party leftward."

"Many Republicans have gotten the false impression mainly through news stories that the position of the Ripon Society represents the thinking of the national leadership of the party," Ashbrook said. "They do not! Every signpost thus far in 1966 indicates to us that it is important, therefore, that all Republicans have the facts about this little group that seeks to reshape our party in a liberal image. They represent only themselves."

**JAVITS, CASE,** Scott, and Nixon are slapped down for trying to replace Republican conservative leaders such as Sen. Robert A. Taft and Rep. Joseph W. Martin in 1950. Javits is criticized for introducing tax legislation formulated by the Ripon Society. Both Nixon and Dewey are blamed for dragging their party down to worse defeats than the Goldwater one.

**Basically the study is an attack on the so-called Eastern Establishment of the Republican Party which was strongly opposed to the Goldwater candidacy, lost control of the 1964 convention and is determined to get control of the party back in liberal hands before anything worse than the Goldwater fiasco happens in 1968.**

Virtually every liberal Republican leader comes under attack in one form or another, including such claims as "Governors Rockefeller and Scranton are no longer powers in Republican politics," with the clear warning that the Goldwater right wing has every intention of keeping its hold on the party and staging a re-run of 1964. **(PAI).**

***Morgan Says:***

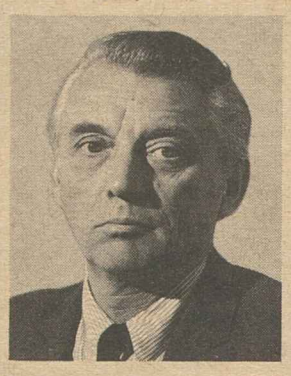
# Virus of Racial Hatred Imperils Ideas, Ideals of Open Society

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m. EDT.)*

**NOW IS THE TIME** for all good men—and women—to come to the aid of their party, be it Democratic or Republican.

The United States of America is supposed, historically, to be a nation of decent, moderate and reasonable citizens. But today important parts of the country seem to be gripped in madness. The virus of racial hatred has infected large segments of the population, black and white, with a kind of hydrophobia, a sickness in which the victims are seized by the insane belief that nothing is more important in life than the death of the ideas and ideals of the open society.



Morgan

**What a spectacle for this proud republic, materially the strongest and richest society in the history of civilization, to present to the rest of the world!**

Regard the wild waverings of the patient's fever chart:

The words and pictures from San Francisco make it look more like a riot-center in segregationist South Africa than one of America's most beautiful cities.

A hand-picked cluster of wealthy and influential New Yorkers entertains a European ambassador at a private dinner in Westchester County and confides that "we have a secure suburban white enclave here and we are going to keep it white."

Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, in quiet, unofficial soundings around the country, are informed there is almost no support in any white community for a policy of open housing.

**The latest Gallup Poll reports that white resistance to improving the Negro's lot has reached the highest pitch in four and a half years.**

As if clued in in advance on such findings, a Baltimore paving contractor named George P. Mahoney invents a slogan saying "your home is your castle—protect it" and wins the Democratic nomination for the governorship of Maryland.

A man whose coat of arms could well be crossed ax handles rampant on a field of demagoguery, Lester G. Maddox, becomes the Democratic nominee for governor of Georgia. A rabid segregationist, Maddox defied the law by closing his Atlanta restaurant rather than accept Negro patronage. As a symbol of his defiance he passed out ax handles to white customers.

In sum these and similar convulsions are grouped under the heading of "white backlash" against Negro violence in the streets, fatuously reckless demands for "black power" and such utter idiocies as the riotous boycott of a new $5 million school in Harlem by Negroes who demand that its teaching staff be all black.

One of the most sobering analyses of this cumulative madness comes from Dr. Thomas Pettigrew, an associate professor of social psychology at Harvard. What we are witnessing, he declares, is a mobilization of the white man's hatred of the Negro "that was always there."

**THE BACKLASH** is a complete misnomer, says Pettigrew, because to have a backlash you have to have a frontlash of real sympathy for the Negro movement first and "you can't tell me there was ever a 'frontlash' anywhere, from backwoods Georgia to Cicero, Ill." In other words, the nation is witnessing the ritual of its white population tearing off the veil of hypocrisy and admitting for the first time that it hates, fears and rejects in public 21 million American citizens because they are black.

**This is a ghastly spectacle. Is it true? It may be overdrawn and oversimplified but it cannot be carelessly brushed aside. And if it is not to become the full truth with all its shattering consequences, then we'd better pick some realities out of the situation, carefully but fast. For a ruthless demagogue, playing on mass emotions, it is not too long a step from the state house in Atlanta, Annapolis, or Montgomery to Washington, D.C.**

Will moderate Democrats in Maryland and Georgia have the courage to decry and denounce the candidacies of a Mahoney or a Maddox? Will moderate Republicans in those states resist the temptation to outdo these racist appeals to mobthink? Can responsible Negro leaders and the great mass of the decent, anonymous but not invisible black population summon the patience and discipline necessary to restrain and counterbalance the wild and almost trance-like violence of a minority of Negro extremists? Can elected officials learn to look beyond their noses?

"In the name of God and human decency," cried San Francisco Mayor Jack Shelley to the White House, "I plead for immediate emergency funds (for Negro jobs) to assuage this situation."

In the name of God where was Shelley when the statistics were passed out months ago showing that Negro unemployment in California and elsewhere was virtually triple the national rate?

This country is in a crisis, the more difficult because it is so absurd. In Atlanta on the very day Lester Maddox caught fire politically, Author Lillian Smith, a native Southerner, died. A brave and eloquent spokesman for civil rights, she once wrote that this movement "has got my soul to ache. And it hurts," she said, "God, how it hurts." America needs to nurse America's aching soul—if she can find it.

***Strife or Legislation:***

# Farm Workers' Future Linked To Coverage Under Labor Law

**FARM WORKERS** have proved they want and can build unions, but without legal safeguards, the process is slow, expensive and disruptive, the AFL-CIO's chief organizer has declared.

William L. Kircher, director of the federation's Dept. of Organization, said the AFL-CIO victory on the big DiGiorgio grape farm in California has shown "the whole farm labor community that collective bargaining can be accomplished." Without the protection of law that other workers have, he said, "it is going to take a lot more time; it is going to take a lot more money; and it is going to cause a lot more bitterness."

**He called for expansion of the National Labor Relations Act to include farm workers, warning "there are no two ways about it—without legislation, strikes and boycotts, and struggles and strife become necessary, inextricable parts of developing a union." Kircher's statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.**

He said that the growth potential of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, recently chartered by the AFL-CIO, can "reasonably be set as high as 750,000 to 1 million" members. But the growth, he said, hinges on the "extent to which the federal government and Congress see fit to extend the Labor Relations Act to farm workers and give them some kind of protection and some kind of machinery to organize themselves."

**KIRCHER DENIED** claims that unionization of farm workers will increase food prices. He said economic experts agree that farm labor is such a small part of food costs that meeting "their economic problems with improved wages and realistic conditions and benefits would have a very small effect on the price of vegetables and fruit."

**"But even if it did, the more important question that we have to ask ourselves is if we want the farm worker to subsidize the vegetables and the fruit that go on our tables by working at poverty levels—at substandard wages—and under conditions that we should all be ashamed of," he asserted.**

Reporters questioning Kircher were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**PORTLAND, ORE.**—A clear-cut trend—a sudden gravitation of the people toward one party or the other—may develop in the western states in the final weeks of the election campaign, but no such tidal movement was observable five weeks before the voting.

There was no assurance, in these states at least, that the elections would be governed by the once-automatic rule that the party out of power wins in the midterm balloting.

In state after state, congressional district after district, each contest seemed to be an individual contest, involving personality, public acceptability and local issues.

**There is some disaffection among the voters about the Administration in Washington—about living costs, crime rates, urban difficulties—but no clear evidence that this disaffection will be carried over, necessarily, to Democratic candidates for governor, for the Senate, for the House.**

Thus in the same state the picture may show a probable victory for a Democratic candidate for governor, a possible victory for a Republican candidate for the Senate, a probable victory for a Republican candidate in some selected congressional district, a probable Democratic victory in another.

* * *

**A GOOD MANY** Republicans have been trying to exploit the war in Viet Nam as an issue, but the effort has been diffused and it simply hasn't worked. Some GOP candidates have argued for a tougher, more aggressive line of action; others, like Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, took the approach that the war was ethically or intellectually wrong and were compelled to pull back when they discovered they were stuck on the unpopular side of an issue.

There is, in many states, what local observers consider a "silence" if not an apathy on the part of voters to politics in general and their local contests in particular.

**But this is a familiar phenomenon in the so-called off-year elections in the middle of a presidential term (fewer than 40 percent of the registered voters actually cast ballots in the midterm years, and, besides, it might be deceptive this time.)**

"Silence" among voters is not necessarily "apathy"; it may reflect a consensus among citizens that they don't much care to have their minds and their private political opinions prodded and exposed and that they prefer to show how they are going to vote by marking their ballots on election day.

* * *

**THIS IS NOT** an election, clearly, like that of 1964, when great numbers of political activists were so dedicated to the defeat of Sen. Goldwater for the Presidency that they volunteered by the tens of thousands for precinct work, registration and similar chores.

That is simply another way of saying, however, that we are seeing the normal kind of campaign for a midterm election. Since the Presidency is not at stake, there is no centralizing theme.

And since, generally speaking, people tend to vote most heavily when they are angry about something (against a candidate or party rather than affirmatively for the opposite candidate and party), the conclusion perhaps must be that they aren't really as disaffected and disenchanted with the Johnson Administration as the undertones of grumble and growl would suggest.

**Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey was cheered by students at Oregon State University and students in Bellingham, Wash. Rep. Robert B. Duncan, running against Hatfield, had a triumph at Oregon's Reed College, a hotbed of student complaints about Viet Nam, when he bluntly spoke his mind in defense of Pres. Johnson's policies.**

There is, in short, no sign in the mountain states and the Northwest that all the Democrats elected in the Johnson landslide of 1964 are going to be thrown out and all the Republicans voted back in.

The campaigns in these states suggest the people are aware that they are making up their minds about a new election—1966 rather than 1964—and feel entirely capable of making up their minds.

**BUILDING THE UNIONS** that farm workers have proved they want will be a slow and disruptive process unless their right to unionize is protected by law, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher (center) told Reporters Sam Sharkey (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News on Labor News Conference, weekly public affairs interview on the Mutual radio network.

***How to Buy:***

# There's a Higher Cost of Living Hiding in 'Handy Credit Cards'

By Sidney Margolius

**IN AMERICA** even the poor have credit cards, or at least the almost-poor, now that even discount stores, department stores and neighborhood stores offer them. Apparently the finance industry feels there is no reason why moderate-income families should be exempt from paying extra fees for charge accounts.

But some astute working families are getting uneasy about how much they do have to pay in hidden fees for credit cards which allow you to charge in various stores in your area.

"Forget about cash when you shop," one big Eastern bank advertises. "Our credit card gives you charge privileges at thousands of stores."

**But there are a couple of catches. One is that after a number of days of "free" credit—usually 10 to 30 days depending on the plan—you have to pay a "carrying charge," generally 1.25 or 1.5 percent a month. This is really the equivalent of a true annual interest rate of 15 or 18 percent a year. In comparison, the same banks pay you only 4-5 percent on the savings you deposit with them.**

The other catch is that not only you but the store pays a fee. One observant reader who lives in California and has watched the spread of credit cards there warns that the stores pay 2 percent to the bank sponsoring the credit cards.

"Then the stores raise their prices on all products by the 2 percent, and most of our people pay this extra charge whether they pay by check or cash or use the credit card," he points out.

This is true. If there is no such thing as a free lunch, there certainly is no such thing as free credit. The cash customer must help pay the cost. This is a business expense added to the price of the goods you buy.

**He, for one, is not taking this situation lying down. He reports that when he buys in stores offering credit-card charge accounts, he demands a 2 percent discount for paying by cash or check. Most of the stores will give it, he finds, "but you must demand it."**

People who pay cash at charge-account stores certainly should be entitled to a discount. Whether the store will give it is another question. At one time many stores customarily gave a discount for cash.

There is another danger in the spreading use of credit cards among even moderate-income families. That is the risk of over-extending yourself, and also neglecting to comparison-shop because of the ease of charging through a credit card.

**YOU NOW** can even charge your medical bills on another credit plan, sponsored by the American Health Credit Plan, Inc. You get a checkbook of certificates. You fill these out and give them to the doctor, pharmacist, etc., instead of paying cash. Then you get a bill from the plan for all the services you have charged. If you pay within 30 days, there is no credit fee. If not, you pay that innocuous-sounding 1.5 percent a month.

If you do need credit for a medical service it would be less costly for all concerned to make your own arrangements with the doctor, dentist or druggist even if the doctor suggests it.

If you succumb to these various pressures to buy almost everything on credit, you will find you have added a permanent new living expense for the fees. Credit should be reserved for larger purchases, and only if the purchase cannot be postponed while you save up all or part of the cost.

**Credit union loans are especially advantageous in this period of rising interest rates when banks and other lenders have increased their rates. The credit unions largely have held the line. Credit unions never charge more than 1 percent a month (12 percent a year). They usually include life insurance, and many charge less. Typical credit-union fees are approximately half those charged by the credit-card plans—a true rate of a little over 9 percent a year compared to 18 percent.**

You also should read the small print in the agreement or contract you must sign for one of the new retail credit cards, to see what extra fees you may be liable for. Some plans state in the agreement that if any amount due and payable is referred for collection to an attorney, you agree to pay an attorney's fee of 20 percent.

Another low-cost way to borrow in this time of rising interest rates is on your life insurance, if it is the kind that has cash value. Most policies issued after 1939 state that you can borrow at 5 percent (4 percent on V.A. policies.) This is a true 5 percent per annum. Even though interest rates on loans generally have risen, the insurance companies can't increase the loan rate stated in your policy. That's a contract. This time it works in your favor.

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***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Diplomatic Approach May Get That Recipe, or Maybe It Won't

By Jane Goodsell

**NOW THAT** it has been decided that a gentleman *should* offer a cigarillo to a lady, we needn't fret about that any longer and can press on to another urgent etiquette problem: Should a lady ask another lady for a recipe? This question is so fraught with ifs, buts and perhapses that it's not possible to give a hard and fast answer.

If the recipe belongs to your mother, your grandfather or your Aunt Minnie, you have every right to ask for it. Any member of a clan has a legitimate claim to the recipes of her kinfolk, and Aunt Minnie has no business pursing her lips and pretending she didn't hear when one of her blood relations requests her recipe for hot milk sponge cake.

**If you go to your mother-in-law's for dinner, it is not only permissible to ask for her recipes but somewhat churlish not to. Whether you want them or you don't. Pineapple-upside-down ham loaf may not be your idea of haut cuisine, but asking for the recipe is a nice way to promote a congenial relationship.**

And, incidentally, don't assume that having made the gesture, you can toss out the recipe. Chances are your husband thinks ham loaf is peachy keen.

**I'M AFRAID** there is no clearcut, definitive answer to the recipe problem, but there is a way (a slow, circuitous way) to skirt around it.

You gush. "This is the most delicious chicken I've ever tasted!" You insinuate. "What do you call it?" "Do I detect a touch of rosemary in the sauce?" "I'm sure it must be terribly difficult to make." You appeal to your hostess' sympathies. "I'd give anything to cook as imaginatively as you do. All my recipes are so dull."

**Even if you can't deliver these lines like Julie Harris, your hostess will get the message. If she wants to, that is. If she doesn't pick up her cue and offer you the recipe, you must accept defeat gracefully and subside.**

It isn't fair to force a lady to choose between losing her recipes to keep her friends and losing her friends by keeping her recipes.

**A FORMER OFFICER** of a Machinists lodge in Nashville, Tenn., George W. Sabo, was sworn in as deputy administrator of the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training by the administrator, Hugh Murphy, a bricklayer by trade. A delegation of union well-wishers was led by IAM Vice Pres. Ross Matthews (right) while management was represented by Henry H. Brodeur (left), of the American Trucking Associations.

***Buying Plans Unchanged:***

# Rising Prices Stir Consumer Worries

**ANN ARBOR**—American consumers have become much less optimistic since the first of this year. The latest survey conducted by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center in August reveals that widespread awareness of rising prices and high interest rates has caused many people to doubt whether prosperity will continue.

Consumer intentions to make major purchases, however, remain almost unchanged from a year ago.

**With the economy in its sixth year of expansion, the proportion of families reporting income increases remained very high in August, the report states.**

At the same time the survey revealed a decline in the proportion of people who feel they are better off financially than a year ago, and an increase in the proportion saying they are worse off, primarily because of inflation.

People's expectations about their personal financial situation a year from now have become less favorable.

The deterioration in people's notions about the business outlook is somewhat more pronounced than that with respect to their own finances, the report states. A majority continue to believe that times will be good during the next 12 months, but more people than earlier this year now foresee bad times.

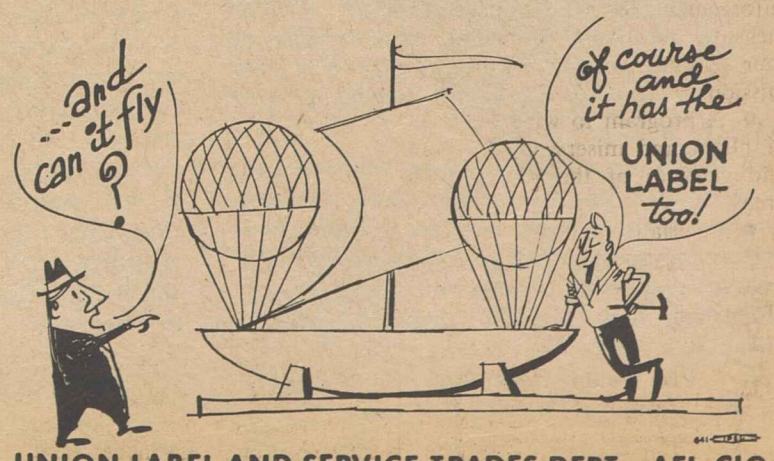
A recession was thought "likely to happen again" by 32 percent of all families as against 20 percent a year ago. Yet relatively few people believed in August that one would come soon.

**PRICE INCREASES,** past and expected, are now the consumer's greatest worry. Nine out of 10 people expect prices to go up during the coming year, and more than one-third expect increases of more than 5 percent in 12 months. Nearly two-thirds of all consumers know about the increase in interest rates, and a majority of this group believes that tight money and higher interest rates have an adverse effect on business. The survey showed that these opinions have greatly contributed to the worsening in consumer sentiment.

Since late in 1965, a majority of consumers have believed that the war in Viet Nam has a favorable influence on domestic business. But a further increase in the cost of the war is viewed as having an adverse influence by a majority of those with an opinion.

**"The proportion of families expressing an intention to buy a car or a large household appliance remained almost unchanged against a year ago, although an increasing proportion says that now is a bad time to buy these items," the report states. "They believe this because of high prices as well as tight money and high interest rates.**

"On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of people believing that the prospect of rising prices is an argument for buying durables now. . . . Many consumers continue to enjoy income increases and think that there is no point in waiting, because later on the buyer will face still higher prices."



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

*To Determine Impact:*

# Building Trades Set Prefabrication Study

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has contracted for a comprehensive research program covering the impact of prefabrication on the construction industry and the course it is likely to take in the future.

The study, to be conducted by the Battelle Memorial Institute, was authorized by the departmental convention in December and is expected to take about nine months, BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty said.

**It will seek answers to questions raised by the continuing growth and use of prefabrication within the industry and the resulting effect on members of the 18 international unions affiliated with the department. It will also attempt to point toward solutions to problems that have followed, Haggerty said.**

Much work previously done on the job site is now being done in factories and has produced a number of new concepts, one of which, he pointed out, is whether a readjustment of skills requires new union training programs.

**Basis for Survey**

"A main basis for the survey," Haggerty said, "is that no one ever has had basic information concerning the entire scope of prefabrication. Without such facts, obviously, proper courses of action cannot be planned."

The objective of the study will be to identify the types and estimate the amount of construction work that may be shifted from job site to factory or changed otherwise in character because of prefabrication, Haggerty emphasized. It also will examine the effects of other technical innovations, not necessarily involving prefabrication, that might change the disposition of workers and skills at the job site.

Materials, products, techniques, equipment, design concepts or any combination of these elements will be examined where they have influenced, or may be expected to influence, the allocation of manpower in the "residential, non-residential and non-building segments of the construction industry through 1975," the department said.

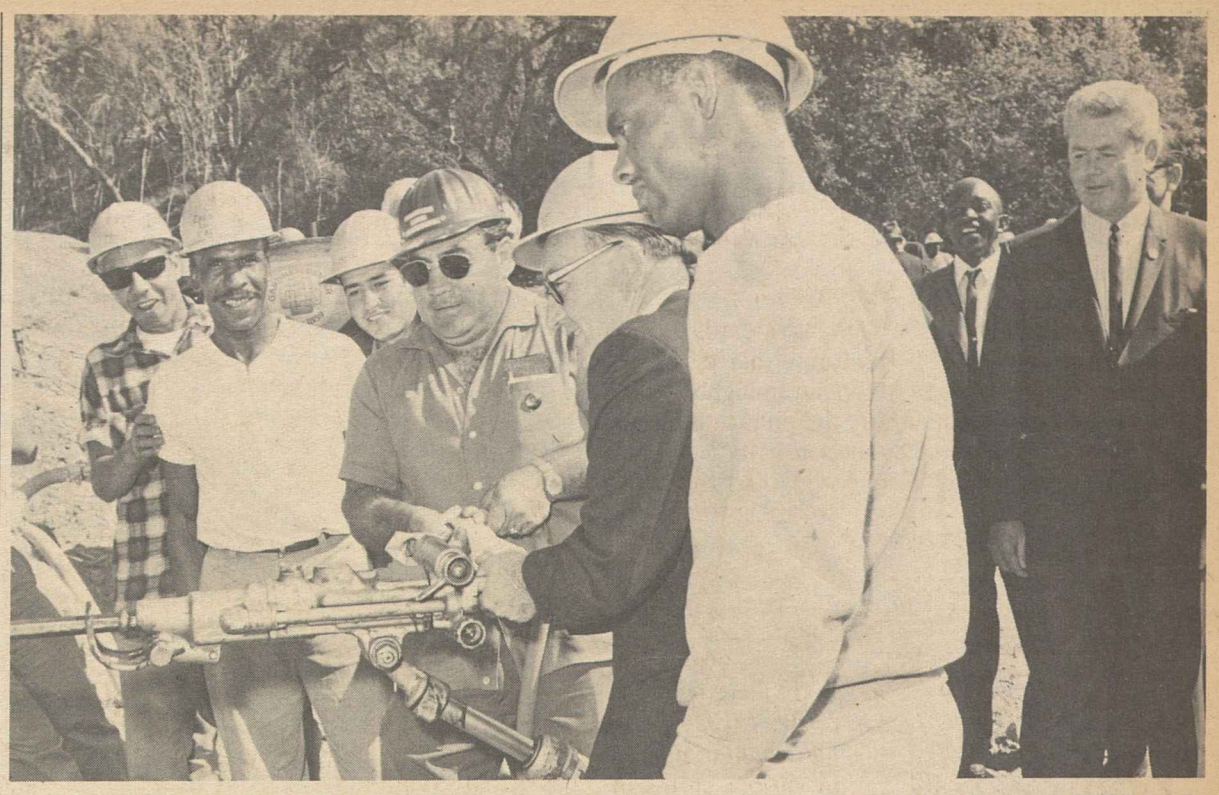
**Most of the study will be conducted in the United States but the situation in Europe will be scrutinized — particularly current prefabrication practices or expected trends which could be transferred to this country.**

Field interviews with contractors, home builders, manufacturers, architects and trade association executives are expected to develop much of the data necessary for the survey, Haggerty said.

Information also will be sought in interviews with consultants and authorities in universities, technical societies and government agencies, he added.

The Battelle Memorial Institute, with headquarters in Columbus, O., is the largest privately-operated research organization in the world.

It has laboratories in Columbus, Geneva, Switzerland; Frankfurt, Germany, and Richland, Wash., and is staffed by more than 5,600 scientists, engineers, economists and supporting personnel with international experience in science, technology and economics.



**BRUSH-UP COURSE** in drilling techniques was given Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California after he had addressed the first class in the Laborers' training course being given at the Marine Cooks & Stewards Training Center in Santa Rosa, Calif. His instructor is Richard L. (Stubby) Andreoff, in dark glasses in the center, who teaches drilling and blasting. At far right is Laborers Vice Pres. Terence J. O'Sullivan.

# *Pilot Project Seeks to Upgrade Construction Skills of Laborers*

Santa Rosa, Calif.—A job training program to upgrade the skills of construction laborers has been initiated by the Northern California District Council of Laborers and has proved so successful in its first few weeks that the international union is acting to make it a national project.

The pilot project, financed with a total grant of $721,758 under the Manpower Development & Training Act, is being carried out at the 400-acre Marine Cooks & Stewards Training School here.

**It calls for nine six-week sessions during each of which some 60 union members will receive instruction in the more skilled work laborers do in the construction industry. They are nominated by the executive boards of the 21 locals in 46 Northern California counties and finally selected by the district council.**

In outlining the program, Vice Pres. Terence J. O'Sullivan, who was instrumental in developing it, said the instruction would include, but not be limited to, pipe laying, drilling, use of explosives, equipment operation and care, concrete placement, and excavation and compaction principles.

Union spokesmen pointed out that construction laborers are called upon to perform a wide variety of tasks, and that the broader a man's range of skills, the better are his chances both for getting jobs and for keeping them longer. In some locals, it was said, jobless unskilled members may outnumber idle skilled workers by as much as 80-to-1 at the height of employment.

**Welcomed by Employers**

Employers under contract with the union have heartily endorsed the program, pointing out that the availability of laborers with a broad range of skills will cut down manpower turnover, make the workers more productive, avert delays on the job and lower construction costs.

Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi of the international union called the training the union's "most significant program in 20 years."

Based on the successful experience so far of the pilot project here, the Laborers are seeking additional federal grants to expand the training in other parts of the country.

**The trainees, under the MDTA, receive a minimum of $46 a week while at the school, plus $5 a week for each dependent up to six. If the applicant is eligible for more than $46 in unemployment compensation benefits, he will receive the difference.**

A $5 a day subsistence allowance also is provided, with the Marine Cooks & Stewards getting $4 of it for food costs.

Field instruction is given by six experienced construction laborers, each of whom supervises 10 trainees. The administration is in the hands of a liaison director, liaison administrator, training facility administrator, a safety instructor who doubles as a field clerk, and a tool and maintenance man.

The first class started training on Aug. 1. Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown (D) officially opened the site at subsequent exercises attended by representatives of each Northern California local.

The project is in the nature of a bonus for the Marine Cooks & Stewards, whose own trainees are gaining experience by serving the Laborers' contingent.

# Kerner Pledges Drive For Illinois Labor Goals

Chicago—Major legislative goals of the Illinois State AFL-CIO—collective bargaining for public employes, a state minimum wage law and freedom of residence—received a big boost from Gov. Otto Kerner as he urged election of a Democratic legislature on Nov. 8.

Addressing 2,500 delegates to the 9th annual Illinois State AFL-CIO convention, Kerner said gains for working people can come only after the voters tear apart the "iron curtain" to progress drawn around the State Senate by the Republican Party.

He reminded the delegates that all labor supported bills passed the House, where the Democrats hold the majority, but were killed in the GOP-controlled Senate. In a preview of his program for the 1967 General Assembly, Kerner urged:

- A state minimum wage to "end vicious economic injustice done to workers not protected by the federal law." He said he will ask for legislation to bring Illinois in line with the improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act just signed by Pres. Johnson.
- A "freedom of residence" law to ban bias in the sale and rental of homes, with adequate provisions for enforcement. Kerner also called for measures to strengthen the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission.
- A program to wipe out areas of blight and misery in the slums and ghettoes of the state's urban areas.
- Legislative approval of recommendations to come from a special Labor-Management Commission on Collective Bargaining for Public Employes.

**The governor urged the re-election of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D) for the good of the nation as well as the working men and women of Illinois. Douglas was urged to run for re-election by the Illinois AFL-CIO last year and has been endorsed by state and local COPE units, railway unions and other labor groups.**

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan warned against apathy in the coming weeks. Keenan stressed that labor's opponents are using a subtle approach this year instead of frontal attacks on progressive programs.

**Resolutions Adopted**

After adopting a series of resolutions on collective bargaining for public employes, the convention approved a statement making the issue a major area of concern in endorsing candidates in the future. A similar stand was taken on freedom of residence. These two items were included in the review of voting records that led to support for candidates in the November elections.

Delegates called for a state basic wage of at least $1.50 an hour, a ban on the importation of strikebreakers and an end to federal guidelines on wage increases.

## Clarence Meter Named To NLRB Regional Post

Minneapolis, Minn. — Clarence A. Meter will be promoted from regional attorney to regional director of the National Labor Relations Board office here, succeeding C. Edward Knapp, retired. Meter has been an NLRB aide since 1942.

# North Dakota Delegates Stress Legislative Aims

Jamestown, N.D.—The North Dakota AFL-CIO concluded a three-day convention here by endorsing state and federal candidates at a COPE conference and setting new goals for improved state legislation.

More than 150 delegates to the 9th annual convention voted to support Rep. Rolland Redlin (D) in the western district and State Rep. S. F. Hoffner (D) for the eastern district seat held by Rep. Mark Andrews (R).

The convention also backed Bronald Thompson, Democratic endorsee, for state public service commissioner and Earl Anderson, member of the Transportation-Communication Employes, for the newly created post of state labor commissioner.

**A state legislative program drafted by committees and endorsed by delegates urged a prevailing wage rate for state contract work, bargaining rights for state employes, improvements in the workmen's compensation law, released time for voting, a state chauffeur's license law, and a statutory minimum wage incorporated in the present minimum wage board legislation.**

Constitutional changes included dropping the words "Federation of Labor" from the central body's name, making it the North Dakota AFL-CIO; and adding a fifth vice presidential district to the state body.

The delegates authorized a labor education program featuring week-long institutes, called for the affiliation of all eligible labor organizations with the state federation, and retained Pres. Wallace J. Dockter and Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Donegan for new terms. Donegan recently was named to succeed Donald Hertz.

Pres. Ed Smith of the North Dakota Farmers Union, addressing the convention, said farmers and workers should improve their communications with each other "so farmers will know the real labor cost of a tractor and workers know the real farm cost of a loaf of bread."

**'Work' Repeal Urged**

State AFL-CIO Pres. Emeritus William W. Murrey urged a continuing drive for repeal of the state's "right to work" law, saying "we can live with it but we can live better without it." The law, he said, forces unions to provide costly services for non-members but prohibits them from negotiating union shop contracts.

Other speakers included Stuart Brock of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, Lieut. Gov. Charles Tighe, Pres. Clifford W. Shrader of the South Dakota AFL-CIO, Executive Dir. Marcella Beatty of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Carl Winn, Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western area director for the COPE Women's Activities Dept., and Jack E. McCoy, area COPE director.

# Key House Vote on Anti-Poverty Bill

*House Republicans sought to scrap the Administration's anti-poverty program and substitute a stripped-down version which they dubbed "Opportunity Crusade." The GOP plan would have carved up Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity and scattered the pieces of the program among old-line agencies. The House rejected this substitute, 203-162. Voting against the dismemberment of OEO were 198 Democrats and five Republicans. Voting for the GOP substitute were 115 Republicans and 47 Democrats.*

*On labor's scoreboard, a vote against the substitution was a right vote (R), while a vote for the subsitute was wrong (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong. Numerals indicate districts; AL—at large.*

**ALABAMA**
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) PW
3. Andrews, George (D) PW
4. Andrews, Glenn (R) W
5. Selden (D) PW
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Martin (R) PW
8. Jones (D) R

**ALASKA**
AL Rivers (D) R

**ARIZONA**
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

**ARKANSAS**
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Vacancy

**CALIFORNIA**
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) PR
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) PW
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Dyal (D) PR
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) PR
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

**Los Angeles County**
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Rees (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) PR
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

**COLORADO**
1. Rogers (D) R
2. McVicker (D) PR
3. Evans (D) PR
4. Aspinall (D) PR

**CONNECTICUT**
1. Daddario (D) PR
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) PR
6. Grabowski (D) R

**DELAWARE**
AL McDowell (D) R

**FLORIDA**
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) R
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

**GEORGIA**
1. Hagan (D) PW
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Callaway (R) W
4. Mackay (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Tuten (D) W
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) PW

**HAWAII**
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

**IDAHO**
1. White (D) R
2. Hansen (R) W

**ILLINOIS**
12. McClory (R) PW
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Schisler (D) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) PR
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) W
24. Price (D) R

**Chicago—Cook County**
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) PW
5. Kluczynski (D) PR
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

**INDIANA**
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) PR
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Harvey (R) PW
11. Jacobs (D) R

**IOWA**
1. Schmidhauser (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Bandstra (D) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Greigg (D) A
7. Hansen (D) R

**KANSAS**
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

**KENTUCKY**
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Farnsley (D) R
4. Chelf (D) PW
5. Carter (R) PW
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

**LOUISIANA**
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) A
7. Edwards (D) A
8. Long (D) W

**MAINE**
1. Tupper (R) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

**MARYLAND**
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) W
7. Friedel (D) R

**MASSACHUSETTS**
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) A
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) PR
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Martin (R) A
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

**MICHIGAN**
2. Vivian (D) R
3. Todd (D) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Mackie (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vacancy
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Clevenger (D) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. Farnum (D) R

**Metropolitan Detroit**
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) PR
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

**MINNESOTA**
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

**MISSISSIPPI**
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Walker (R) W
5. Colmer (D) W

**MISSOURI**
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Jones (D) A

**MONTANA**
1. Olsen (D) PR
2. Battin (R) W

**NEBRASKA**
1. Callan (D) R
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

**NEVADA**
AL Baring (D) W

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
1. Huot (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

**NEW JERSEY**
1. Cahill (R) W
2. McGrath (D) R
3. Howard (D) PR
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Krebs (D) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

**NEW MEXICO**
AL Morris (D) R
AL Walker (D) PR

**NEW YORK**
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) A
28. Resnick (D) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) PW
31. McEwen (R) PW
32. Pirnie (R) A
33. Robison (R) PW
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) W
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

**New York City**
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Kupferman (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) W

**NORTH CAROLINA**
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) PW
6. Kornegay (D) R
7. Lennon (D) R
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) R
11. Taylor (D) R

**NORTH DAKOTA**
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Redlin (D) R

**OHIO**
AL Sweeney (D) R
1. Gilligan (D) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Love (D) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Secrest (D) W
16. Bow (R) PW
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) PW
23. Minshall (R) PW

**OKLAHOMA**
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) PR
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Johnson (D) PR

**OREGON**
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

**PENNSYLVANIA**
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Watkins (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) A
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Craley (D) R
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) W

**Philadelphia**
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) A
5. Green (D) R

**RHODE ISLAND**
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) PW
6. McMillan (D) W

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

**TENNESSEE**
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Murray (D) PW
8. Everett (D) W
9. Grider (D) R

**TEXAS**
AL Pool (D) PW
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Cabell (D) PR
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) PR
9. Thompson (D) A
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) A
12. Wright (D) PR
13. Purcell (D) A
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) PW
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) PW
22. Casey (D) R

**UTAH**
1. Burton (R) W
2. King (D) R

**VERMONT**
AL Stafford (R) W

**VIRGINIA**
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) PR
10. Broyhill (R) W

**WASHINGTON**
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

**WEST VIRGINIA**
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) PR

**WISCONSIN**
1. Stalbaum (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) PR
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Race (D) R
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) A

**WYOMING**
AL Roncalio (D) A

**Adjournment Hopes Buoyed:**

# Congress Moving On Pile-Up of Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

jections having been met, it passed by a 300-8 vote.

Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) of the House Commerce Committee defended it as the best that his sharply-divided committee could agree on, but acknowledged that if housewives had written the bill "I am sure it would be about 10 times as strong as it is."

Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), a supporter of effective consumer protection, told the House: "Naturally I will vote for it, but I can hardly say that it gives me any strong feeling of striking a blow for the consumer."

**And Rep. Samuel L. Devine (R-O.), an opponent of the original truth-in-packaging bill, told the House that he, too, could support the committee bill because, he was "happy" to confirm, "it does practically nothing."**

The next move is up to the Senate which can either firmly insist on its version in a conference committee or go along with the House measure.

The Senate decisively rejected—by two-to-one margins—repeated efforts by Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen to chop the school aid bill closer to the budget figure.

As the House moved toward final passage, Republicans prepared to make a final move to slash the money authorization, but a series of preliminary votes indicated the attempt would fail.

Much of the House debate centered on civil rights issues. Southerners drew support from a scattering of northern Democrats as well as Republicans in an attack on school desegregation guidelines. After a sharp debate, the House adopted an amendment which would bar withholding of funds from school districts which do not meet federal desegregation standards until after a full hearing on the complaint.

**Both the House and Senate bills continue—in fact expand—the program of federal aid to "impacted" schools in communities where there are many servicemen or government workers. Johnson had sought to curtail the program.**

The Senate bill would expand the formula for determining the number of children from poor families within a school district, which is used as the basis for federal grants. Under present law, the poverty level for school aid purposes is a family income under $2,000 a year. The Senate bill would raise that figure to $2,500 this year. Both the House and Senate bills contain the Administration proposal to raise the level for grants to $3,000 in the next fiscal year.

The "economy bloc" was more successful on the poverty bill.

Senate Republicans set themselves up as champions of Pres. Johnson's expressed desire to keep spending to the Administration's budget estimates and led a successful drive to whack the poverty bill down to size.

The House on Sept. 29 approved a $1.75 billion authorization for the poverty war, the amount sought by the President. The Senate Labor Committee, however brought to the floor a $2.5 billion measure. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), floor manager of the bill, defended the added money as necessary to break up the cycle of poverty perpetuating poverty. It is more important, he suggested, than such projects as development of supersonic planes for the aviation industry.

**Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, who with Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen had met with Johnson at the White House the day before, proposed a compromise cut to $2.1 billion. But before that could come to a vote, Dirksen won 45-27 approval of a substitute amendment chopping the bill down to the House-passed level.**

A Senate-House conference will work on the allocation of the money among such anti-poverty programs as Project Head Start, community action projects, the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The so-called civil rights "backlash" cropped up again in the Senate debate as the Senate voted 38-32 approval of an "anti-riot" amendment to the poverty bill. This would deny money or assistance to anyone who "incites, promotes, encourages or carries on a riot." A similar provision had been added to the House bill.

In other developments:

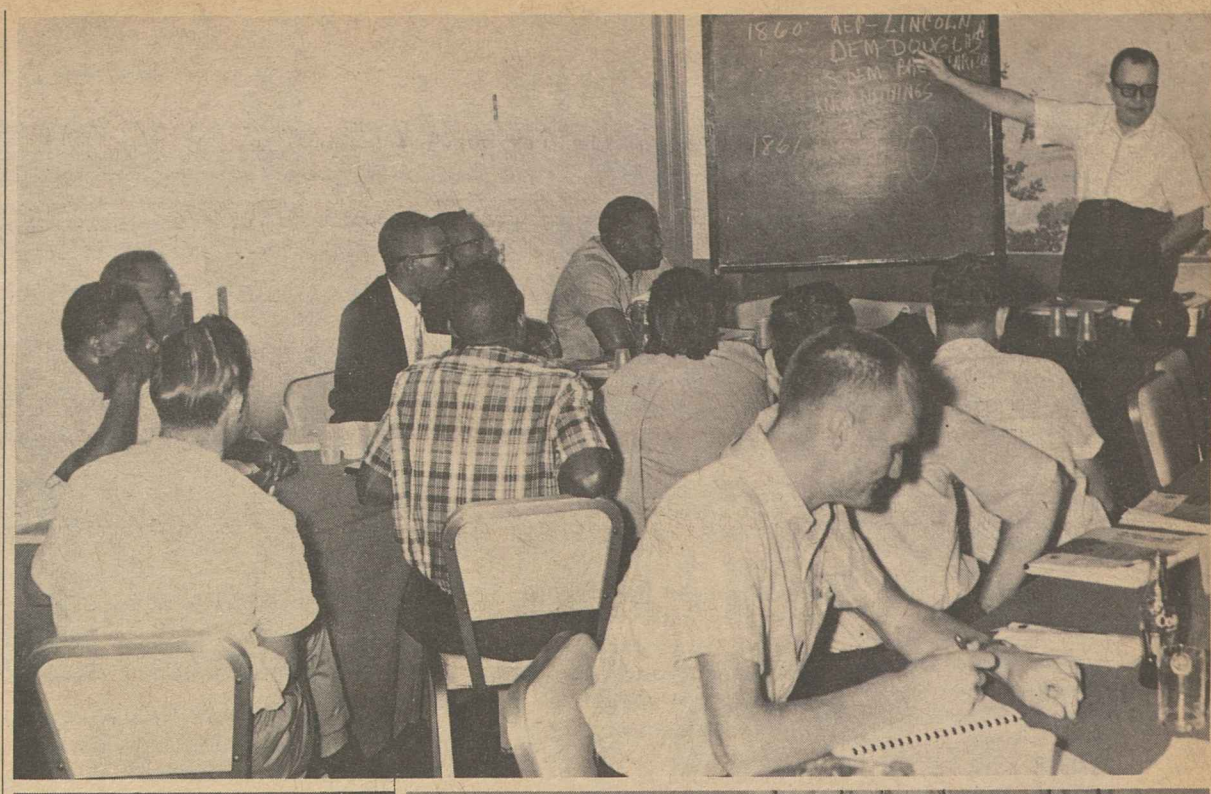
- The House approved a scaled-down version of a Senate bill to expand federal aid to localities for construction of sewage treatment plants—a major factor in combatting water pollution. The House voted $2.3 billion over a four-year period; the Senate-passed bill would have provided $6 billion over six years. The present spending level is $150 million a year.
- A four-year extension of the school milk program and the start of a new pilot program to provide in-school breakfasts for needy children was cleared for the President's signature.
- The Senate Finance Committee tacked a series of unrelated amendments to a House-passed measure dealing with taxation of foreigners, but their eventual fate remained uncertain. One amendment, by Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.), would set up a government fund to pay the cost of presidential election campaigns by earmarking $1 from each individual's tax payment—if he agrees. Major parties would receive an equal amount to cover all presidential campaign expenses. Minor parties would be entitled to $1 for each vote above 1.5 million in the last presidential election. Another amendment, by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), would expand medicare to pay prescription drug costs of persons over 65.
- **The Senate voted 52-22 approval of a $2.94 billion foreign aid appropriations bill—about $500 million below the amount sought by the Administration and $110 million less than the amount recommended by its Appropriation Committee. The House voted about $100 million more but House conferees accepted the Senate amount. The foreign aid total is the lowest since 1957.**

## Unionists' Papers To Be Preserved

Chicago—The Chicago Historical Society has been given the papers of two labor leaders—John Fitzpatrick, president of the former Chicago AFL from 1904 to 1946, and Victor Orlander, secretary-treasurer of the former Illinois AFL from 1914 to 1949.

The papers include about 50,000 items, chiefly dating from 1910 to 1935, and will be valuable, the society said "in documenting organized labor's many contributions towards improved working, living, social, educational and political conditions within the community and the nation."

Irwin Klass, editor of the Federation News, organ of the Chicago AFL-CIO, was instrumental in making the records available.



**PROBLEMS CONFRONTING** the Deep South were discussed at the 1966 Gulf Coast Labor School, sponsored by the Southern Labor School and held in Mobile, Ala. Some 90 delegates from Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi heard TVA Commissioner Frank Smith (lower left) discuss problems on the Tennessee Valley and AFL-CIO COPE Area Dir. Dan Powell (top) outline steps in developing a coalition of liberal, labor and Negro groups that can act effectively in southern elections. Talking things over at lower right are Pres. Claude Ramsay, Mississippi AFL-CIO; Pres. Aaron Henry, Mississippi NAACP; AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. George T. Guernsey and Pres. Barney Weeks, Alabama AFL-CIO.

# No-Loophole Version Of Tax Bill Pressed

(Continued from Page 1)

siphoning money out of homebuilding, home buying, consumer and small business markets. Mortgage funds are drying up and available funds for small business loans are becoming scarce, even at high and rising interest rates."

Calling for a halt to the "gravy train" on which business and industry have been riding to the detriment of the overall economy, Goldfinger said removal of "these special tax subsidies" would result in postponement of some expansion plans "into the future, when they will be needed."

**Exemptions Hit**

He criticized the "sweeteners" added by the House to lessen opposition to the bill. On suspension of the investment tax credit, these include exemption of the first $15,000 of any capital goods expenditure—a revenue loss of some $350 million. And despite the good intention in exclusion of funds spent for water and air pollution control from the tax credit suspension, it sets a precedent for other exemptions, Goldfinger argued.

The House passed the bill, 221-118, on Sept. 30, with most Republicans opposing any raise in business taxes.

**The AFL-CIO's chief economist also objected to the House "compromise" on the depreciation schedule—reducing the annual rate only to 3 percent instead of the 2 percent figure sought by the President. And changes in the "carry forward" provision for unused tax credits permanently widen an existing tax loophole, he warned. Its effect will be "simply siphoning some $200 million a year out of the public purse into the corporate profit pocket."**

A slowdown of industry expansion may well result in some curtailment of overtime in some areas and postponement of some new construction, Goldfinger acknowledged. But he stressed that "in this area, as in every other area, we believe in putting the greater good of the greater number of people ahead of the private interests of the few."

The increased living costs, he said, have taken place despite "the remarkable stability of unit labor costs of manufactured goods." It is "widening profit margins" and "skyrocketing" volume of business profits which "are contributing now to a general psychology of price boosts," he declared.

The AFL-CIO view, Goldfinger said, is that the President's proposal to suspend the 7 percent tax credit and the accelerated depreciation formula will eliminate the "superheat from the only spot where the economy is now overheated."

## Jobless Pay Upheld For Rail Firemen

San Francisco — U.S. District Judge W. T. Sweigert has reaffirmed a previous ruling upholding a Railroad Retirement Board award of both severance pay and unemployment insurance to 500 locomotive firemen who lost their jobs under a 1965 special emergency board

The court dismissed with prejudice a suit brought by the Western Pacific and Southern Pacific on behalf of 775 U.S. railroads.

## Job Guarantee Major Goal in Oil Bargaining

Denver, Colo.—Guaranteed employment for every regular and permanent employe until he retires on an adequate pension has been set by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers as the major goal in coming negotiations.

The union is in the process of serving contract termination notices on nearly 400 employers, large and small, in its quest for job security and wage increases.

Most of the agreements expire Dec. 31. Sixty-day notices are required in most cases, but 90 days is required in a few.

**In addition to the proposed job security clause, the union is seeking increases of 18 cents an hour on Jan. 1, 1967, and again on Jan. 1, 1968. Six cents of the first year's boost would be earmarked for hospitalization and medical insurance—in most cases to reduce the worker's contribution—and the remainder would be in wage increases.**

The OCAW also seeks to eliminate basic inequities that developed out of negotiations in 1964 by adding to contracts optional retirement on pension at any time after age 62 with no actuarial reduction in the benefits payable at the normal retirement age of 65.

About 60,000 members of the union, most of them refinery workers, are covered by the agreements being terminated.

*AALC Seminar Told:*

# Africa's Future Tied To Freedom, Growth

New York—The purely economic development of Africa is of no real worth to that continent's emerging nations and their people unless it is based on concern for human freedom and dignity, speakers agreed at a seminar co-sponsored by the African-American Labor Center and the Hunter College Dept. of Economics.

The session was supposed to concern itself with "Problems and Prospects of African Economic Development," but the participants consistently reverted to people.

Irving Brown, director of the labor center, which was founded two years ago by the AFL-CIO to help in African trade union development, stressed that advances must be measured in human terms.

**The problem of Africa, he said, is not only to develop economically but also to create viable social and political structures that will contribute to the freedom and growth of each citizen. The development of democratic institutions is essential, he added, if economic growth is to be meaningful.**

Trade unionists, political leaders and other men of action, Brown declared, must be optimists—despite the enormity of the problems that still exist—in order to tackle and solve the difficulties that face an independent Africa.

**Theme Emphasized**

The same general theme was emphasized by Dr. K. A. Busia, vice chairman of the Political Committee of Ghana's National Liberation Council and a long-time leader of the opposition to the former Nkrumah regime.

The goal of development, he said, must always be to help each individual to "be the best that he can be to give the best that he can give to the community." Unions must be permitted to develop freely because it is the man, not production, which is the final aim, he declared. Without freedom, he added, economic progress serves no human purpose and is valueless.

Paul Barton, chief for economic and social affairs in the United Nations office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, discussed the increasing number of international bodies engaged in development activities in Africa and observed that while their work was of "substantial value," most African countries are unable to make full use of existing resources because their social systems are not designed for modern life.

**The free world labor movement's most productive role in Africa, he maintained, lies in persuading the government and industries of their nations to take a more positive role in helping African development.**

Judging progress in strictly economic terms disregards the fact that channels of development must be maintained that will permit Africans to progress as Africans, United Nations Under Sec. Gabriel d'Arboussier said.

Prof. Immanuel Wallerstein of Columbia University, calling himself a "cautious pessimist" regarding African economic growth, said the basic reasons for limited prospects were political fragility, the absence of national economies, and problems resulting from the rapid growth of cities and the concentration of partially-educated young people in them.

Other speakers included F. S. Arkhurst, ambassador of Ghana to the UN, and Charles Delgado, first secretary for economic affairs of the Senegalese mission to the UN. Prof. Nathan Reich of Hunter College was moderator.

**PANEL DISCUSSION** on social and political forces at work in Africa during a seminar on African economic growth held in New York was addressed by (L. to R.) Prof. Immanuel Wallerstein of Columbia University; F. S. Arkhurst, ambassador of Ghana to the United Nations, and Irving Brown, executive director of the AFL-CIO-sponsored African-American Labor Center. At right is Prof. Nathan Reich of Hunter College, the moderator.

# Medical Care Planning Urged to Aid All Citizens

White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.—A system "that insures every American of fully-adequate, high-quality medical care at a price he can readily afford to pay" was urged by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a speech at the Federal Wholesale Druggists convention here.

He called medicare "one piece" in an expanding system of protections that also includes union-negotiated health and welfare plans, the "growing network" of pre-payment group practice plans, and the contributions of the voluntary agencies in community chests and united funds, for which union members are the largest single source of support.

"I cite this to emphasize that union members are willing to pay their share," Schnitzler said.

**"They pay voluntarily to the private welfare agencies. They pay taxes that directly and indirectly support government health programs. They pay their share of social security taxes.**

"And they also pay, in the true sense, for the insurance plans they negotiate with employers, for the cost of these plans is generally acknowledged to be part of wages which workers would otherwise receive in cash.

"Out of all these pieces—and undoubtedly some new ones—a complete, all-embracing medical care structure will be built. We in the AFL-CIO will not settle for anything less."

Schnitzler added that the cost of drugs should be covered by medicare and other health care programs because it often amounts to "a very substantial part of the total bill for a serious illness where no surgery is involved."

"But all these pieces, plus any new ones that may be proposed, do not add up to 'socialized medicine' by my definition," he declared.

**Medics' Aid Sought**

"They do not attack the freedom of medical practice, or freedom of choice by the patient, or the doctor-patient relationship.

"I hope against hope that the medical profession will join in helping to create the kind of medical structure this country needs. If they took this course, the ultimate could be reached more quickly, with less rancor, and with the assurance of fairness to all."

**Schnitzler predicted that unions will take steps to seek increased benefits for their retired members now that medicare is on the statute books. The first moves, he said, will be to get employers to pay the $3 monthly charge for Part B of medicare, covering doctors' bills, and to negotiate coverage of the deductibles.**

# *Unions Back Civil Service 'Privacy' Bill*

Legislation to protect federal employes against bureaucratic invasion of their privacy and to curb the use of so-called lie detectors and psychological tests was strongly supported by the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council at a Senate hearing.

John A. McCart, director of the 32-union council, said the overall effect of a number of "well-intentioned" federal personnel policies adds up to "a serious intrusion by government into the personal and private lives of its citizen-employes."

**McCart endorsed the "privacy" bill introduced by Chairman Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) of the Senate's Constitutional Rights subcommittee and co-sponsored by 34 other senators. He particularly backed proposed rigid controls on the use of polygraph tests by federal agencies and on the use of "humiliating" psychological questionnaires.**

The federal government, McCart said, should follow the lead of the six states which have banned polygraph tests in employment.

Requiring employes to fill out questionnaires covering a subject range from sex to religion to literary tastes is an indignity that tramples on "the rights of individual federal workers," McCart declared.

Overzealous administration of well-intentioned policies dealing with voluntary charitable contributions, conflicts of interest and racial surveys of employment also have resulted in abuses, McCart charged.

## *Fulbright Grants Open to Unionists*

**Union members interested in doing research connected with either Ruskin College or the London School for Economics, both in England, are invited to apply for senior Fulbright fellowships.**

**The rules permit considerable flexibility as to the kind of project which can be submitted and for the time, which may be as short as three months or as long as nine months. Application papers may be had from Dr. Francis A. Young, Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, Committee on Intl. Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418. The deadline for applying is Oct. 15.**

# AFT Council Endorses Candidates in Election

Chicago—The executive council of the American Federation of Teachers, breaking with precedent, voted here to endorse selected congressional candidates and called on teachers everywhere to join AFT members in working actively for their election in November.

Council members headed by AFT Pres. Charles Cogen announced support for Senators Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), Clifford Case (R-N.J.) and Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.); former Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Democratic nominee for the seat of the late Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), and a COPE-endorsed list of 59 freshman congressmen.

**"The teachers and the schools," Cogen said, "have an especially important stake in this fall's elections. If we are to increase the American commitment to education and to the elimination of slums and other adverse educational influences, we must help elect congressmen and senators who are committed to increased federal aid to education and a wide range of social legislation."**

He noted that "millions of American children are now effectively denied equality of educational opportunity because of oversized classes, a shortage of qualified teachers, lack of remedial and guidance services and hopeless living conditions."

Cogen said these problems cannot be solved solely through state and local action and "even greater federal assistance will be needed."

The present Congress, he said, has "passed more good education legislation and has done more to alleviate the evils of poverty than any Congress in our history." Yet many newer legislators, he pointed out, are "under strong attack by right-wing political forces" supporting candidates who oppose any extension of federal aid to education and the "war on poverty."

Although this is the first time the AFT has endorsed candidates for public office, Cogen said "the issues are so clear and their importance to American education so great that we cannot in good conscience sit this one out." He added:

"We urge teachers everywhere, whether union members or not, to join in this action."

The council voted to send a message of support to Harold Howe II, U.S. commissioner of education, for his "courageous defense of federal guidelines for school desegregation" and thank-you telegrams to Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.) and Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.) for their defense of Howe against what the AFT called a "shameful" verbal attack by Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.).

99-8-01

# President Sets UNESCO Day, Urges Support

Pres. Johnson in a proclamation called on all Americans to observe the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on Nov. 4 with "appropriate ceremonies and manifestations of support."

"Our government was active in the founding of UNESCO," he said. "It has continued to support the organization in its effort to create a climate in the world in which a just peace may prevail."

**"UNESCO has a critical role to play in bringing the educational techniques of the developed world to the emerging nations of man's family. Its mission should embrace the simplest teaching, and the most sophisticated arts and sciences of which our species is capable."**

Support for UNESCO is coordinated in this country by the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, on which the AFL-CIO is represented by Henry Kirsch of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

## Glass & Ceramic Union Wins Vote in Alabama

Sheffield, Ala.—Workers at the previously unorganized plant of the King Stove Co. voted after a 45-day campaign to join the Glass & Ceramic Workers. The National Labor Relations Board tally was 127 for the union, 62 against.

UG&CW Dir. of Organizing Enoch R. Rust reported that 100 white and Negro employes made history locally by eating together at a pre-election dinner.

# AFL-CIO News

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# Government, Unions Assail GE for Stalling Bargaining

## Key Votes Spur Drive To Adjourn

By David L. Perlman

A $4.4 billion, three-year expansion of federal aid to colleges and college students sailed through the Senate on a voice vote —the second big education bill passed in less than a week.

A Republican-led economy bloc, soundly trounced a few days earlier in its effort to slash the elementary and high school aid bill back to budget levels, was silent during the brief debate on the college aid measure. The Senate bill authorized $1.5 billion more than the college aid voted by the House last May, and its first-year spending authority was nearly double the President's budget figure.

**Despite the big difference in amounts, House and Senate conferees do not anticipate major difficulties in reconciling the two measures.**

In other major actions as Congress speeded towards an Oct. 22 adjournment target:

- A last-ditch effort to revive a home rule bill for the District of Columbia died in the Senate under the threat of a southern filibuster.
- The Senate Finance Committee cleared the President's anti-inflation tax bill, but added new loopholes to those already inserted by the House.
- The House moved towards passage of an Indiana Dunes bill, long sought by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). It would salvage for recreational use a broad expanse of Lake Michigan sand dunes within

*(Continued on Page 12)*

**FARM WORKER ORGANIZING** was discussed at the first meeting of this newly organized special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at which Pres. George Meany announced appointment of Cesar Chavez as director and Larry Itliong as assistant director of the federation's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Left to right, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Ralph Helstein and James A. Suffridge, Meany, Vice Pres. Paul L. Phillips, Dir. William L. Kircher of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, Chavez and Itliong.

***Restate Rights Goals:***

## Top Negro Leaders Denounce Rioting

A declaration of principle urging renewed support of the civil rights movement by the white majority of Americans has been issued by a group of Negro leaders.

Events have piled "confusion and uncertainty" on "underlying racial prejudices" in the majority and "intensified resistance to change" has developed "when the need for change is greatest," the declaration said.

"We are committed to the attainment of racial justice by the democratic process," the statement declared.

"We repudiate any strategies of violence, reprisal or vigilantism, and we condemn both rioting and the demagoguery that feeds it."

**The statement was signed by A. Philip Randolph, vice president of the AFL-CIO and president of the Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League; and Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.**

Other signatories included Mrs. Dorothy I. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Amos Hall, president of the Council of Grand Masters of the Prince Hall Masons; and Pres. Hobson Reynolds of the Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

The statement was issued, the signers said, because it is "imperative" that the principles of the civil rights movement be made "crystal clear to Americans of every origin and of every degree of commitment to justice."

Ninety years ago, they reminded both citizens and political leaders, "the democratic promise of emancipation" was allowed to "wither and die before a rampant reaction." Yet the "race problem" remains and "today we are paying for yesterday's default."

"We are determined that this history shall not repeat itself," they said, "we call upon all our countrymen, black and white, of all faiths

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## *Council Unit To Aid Farm Organizing*

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the appointment of Cesar Chavez as director and Larry Itliong as assistant director of the federation's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

The UFWOC was chartered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its August meeting in Chicago, following a merger of the National Farm Workers Association and the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO.

Chavez was the founder and leader of the NFWA and Itliong was the Delano, Calif., director of the AWOC and the leader of its grape strike there.

**Meany's announcement followed the first meeting of a newly established special committee of the council, charged with aid-**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## 115,000 Set To Strike On Oct. 17

By Eugene A. Kelly

Unions representing 115,000 workers challenged General Electric to drop its refusal to bargain and its "contemptuous defiance" of Pres. Johnson's representatives in a final effort to reach contract agreement before an Oct. 17 strike deadline.

The nation's defense needs and the interest of all the communities with GE plants require an immediate settlement, leaders of a coalition of 11 AFL-CIO unions said after Commerce Sec. John T. Connor accused GE of not responding to the President's efforts to get an agreement.

Settlement could be "obtained within an hour" if the company would "drop its refusal to bargain and meet the unions half-way," the AFL-CIO committee said, adding: "We intend to continue our cooperation with the President's panel. But if that fails, the bargaining units we represent will be on strike" at 12:01 a.m. Oct. 17.

**As the deadline approached, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany convened a special meeting Oct. 14 of the federation's National Committee on Collective Bargaining with GE and Westinghouse to work out plans for the full support of the entire labor movement "in the event that GE forces its workers to strike."**

GE met face-to-face with the 11-union committee on Oct. 12 for the first time in nine days and offered a cost-of-living formula that the unions called merely another "rearrangement" of previous offers in a fourth demonstration of the GE technique labor has called "take-it-or-leave-it bargaining."

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Jobless Rate Drops, 3.8% in September*

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's unemployment rate edged down to 3.8 percent in September but government job experts apparently were giving up hope of reaching 3.5 percent by year's end.

The Labor Dept.'s monthly report showed the September job situation continuing strong for qualified and experienced workers and with substantial job gains for adult women.

An outstanding development revealed by the September figures was that teenagers, who found summer jobs in record numbers, were responding to appeals to return to school and stay in school.

**About 3 million youngsters withdrew from the labor force to go back to school last month, the Labor Dept. said. Teenage employment in September totaled 6.6 million, seasonally adjusted, almost identical with the May total, the report noted.**

The drop in teenage jobholders between August and September was about 500,000 more than expected. This indicated the back-to-school and stay-in-school movement must have been successful, said Arthur M. Ross, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A major problem remained intractable, with the Labor Dept. re-

*(Continued on Page 10)*

## Average Factory Pay $23 Under Family Need

The average factory worker with dependents is making $23 a week less than his family needs for a "modest but adequate" standard of living, the AFL-CIO has pointed out.

Updating the U.S. Dept. of Labor's well-known "City Worker's Family Budget," the AFL-CIO found that a breadwinner for a family of four requires an income of $131 a week or $6,797 a year.

**Since the average factory worker in June 1966 earned $2.71 an hour or 56 cents an hour less than the $3.27 an hour needed for an adequate standard of living, it is apparent that substantial wage increases are needed, the federation said.**

The updated budget is described in an article, "The Income Needs of the City Worker's Family," appearing in the October issue of the AFL-CIO Federationist. It was prepared by Ralph D. Scott, a research assistant in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

In concluding that a worker with a wife and two children needs at

*(Continued on Page 9)*

# Chavez Heads Merged Farm Union Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

**ing organization of farm workers. Besides Meany, the committee includes AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, I. W. Abel, Ralph Helstein, and Paul Phillips.**

The committee heard a report from AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher on current organizing campaigns of farm workers in California and Texas.

In the key California drive, Kircher said, contract negotiations have begun with the DiGiorgio Corp., where the UFWOC won an overwhelming representation election victory over the Teamsters in late August. The UFWOC is now seeking another election for workers at the giant King Ranch of DiGiorgio in Arvin, Calif.

Contracts have been signed with Schenley, Christian Brothers and the Novitiate Winery, Kircher reported.

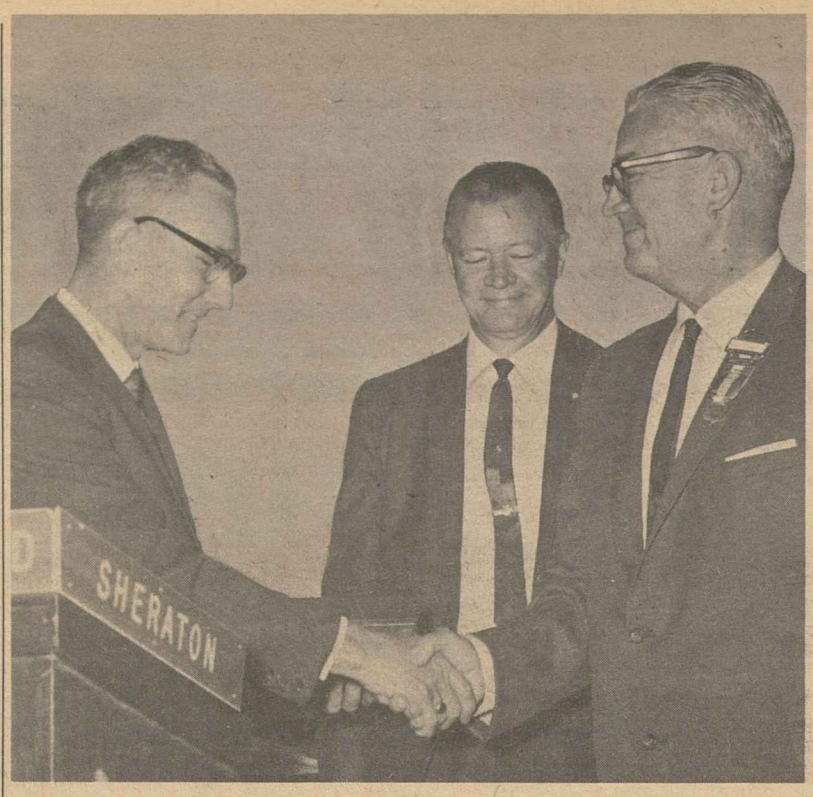
The chances for an election at King Ranch dimmed considerably when the Teamsters refused to accept election recommendations from Gov. Brown's special farm labor election expert, Ronald Haughton, Kircher said.

The DiGiorgio Corp., which has worked closely with the Teamsters, Kircher noted, and has advocated Teamster membership for its farm workers, has taken the position that it will accept such recommendations only if both unions accept them. Such a position gives the Teamsters the power of veto.

**After the Teamsters' refusal to accept the first recommendations, Haughton issued new recommendations, withdrawing the eligibility rule against which the Teamsters complained in hopes that this would encourage them to take part in the election.**

Kircher said word was received Oct. 11 from the Teamsters that they would not accept the recommendations.

"It is apparent that the Teamsters know they cannot win and do not want to experience the same humiliating defeat that occurred at the DiGiorgio ranch in Buena Vista where, with the full support of the company and the Delano newspaper, they were still more than 200 votes short of beating the AFL-CIO Farm Workers," Kircher said.




**CONVENTION GAVEL** is presented to Pres. Paul L. Phillips (right) of the Papermakers & Paperworkers by Pres. C. L. McDonald (left) of Mobile, Ala., Local 265A as sessions open in Cleveland. Smiling at the ritual in approval is Executive Vice Pres. Harry D. Sayre.

# Minnesota AFL-CIO Picks New Officers

Rochester, Minn.—The election of two new top officers and sweeping organizational changes highlighted the annual convention of the Minnesota AFL-CIO.

The 800 convention delegates also voted their endorsement of the winning candidates in the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party primary election Sept. 13, which had produced the most serious split in the DFL party since its formation in 1944.

**Elected president of the federation was David Roe, executive secretary of the Minneapolis Building Trades Council and president of the state Building Trades Council. He succeeds Robert A. Olsen of Duluth, a member of the Motion Picture Operators, who had served as president since the merger in 1956 and prior to that as president of the Minnesota Federation of Labor since 1938.**

Olsen was named to the newly-created post of president emeritus, an unpaid advisory position.

The delegates elected Leonard Lashomb of the Packinghouse Workers as executive vice president. He previously had served as the federation's COPE director.

Lashomb succeeds Robert Hess of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, who resigned to become administrative assistant to Rep. Joseph E. Karth, DFL congressman from Minnesota's 4th District and a former international representative for OCAW.

Neil Sherburne, secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO for the past ten years, was re-elected without opposition.

### Duties Changed

Major organizational changes voted by the convention include placing the federation president in charge of all state organizing activities, an area formerly the responsibility of the executive vice president. The duties of the latter post were combined with that of COPE director.

The delegates also voted salary increases for the officers—the first in ten years—raising the president to $13,500 a year and the executive vice president and the secretary-treasurer to $13,200. The old salaries were $12,000 each.

On the political front, the emphasis was on restoring unity to the Minnesota DFL Party to repair the split that occurred when Lt. Gov. A. M. "Sandy" Keith became a candidate for the party nomination against Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag, who is seeking a second four-year term.

**Keith won the party endorsement at the DFL state convention, but Rolvaag, with strong union support in most parts of the state, won the primary election by a sweeping majority. Most of the DFL party-endorsed candidates went down to defeat with Keith in the primary.**

Heeding pleas of "unity" voiced at the COPE session of the convention, the delegates voted to back the victorious DFL primary candidates for state as well as congressional offices.

Speakers urging healing of the party breach and all-out labor political action in the November election were headed by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Keith and spokesmen for the DFL congressional delegation.

**Dues, Per Capita Increased:**

# *Papermakers Vote To Bolster Funds*

Cleveland—Delegates to the Papermakers and Paperworkers convention voted to bolster their union's treasury to mount new organizing campaigns and make up an operating deficit attributed to the cost of resisting repeated raids by the Teamsters.

The convention approved a dues and per capita increase recommended by the union's executive board. Minimum local dues will go from $3 to $4 a month and monthly per capita payments to the International will be raised from $2 to $2.75.

**Delegates reaffirmed the union's long-standing endorsement of a merger of all unions in the graphic arts and paper industry. A special unity committee has been discussing merger with the Pulp-Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, whose president, Joseph Tonelli, was a speaker at the convention.**

The unity committee reported a number of details still to be worked out, but both Tonelli and UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips spoke optimistically to the convention about the prospects for a merger agreement.

Phillips, who has headed the 145,000-member union since it was founded nine years ago by the merger of former AFL and CIO affiliates, was unanimously elected to a fourth term as president.

Also returned to office were Exec. Vice Pres. Harry D. Sayre; Sec.-Treas. Al E. Brown; George H. O'Bea, vice president at large, and J. S. Lambert, Canadian vice president.

### One Major Contest

In the only national-level contest, Sayre defeated Patrick W. Harte, New York State regional director and vice president, 975-293.

Eleven vice presidents and regional directors were re-elected at district caucuses and Kenneth Hendershot of Hamilton, O., was elected to succeed Herbert G. Schwenker, who is retiring.

Re-elected vice presidents were: Frederick J. Rochford, Mark Fisher, Nicholas C. Vrataric, Joseph T. Hyrczyk, Oscar Robertson, John Stratton, Arnold Brown, William Franks, James Buchanan, Raymond Klescewski and Harte.

**AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, addressing the delegates, referred to the Teamster raids on the UPP and the "strikebreaking" role of the Teamsters in the California farm workers strike.**

There are more than 30 million unorganized workers in the nation, Kircher noted, including large groups locked in poverty. He added:

"It doesn't make much sense that a union that is supposed to be as wealthy and big as the Teamsters should be spending its resources, its money and its manpower playing cannibalism against a union that is already organized."

### New Approach

He stressed the need for a new approach to organizing young workers who, he said, show little interest in the struggles and victories of the trade union movement in the past.

"We must relate the union to their hopes, fears, desires and aspirations," he said. "They are worried about living costs, how to pay their mortgage and the things they buy on credit. They are worried about how they are going to educate their children. We must relate the union to these problems."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan stressed the importance of a massive political effort by labor in next month's elections.

**Schnitzler urged the delegates to go back home and work hard for labor's friends and Barkan warned that labor's enemies "will be out in force" in the congressional campaign. If they should succeed in their union-busting goals, he warned, "you can hold your next convention in a telephone booth."**

In this campaign, Barkan emphasized, "we have to show our members the real issues from the phony issues."

In major resolutions, the 1,100 delegates called for improved social security, higher unemployment compensation based on federal standards, an expanded program to organize the unorganized, and increased political effort to accomplish labor's goals including repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

# Upholsterers' A.G. McDowell Dies in Crash

Philadelphia — Arthur G. McDowell, 57, a widely-known staff member of the Upholsterers, died following an automobile accident on the Pennsylvania turnpike. He was on his way to a union meeting.

**McDowell was the union's director of civics, education, government affairs and international labor relations. During his 20 years on the union staff, he had previously served as director of organization and administrative assistant to UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann. He was a founder and executive secretary-treasurer of the Council Against Communist Aggression.**

During the 1930's, McDowell was a leader in the Socialist Party, serving as trade union secretary and national chairman of the Young Peoples' Socialist League. He resigned from the party in 1940 in protest to its opposition to war aid to Britain and France. From 1941 to 1945, he was a regional director in St. Louis for the Textile Workers Union of America.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Janet Adler McDowell, two sons, two daughters and a brother.

# New NLRB Actions Urged to Curb Employer's Campaign of Violence

A New York-based company waged such a campaign of violence against union organizers at its seven southern plants that a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner recommended that the board order a series of unusual remedies to help balance the scales for the union.

Examiner Paul E. Weil ruled that the Marlene Industries Corp., which has plants in Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina, violated the National Labor Relations Act by "instigating, encouraging, causing and permitting employes" and supervisors to smash organizing attempts by the Ladies' Garment Workers in 1965.

**The unlawful actions, Weil said, included smashing the headlights of union organizers' cars, kicking and banging car bodies, destroying a car radio aerial, seizing union pamphlets, squirting ink on ILGWU handbill crews and trying to run a union car off the road after chasing it out of town.**

Marlene Industries makes women's clothing in plants at Frisco City, Ala., Aynor and Loris, S.C., and Decatursville, Hartsville and Westmoreland, Tenn. Company-incited mobs attacked organizers in Hartsville and Decatursville, and women employes organized by a woman supervisor squirted ink from water-pistols on union men and women at two Marlene plants in Loris, the examiner reported.

He listed numerous other law violations in management's anti-union campaign—firing 17 employes who signed union cards or attended union meetings; changing working conditions discriminatorily; spying on and photographing union supporters; threatening plant closings to thwart the union; enforcing unlawful rules against union membership soliciting or handbilling.

The examiner recommended that Marlene Industries be ordered to rehire the discharged workers with full backpay for time lost, and to stop interfering with the access of employes to union organizers during non-working time on plant approaches or parking lots.

Because so many employes live in outlying areas and are "insulated" from ordinary contact with union sources by unlawful management tactics, the examiner directed also, subject to board approval, that:

- Marlene Industries grant the union "reasonable access for a reasonable time" to its bulletin boards.
- The company make available to the union on request, at a mutually agreeable time within three months, suitable facilities for a one-hour meeting on company time at which union representatives may speak to the assembled employes.
- **Management at its own expense publish the NLRB's official notice in newspapers in each plant community—the newspapers to be selected by the NLRB regional director and the notices to be published at least once in each of three consecutive weeks.**

The examiner also directed that the firm instruct its employes, including supervisors, that "physical assault or threats of physical violence directed at any labor organization will not be permitted on plant premises at any time."

*Unions Hit 'Numbers Game':*

# GE Assailed on Bargaining Stall As 115,000 Get Set to Strike

*(Continued from Page 1)*

In another development, many of the same unions in bargaining for 75,000 Westinghouse workers rejected an offer paralleling GE's and won membership authorization to strike Oct. 15 if mediation fails.

In the GE dispute, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and representatives of other AFL-CIO unions on its bargaining committee responded to Johnson's request Oct. 1 to extend their strike deadline two weeks and keep negotiating in the interest of defense production. The stalemated talks then moved from New York to Washington when the President assigned three of his cabinet members—Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Connor—to keep labor and management bargaining.

### GE 'Suggests' T-H

A few days before the two-week extension was due to expire, GE representatives proposed that talks recess for a few days, resume later in New York and that, if necessary, the government apply for Taft-Hartley injunctions restraining strikes at any plant producing defense materials.

Connor told newsmen the GE proposal was "not responsive" to the President's efforts and that the cabinet committee had rejected it. He said "quite frankly we are disappointed."

**IUE Pres. Paul Jennings called GE's proposal a "brutal and arrogant move" constituting a "do it yourself Taft-Hartley" law, made by GE for GE. Disagreeing with Connor's opinion that the offer was a "slight improvement" over previous GE offers, the IUE president said the firm was merely playing a "numbers" game.**

"It's the same old game of playing with a slide rule," he declared. "They've reshifted money around but still want the employes to bear the major cost of inflation."

The unions coordinated their bargaining efforts this year, and in the face of a court challenge by GE, sent representatives of all affected unions to negotiations with each organization. GE's challenge was thwarted by federal courts and now is before the Supreme Court.

The steering committee of the 11-union coalition issued this statement shortly before GE "rearranged" its living-cost proposal:

"GE has contemptuously defied the representatives of the President and has arrogated to itself the functions of government. It now proposes to administer Taft-Hartley injunctions.

"We believe that any such injunction not only is unwarranted because it would constitute forced labor on the company's terms but also because the failure to reach an agreement lies at the door of GE."

**Citing a series of GE newspaper advertisements, the committee said that "despite its advertised claims, the company has not improved its original offer by so much as a penny." In fact, it said, GE's "new" offers have been lower than the first. Summing up, it declared the last company "modification" would cost each worker an average of $23 over the life of the contract as compared with the first GE offer.**

The first offer—called by the unions the "best of the lot"—was presented to GE workers in secret ballot votes conducted at every plant, with GE paying workers for the time spent and providing bus service as well: "Yet the offer was rejected by margins ranging from 2-1 to as high as 10 to 1."

"The workers have already expressed their opinions, loud and clear," the statement said.

"We do not accept the notion that the settlement of the issues be delayed for another 60 to 90 days" by a T-H injunction as GE proposed.

### Union Ads

The union committee countered the GE advertising campaign with ads of its own in leading newspapers the week before the deadline, warning: "It's up to you, GE. If we don't get a really fair offer . . . we're going on strike next Monday."

Noting that the two-week extension asked by Johnson is nearly up, the unions said "the differences between GE and us are few but they are vital to the well-being of our members."

One is protection against the rising cost of living.

**It would be a "desperate gamble," the ad related, for members to agree to a contract fixing wages for three years or more "without some sort of protection against runaway inflation."**

GE keeps saying no, the unions observed, in spite of the fact that its profits after taxes have risen 100 percent in the last six years, and in spite of the fact that employe productivity is continuing to rise at nearly 7 percent a year.

Other objectives outlined in an eight-point counter-proposal approved by the AFL-CIO national committee were for an improved system of arbitrating grievances to avoid "needless" strikes, safeguards against subcontracting of unit work; elimination of geographic differentials, a 4 percent yearly wage increase starting at 7 cents an hour, and other benefits.

Besides the IUE, the unions in the AFL-CIO coalition are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers, the Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Carpenters and Steelworkers.

**BREATH SAMPLE** blown into a plastic bag is the start of a series of health tests that 20,000 members of Retail Clerks Local 770 may take in the Los Angeles union's new "predictive medicine" program. The screening program, sponsored by the union and the Food, Drug & General Sales Employers benefit funds at up to $500,000 a year, is designed to improve job performance and cut absenteeism by helping find health problems before they become serious. Pictured are Nurse Kay Randall and Science Reporter Ralph Dighton of Associated Press, a Newspaper Guild member who volunteered for a demonstration.

# 6,000 Carbide Workers Press 3-Union Strike

More than 6,000 members of three AFL-CIO unions are on strike against giant Union Carbide Corp. at nine locations in disputes over contract terms.

A major issue, the unions said, is management's insistence that they accept unilateral changes in the Carbide pension plan despite the fact that pension provisions are not open for negotiation this year.

The unions are the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, with 1,200 members at Alloy, W.Va., 1,150 at Marietta, O., 425 at Whiting, Ind., 450 at Speedway City, Ind., and 100 at Hammond, Ind.; the Steelworkers, with 1,800 strikers at Kokomo, Ind., 800 at Ashtabula, O., and 100 at Portland, Ore.; and the Chemical Workers with 200 members at Sistersville, W.Va.

Another union of Carbide workers has a contract expiring Oct. 28 —Local 749 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Fostoria, O.

### Unity Seen Target

The company's main motive appears to be to destroy union cooperation, divide the workers and "win cheap labor agreements," said OCAW Vice Pres. E. D. Swisher.

**Plant closedowns began July 2 when Carbide locked out the workers at Alloy after they refused the company's pension offer. It opened the gates at Alloy Sept. 26 and invited the workers to return without a contract, but members of OCAW Local 3-89 refused and voted to stay out in a formal strike.**

Swisher accused management of giving an improved vacation plan to unorganized employes and refusing it to union workers unless they accept an "inadequate" pension plan that would tie the unions' hands for five years. All the unions involved also have unresolved local issues and inadequate wage offers, he said.

The unions are coordinating their strike efforts through the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Union Carbide, with a net worth of more than $1.3 billion, increased its net assets by 37 percent in 1965, and this year its net income was up more than 16 percent on an increase of 8 percent in sales, according to the unions.

# Manpower Act Training Given Half a Million

Nearly half a million jobless or underemployed workers have taken institutional training in a wide variety of skills in the four years of the Manpower Development & Training Act, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz reported.

The figure was raised to 490,177 workers by training offered 159,800 workers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. During the same period, Wirtz said, 2,832 new training projects were approved, raising the four-year total to 8,584.

**Institutional training, the major phase of the MDTA national occupational training program, provides classroom instruction in public and private vocational educational facilities. The aim is to help the worker develop his skills and potentials to the fullest, and to this end it both instructs the unemployed worker in new skills and gives the underemployed the chance to upgrade his skills.**

About 90 percent of those who have received instruction were jobless when they started. Some 88 percent of all those who completed institutional training found jobs.

In 1966, approved training costs were $126 million and allowance costs were $160 million, making the four-year total about $765 million. The program is jointly administered by the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

## *Union Docker Gets Top Viet Nam Medal*

**Saigon — The South Vietnamese government has given its highest award, the Medal of Merit First Class, to Natale "Christy" Arcomone of Brooklyn, N. Y., Local 1814 of the Longshoremen for outstanding service in speeding the movement of ships and freight through this port.**

**Arcomone and other members of a union team of experts were sent here by the ILA when the port became clogged with shipping and military supplies. They have remained to supervise the carrying out of their recommendations. ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason headed the team.**

# *Indiana Crew Law Survives Court Test*

The Supreme Court, rejecting a petition by 16 U.S. railroads, refused to review an Indiana Supreme Court ruling that a compulsory arbitration law enacted by Congress on the use of locomotive firemen did not supersede Indiana's full crew law.

Railroad unions called the case a test of state full crew laws requiring rail managements to maintain a specified number of crewmen. Two unions brought the suit which kept the Indiana law on the books —the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and the Conductors & Brakemen.

### Other Labor Cases

The court also refused review in several other union-related cases, and agreed to review two involving National Labor Relations Board rulings.

The cases in which it will consider arguments concern the right of two locals of the Auto Workers to fine members who crossed picket lines in strikes against the Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., LaCrosse and West Allis, Wis., in 1959 and 1962, and the right of an Asbestos Workers local in Houston, Tex., not to use prefabricated materials at a construction job.

In the UAW case, the NLRB ruled that fines imposed under union rules did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act. An appeals court first upheld the board, then reversed it. In the Houston case, another appeals court upheld the right of Asbestos Workers' Local 22 to protect its own work.

By refusing review of certain cases, the court in effect let stand the following decisions among others:

- An NLRB ruling that Sylvania Electric Products Inc. must give the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers information on the cost of improvements the company offered to make in pension and insurance programs at its Batavia, N.Y., plant.
- A ruling by the NLRB, affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, that the H. K. Porter Co., Inc., was not bargaining in good faith when it refused to consider granting a union dues checkoff to Steelworkers who requested it at the firm's Danville, Va., plant.
- An appeals court decision in Sullivan v. Wirtz that an employer was not entitled to a jury trial in a suit by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to enjoin wage underpayments to employes.

## E. V. Lewis Named Aide To Musicians' President

New York — E. V. Lewis, an international representative of the Musicians since 1955 and earlier a well-known jazz pianist, has been appointed assistant to Musicians Pres. Herman Kenin.

# Unions Seek Right to Picket Rail Terminal

Three unions on strike against the Florida East Coast Railway urged the Supreme Court to rule that they have a right to picket the Jacksonville, Fla., terminal used jointly by that railroad and two others.

**Attorneys for the Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and the Conductors & Brakemen argued that the strike is primary in nature and picketing should not be enjoined even though the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Lines Railroad Co. share the same terminal — the chief Florida interchange point for FEC traffic.**

Attorneys for the carriers argued that the picketing of the terminal constitutes a secondary boycott and should be forbidden.

Non-operating unions have been on strike against the FEC since January 1963. The on-train unions struck at different intervals since then. Jacksonville terminal picketing was enjoined by a U.S. District Court judge May 4 and the injunction was kept in effect until the high court rules. Both strikes resulted from disputes over contracts with the FEC, which has been operating with strikebreakers.

# 11 Rail Unions Seek Increases For 500,000

Chicago — Higher wages and work rule improvements for nearly 500,000 railroad employes are being sought by 11 non-operating unions in national negotiations with some 200 U.S. railroads here.

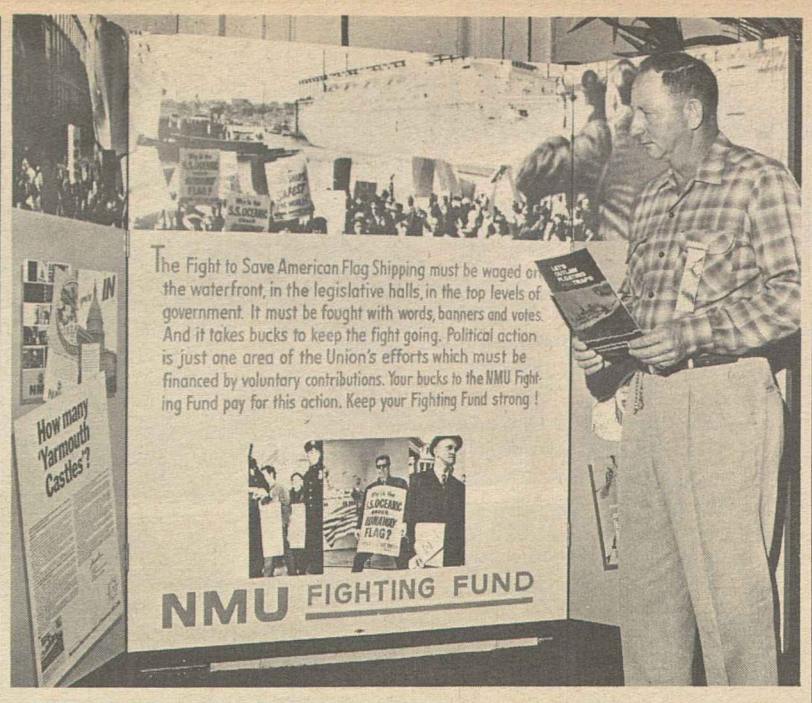
Contract talks were moved here from Washington, D.C., where exploratory discussions were held with management committees by union negotiators headed by Pres. G. E. Leighty of the Transportation-Communication Employes for five off-train unions, and Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept., representing six shopcrafts.

**In proposals made last May, the group headed by Leighty asked for wage boosts totaling 18 percent effective next Jan. 1; an improvement factor raise of 3.5 percent as of next July 1; an escalator tied to the cost of living, longevity pay and other improvements for members of the Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Railroad Signalmen and the T-CEU.**

The shopcrafts are asking a 20 percent across-the-board raise starting next Jan. 1; a cost of living escalator, shift differentials, paid lunch periods and other gains for members of the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Firemen & Oilers and the Boilermakers.

In separate meetings the two labor groups started to present evidence supporting their claim that profitable railroads should share their prosperity with workers whose productivity and living costs both have risen sharply since the last contract settlements.

Five operating unions representing more than 170,000 workers also have contract proposals pending.




**APPEAL FOR FUNDS** to save American flag shipping, displayed at the National Maritime Union convention in New York, makes M. W. Leonhardt pause for reflection. Leonhardt is a member of the crew of the S.S. Gainesville Victory.

# Surprise Plant Closing Draws Order to Bargain

An employer who negotiated a new contract without telling a union that he had previously arranged to shut down his plant was guilty of bad faith bargaining and must return to the bargaining table, even though the plant closed three years ago, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The decision came in a case that had twice been sent back to the NLRB by the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The board ruled for the third time that Royal Plating & Polishing Co., Inc., did not live up to its legal obligation to bargain with Metal Polishers Local 44, Newark, N.J.

**The board ordered Royal to pay the 80 former employes of its Bleeker St. plant in Newark their normal wages from the date of the latest decision—Sept. 13—to the date of a new agreement on the effects of the plant closing or the date of a "bona fide impasse" in bargaining.**

Under this remedy, no worker would receive pay for more than 11 weeks.

The plant closed June 14, 1963, three weeks after a new contract with the union had been signed. The owner not only concealed from the union his intention to go out of business but, when the union inquired, replied that he was merely "liquidating" to get "smaller" and denied he was closing down, the NLRB said.

It ruled that the employer, by concealing the decision to terminate operations until after a new contract had been signed, prevented the union from engaging in realistic bargaining concerning the effects on the employes of its decision to sell its property and equipment and go out of business.

To "recreate as nearly as possible the economic situation that would have prevailed" if management had not "refused to perform its bargaining obligations" in 1963, the board ordered the firm to engage in bona fide bargaining and to pay part of its former employes' lost wages.

**History of Case**

The NLRB issued its first order against Royal on Aug. 27, 1964. The 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals directed another hearing to determine to what extent the Supreme Court's Darlington Mfg. Co. decision affected the case. In 1965 the NLRB held that Darlington did not apply to Royal, but that ruling too was returned for further findings on whether Royal had unlawfully refused to bargain.

The court said that Royal Plating was under no obligation to bargain about the decision to close the plant but the effects of that closing were a proper subject for NLRB scrutiny. The board agreed in its latest order.

## Max Rotenberg Named NLRB Regional Counsel

Minneapolis—Max Rotenberg, a career attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, has been named regional attorney for the Minneapolis office. He will be the chief legal officer in processing unfair labor practice and representation cases in a five-state area.

# *Top Negro Leaders Restate Rights Goals*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

and origins, to move with us."

**There is nothing new about the principles of the civil rights movement, the Negro leaders said, but there is something new in "the conditions which compel us to restate them."**

**"Not the least" of these new conditions is "abandonment" of the basic principles "by some individuals and groups whose positions are frequently interpreted" as representing civil rights, their declaration continued.**

They summarized their basic principles as these, in addition to use of the democratic process to achieve justice and their repudiation of violence and reprisals:

- "We are committed to integration, by which we mean an end to every barrier which segregation and other forms of discrimination have raised against the enjoyment by Negro Americans of their human and constitutional rights.
- "We are equally committed to the common responsibility of all Americans, both white and black, for bringing integration to pass."

"We not only welcome, we urge, the full cooperation of white Americans in what must be a joint endeavor if it is to prosper," their statement added.

The Negro leaders noted "signs of a retreat by white America from the national commitment to racial justice" as a result of the "misdeeds" of a few, which ignores the conduct of the "overwhelming preponderance of the Negro population."

They cited inadequacies in the enforcement of civil rights laws, the "scuttling" of new legislation in the Senate, the use of "white blacklash" appeals in political campaigns, the "full retreat" of one-time friends.

**'Disastrous' Trend**

The trend can be "disastrous to the nation's, as well as the Negro's, welfare," they warned.

**"If our forces are not rallied, and if the hard, demanding job of building public support is not pressed forward, it can be worse than disastrous for the generation of young Americans, white as well as black, who would face a future without viable idealism," they continued.**

"It is an obligation of the whole of American society," the declaration said, to assume the necessary leadership burdens and to take the "massive actions" necessary to check the decline of Negro economic status that leads to "frustration and bitterness."

## General Board To Meet Nov. 17

A meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board has been called for Nov. 17 at 10 a.m. in the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D. C. The board is made up of the principal officer of each affiliated national or international union and each trade and industrial department, plus members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The general board meeting will follow the three-day session of the Executive Council, to be held in Washington Nov. 14-16.

**Fishing Fleet Proposed:**

# *NMU Urges Steps To Save Shipping*

New York—America faces possible extinction of her merchant marine unless constructive action is taken to bolster the shrinking fleet, the National Maritime Union warned as it concluded its 14th triennial convention here.

The 450 delegates approved a series of recommendations aimed at restoring the strength of the merchant marine, including proposals for creation of a huge fishing fleet and the development of the fishing industry to meet the needs of an expanding world population.

**'Appeasement' Hit**

The resolution was based on the NMU's contention that the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 has been rendered ineffectual by the State Dept. policies the union charges seek "to appease foreign governments at the expense of the U.S. merchant marine."

**The convention called for a $100 million appropriation by the next Congress to develop model fishing vessels that would form the nucleus of a modern fishing fleet. It also called for an amendment of the Merchant Marine Act to provide a subsidy for the fishing industry comparable to those which have been available to passenger and cargo shipping concerns that sail major foreign trade routes.**

Outlining the fishing fleet plan, NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran charged the federal government with having neglected America's fishing industry "just as it has neglected its maritime industry."

"We cannot ignore the fact that the sea around us is recognized as the eventual major source of food for the expanding populations of the world," Curran declared. "The United States cannot continue to allow its fishing industry to go down while the State Dept. negotiates. No new rules beneficial to us or fair agreement is going to be reached with the Soviets as long as they can outstrip us under present conditions. Our answer has to be a full scale program to build a fishing fleet that matches any built by other nations."

The NMU leader, discussing the resolution's calls for expansion of America's foreign aid program to include food potentials from the sea, declared that this could be a substitute for depleting grain supplies.

Capt. Lloyd W. Sheldon, president of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, in an address to the delegates asserted that the "tide is running out fast" for this nation's merchant marine. He scored a statement made in Washington by James W. Gulick, acting maritime administrator, to the effect that it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure funds for strengthening the shipping industry.

**The convention adopted 30 resolutions dealing with every phase of shipping, including creation of an independent maritime agency, safety at sea, increased ship building, river safety legislation, draft deferment of active merchant seamen, the war in Viet Nam and New York City's controversial police review board.**

The Viet Nam resolution reaffirmed Pres. Johnson's stand and declared full support for America's present operations, while at the same time urging that the government continue its efforts to achieve a "just and honorable peace." The police review board resolution endorsed the principle of such boards and urged NMU members to support the continuation of the board in this November's election.

The officers' report to the convention urged delegates—the largest number in NMU history—to help work out a program for the union aimed at meeting "the challenge of social change and its effects on our communities."

# Final Transport Bill Excludes Maritime Unit

Congress prepared to give final approval to a new Dept. of Transportation which will take over functions of 34 scattered agencies dealing with highway, rail and air commerce. But the only touch of the sea in the department's jurisdiction will come from inclusion of the Coast Guard.

At labor's urging, a House-Senate conference committee agreed to exclude the Maritime Administration from the new department. This keeps alive the possibility of an independent maritime agency to spur a revival of the nation's dwindling merchant marine.

**The Maritime Administration will remain for the time being in the Commerce Dept. The House Merchant Marine Committee has approved a bill to give it independent status and the legislation is certain to be renewed next year if the adjournment timetable blocks action at this session.**

Even without maritime jurisdiction, the new Transportation Dept. will rank fourth in size among the 12 Cabinet departments, with nearly 90,000 employes and spending authority for programs budgeted at about $5.5 billion a year. The money and manpower would be transferred from other government agencies.

Pres. Johnson asked creation of the new department last March and the House passed the bill Aug. 30, after first amending it to delete the Maritime Administration. The Senate bill, passed Sept. 29, restored the Maritime Administration to the new department but gave it somewhat greater autonomy than the Administration had proposed.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired each of the House and Senate conferees on the bill a statement reaffirming labor's desire for an independent maritime agency, not "buried in another government department, with conflicting and competing interests."

**'3rd Rate' Sea Power**

Meany said "short-sighted" government policies have dragged the United States down "to third-rate status among the maritime nations."

Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. praised the exclusion of the Maritime Administration as "a first step in the right direction" towards an independent agency.

He expressed the hope that the Administration will "promptly" come up with a new national maritime program to "restore the American merchant marine to its proper place upon the seas."

*Brief Refutes Examiner:*

# Mill Closing Unfair, Board Counsel Says

The National Labor Relations Board has been urged by its general counsel to make an independent analysis of the testimony in the Darlington mill-closing case and to rule that the closing was unlawful under the Supreme Court's Darlington decision.

An NLRB trial examiner concluded recently that the general counsel had failed to prove that mill owner Roger Milliken's purpose in closing the mill in 1956 was to "chill unionism" in the 27 plants of the Deering Milliken, Inc., textile chain after the Textile Workers Union of America won an election at Darlington, S.C.

The examiner has "substantially misinterpreted the holding of the Supreme Court" and his findings are in error, General Counsel Arnold Ordman told the board in a brief. The general counsel is an NLRB officer who operates independently of board members.

**Evidence Clear**

The evidence shows conclusively, the brief asserts, that the employer's purpose of "chilling" unionism was not confined to Darlington employes but "was intended to be and was a grim deterrent" to the 14,000 employes in other plants "who might entertain similar notions of unionism."

**The evidence also established that this unlawful motive was made known "by repeated and methodical employer warnings to its employes throughout the Deering Milliken enterprise that management would not run a unionized mill," the brief related.**

The employer systematically warned his remaining employes that their plants, too, would be obliterated, like Darlington, if they went union, and his labor relations attorney "repeatedly expressed this policy to the plant supervisors who in turn disseminated these warnings among the rank-and-file employes," the brief continued.

The employer had utilized previous mill closings, where labor problems were a substantial factor in their liquidation, to "discourage or chill unionism" at the other plants, it said, adding: "Thus the employer's utilization of the liquidation of Darlington, its only organized mill, to discourage the remaining employes from exercising their rights under the labor act was a continuation of this highly successful policy."

During a union campaign to organize the employer's Drayton mill in 1954, employes were warned, according to the brief: "Remember what happened at the Gaffney mill —(the employer) made a warehouse out of it . . . remember what happened to Cowpens (mill) when they had a strike on account of the union."

Disputing the examiner's reasoning, the general counsel said "the Supreme Court did not intend the board's findings in this case to revolve around a mathematical determination of how many of the remaining Deering Milliken mill employes were in fact chilled by Darlington. The Supreme Court explicitly stated that it was only concerned with the 'reasonably' or 'realistically foreseeable effect' of the employer's motive in closing Darlington."

**Ordman recommended that the board independently analyze the testimony in the light of the principles stated by the Supreme Court, and make "new and complete findings of fact and conclusions of law." Such an analysis would show, he argued, that the employer violated the labor act.**

The NLRB decided four years ago, in a ruling of major import, that Deering Milliken, Darlington and affiliated firms were a single employer and committed an unfair practice by closing the Darlington mill to discourage employe union activity.

**$7 Million Backpay**

It ordered the firm to bargain with the TWUA about the effects of the Darlington shutdown on the workers; to restore some 500 laid-off employes to similar jobs, paying their moving expenses if they were required to move; and giving them backpay estimated by the union at $7 million for their lost wages.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals denied enforcement of the board order by a 3-2 vote, reasoning that an employer has the "absolute prerogative" to go out of business in toto or "to discontinue it in part, permanently at any time."

The Supreme Court on Mar. 29, 1965, sent the case back to the NLRB for further findings as to the employer's motives in closing the mill. The high court held, in disagreement with the Court of Appeals, "that a partial closing is an unfair labor practice . . . if motivated by a purpose to chill unionism in any of the remaining plants of the single employer and if the employer may reasonably have foreseen that such closing will likely have that effect."

**INVESTMENT SPECIALISTS,** in Washington for a series of briefings by experts in various fields, heard labor's views from AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger at a session in the federation's headquarters.

# *Teachers Union Wins Election At Merchant Marine Academy*

New York—The American Federation of Teachers won collective bargaining rights for its first Eastern college faculty when the teaching staff of the Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy voted for the union, 39-24, in a secret ballot election.

Kings Point is a four-year college-level institution training young men for careers as officers in the U.S. merchant marine, and is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges & Secondary Schools. Faculty members are civil service employes of the U.S. Maritime Administration, and the election was by agreement between the AFT and the agency under Presidential Executive Order 10988 setting up union bargaining rights for government employes.

**Recently the AFT won another election under Executive Order 10988. Teachers at the Crown Point, Ariz., Indian School chose AFT Local 1574 to represent them. The victory was the first in a union campaign to organize 700 teachers in the Four Corners area of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, AFT Vice Pres. Herrick Roth said.**

The Kings Point faculty voted by a 62 percent margin for the United Federation of College Teachers—AFT Local 1460. The local next will draft contract proposals and start negotiations aimed at improving salary schedules, sabbatical leave policies, promotional opportunities and facilities for teaching and research.

**Union Impact Felt**

The AFT hailed the vote as indicating a growing teacher awareness of the union.

Dr. Israel Kugler, local union president, and Chapter Chairman Jules H. Drucker said the AFT campaigned for a stronger faculty voice in making decisions like the following:

- Public Law 89-301 authorized a 3.6 percent increase for federal employes effective in October 1965 but academy management applied the increase to the faculty only in January 1966 and deprived some teachers of the full increase.
- The same law authorized increased uniform allowances a year ago but no such increases have been granted at Kings Point.
- Management reduced the size of the annual within-grade pay increases for faculty members and also proposed to make them conditional rather than mandatory.
- Management in 1965 abolished the principle of comparability to local area colleges and gave the faculty the lower end of the Naval Academy salary schedule, although the Kings Point teaching obligation exceeds that at Annapolis by more than 30 percent the AFT said.
- The faculty was removed by management from the armed forces salary scale in 1962. A year later, Congress raised the salary schedule by 17 percent.

Local 1460 previously won bargaining rights for teachers at the Fashion Institute of Technology, a two-year community college here. Its main objective is to organize 10,000 teachers in the 12 colleges comprising the City University of New York, its spokesman said.

# Job Growth Seen Best In White Collar Fields

White-collar jobs will grow more than twice as fast as manual jobs in the next decade, with the demand for skilled workers expanding more sharply than that for the unskilled, a Labor Dept. study shows.

It points to the disproportionate concentration of Negro workers in the less skilled, less rapidly-growing fields and warns:

"If they do not gain access to white collar and skilled jobs at an even faster rate than they have in recent years, they will continue to have more serious unemployment problems than their white fellow-citizens."

**The study, America's Industrial and Occupational Manpower Requirements, 1964-75," was prepared by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics and examines the possible effects of major economic and technical changes on manpower needs.**

There will be nearly 12 million more white collar jobs in 1975 than there are today, it reports, with the number of blue collar jobs rising by only 4.4 million.

An increase of 4.5 million jobs for professional and technical workers, or a rise of 54 percent, is forecast, with emphasis on sharply greater need for engineers, chemists, registered nurses and draftsmen.

Practically all of the skilled trades will find more jobs available at the end of the decade, with particularly large increases in sight for business machine and appliance servicemen, and operators of excavating, grading and road machinery. The study predicts a drop in demand for some skills, particularly for compositors and typesetters, bakers and machine tool operators, and also in some manufacturing, especially tobacco and furniture and fixtures.

Semi-skilled workers will have a better outlook, the study finds, though growth in the number of jobs will be less than average; clerical jobs will continue to grow with office machine operators doubled in number by 1975; and prospects are bright for service workers—especially policemen, hospital attendants and beauty operators.

This is the decade, the BLS says, when men will get even with women for taking so many of their jobs by invading fields predominantly held by the feminine sex—specifically elementary and secondary school teaching, social work and library work.

# USWA Funds Aid Research For Retarded

Atlantic City, N.J.—The Steelworks' executive board voted here to approve an expenditure of $30,000 for underwriting a year's training for a specialist in problems of mentally-handicapped children.

The fund will finance the first occupant of a USWA chair of anthropology at the Institute for the Achievement of Human Potential, Philadelphia. It will permit one individual to work one year with other research experts in the field of his own specialty.

**Board members visited the institute in January at the suggestion of former USWA Dir. Al Kojetinsky. Wives of board members made another visit during the union's convention as guests of institute Dir. Glen Doman.**

Doman said the institute's supporters hope to establish similar centers in other areas, staffed by persons trained at the Philadelphia headquarters. Five persons, each working individually, are needed to carry out the current institute program, he said.

The union grant will finance the studies of one of the five present researchers, board members were told.

## J.T. O'Connell Dies, Ex-Labor Dept. Aide

New York—James T. O'Connell, undersecretary of labor from 1957 to the end of the Eisenhower Administration, died here of a heart ailment at the age of 60.

He was highly regarded by those he worked with in government, labor and management. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said he will be "deeply mourned" and remembered by his associates at the Labor Dept. "with honor and affection."

At the time of his death, O'Connell was vice president of the Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp. He is survived by his widow, a son and four daughters.

## African Unions Register Sharp Gain in Members

Union membership in Africa has risen 26 percent since 1962—from 5 million to 6.3 million organized workers on the continent.

These and other facts are reported in a new Directory of Labor Organizations — Africa, issued by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

## Job Transfer Pact Preserves Rates

Hamilton, Ont.—Under an agreement with the Tobacco Workers, Tuckett Tobacco Co. employes will keep their same pay rates, though they may be working in lower classifications, if they transfer to Guelph, Ont., when the plant here is closed in about a year.

Also in the settlement is a proviso for early retirement with full pensions for men at age 60 and women at 56, according to Intl. Rep. Roland Gauvreau.

Workers who refuse to go to Guelph or who cannot be transferred will get severance pay based on 2 percent of a year's earnings for each year worked; plus 1 percent for each year they are over 25 and 2 percent for each year over 40.

# Progress or Stalemate?

**THE 1966 CONGRESSIONAL** elections are shaping up as the most pivotal in modern political history. In basic terms they will test whether new, progressive, articulate and intelligent congressmen who have established outstanding records in a brief two-year period can go back to the districts they won by narrow margins and win re-election.

**The new liberals elected in 1964—many from districts historically conservative in their congressional representation—have gone down the line for progressive legislation. Their votes in the House spelled the difference on medicare, school aid, poverty programs, civil rights, repeal of Section 14(b) and many other bills.**

They have built a solid record, withstanding intense pressure from the conservative interests in their districts. Now they are campaigning on that record, as well as their achievements for their districts in local terms. And the outcome of the Nov. 8 balloting will in effect be measured by how well they have done in upsetting the oft-quoted political laws about the party in power losing in the non-presidential year balloting, especially the marginally-won seats.

* * *

**THE CONSERVATIVE** Republican campaign committees have carefully selected these closely-won seats, won mostly by liberal Democrats, as the major target in the '66 elections. They have poured large amounts of money and supplied the technical know-how of campaigning to the GOP candidates in these districts—nearly all of them down-the-line conservatives who would have voted against the key measures of the past two years that have resulted in the outstanding record of the 89th Congress.

**The goal is to defeat enough liberals to re-establish the power of the GOP-Dixiecrat conservative coalition to block critically needed legislation. The effect would be return to the stalemate on progressive programs and policies of the 1940s and 1950s when the coalition held a veto power in Congress on all liberal proposals.**

The breakthrough of the 1960s, which saw the weakening of the conservative coalition and its reduction to a state of near helplessness in the past two years, would come to an end if the House liberals of the Class of 1964 pay for their political courage with defeat.

* * *

**THE ELECTIONS** of 1966 are vastly more important than the individual liberals or the collective group of liberals involved. At stake is future progress or stalemate.

**Unless a total political effort is put forth this year, unless everything possible is done to re-elect the liberals of the Class of 1964 and bring other new liberals into Congress, legislative progress for years to come is in jeopardy.**

If many of the Class of '64 go down to defeat, the deadly caution of "don't rock the boat" will prevail again.

The GOP-Dixiecrat coalition will once more have in its control the machinery, the votes to block the new and broader programs needed to give substantial meaning and effect to the breakthroughs of the 89th Congress.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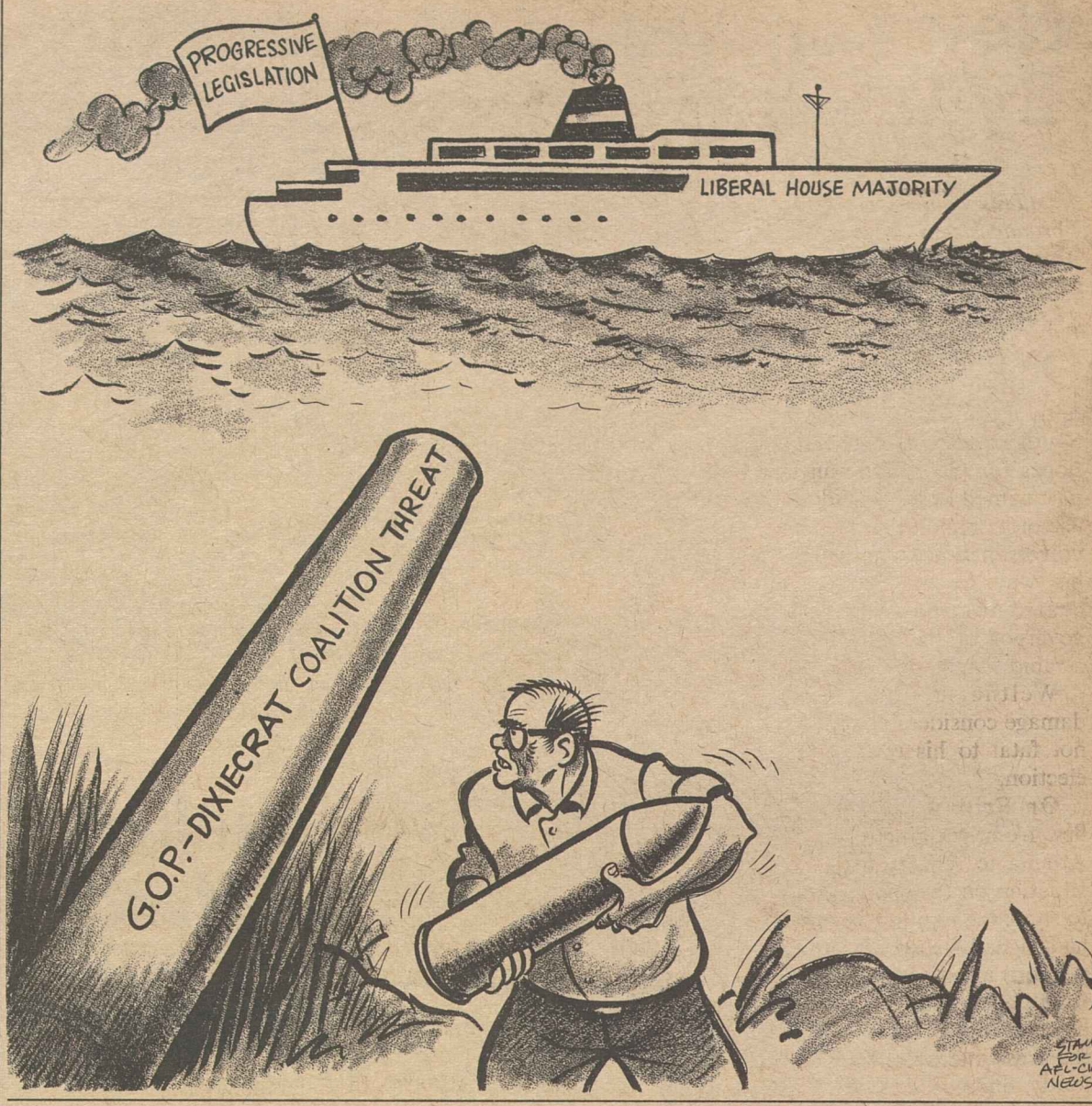
## The '66 Issue




***Aids Liberal Candidates:***

# Tireless Humphrey Brings Zest To Critical Election Campaign

By Harry Conn

**IN THE CRITICAL** 1966 elections, one man who has been steadily on the hustings, battling day-in-and-day-out for liberal and pro-labor candidates, is Hubert H. Humphrey, the Vice President of the United States.

Few men today could stand up to the frenetic pace set by the Vice President. Before Nov. 8 rolls around, Humphrey will have visited at least 30 states—possibly 10 more—inspiring campaign workers to greater heights and bringing new understanding to complex issues.

**"I've always believed that if you are going to be in politics you should enjoy it," Humphrey says and enjoy it he does. He evokes mirth and laughter with his cutting witticisms which make their political points.**

On a typical day, he is scheduled to leave Washington at 5:45 in the afternoon. He had spent the day and night before in Pennsylvania working hard for the labor-endorsed candidate for governor, Milton Shapp, and Keystone State congressmen.

He returned to Washington at 2 p.m., touched base with a myriad of problems and people and sped to the airport only 45 minutes late. Waiting in the smooth twin-engine Convair were his staff, newsmen, the ever-present Secret Service, Sen. Birch Bayh, Rep. Winfield Denton and Rep. Andrew Jacobs (Indiana Democrats). The campaign was Indiana bound.

**WHILE EN ROUTE** to Evansville and eating dinner, Humphrey huddled with the three Hoosiers and discussed the local political picture.

"Rep. Denton is doing a good job and we need him in Washington," Humphrey declared. As the crowd at the airport at Evansville applauded, a group of women standing close to the fence in front of the platform waved a sign reading: "Thanks for Medicare, Winfield." Another sign said: "Labor Supports You." Carrying both signs were members of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Clothing Workers.

The plane moved on to Indianapolis where state and local officials, en masse, were there to greet the Vice President and his party. With motorcycle police escort, the caravan of cars moved into town to Murat Temple for the Democratic rally. The thousand or more had been waiting for the Vice President and his party for about an hour. Here, again, he dwelt on the records of Jacobs and praised Bayh and Sen. Vance Hartke, who was kept in Washington on official business. Then he got down to some campaign issues.

**"If you think you're making too much money; if you think the country is too prosperous; if you think the country is overemployed," Humphrey declared, "vote Republican. You'll get the brakes on the economy. Brother, will you! And you'll go through the economic windshield."**

It was 2 a.m. Washington time before Humphrey could retire, following the inevitable cocktail party for the faithful. But the next morning he was full of vim as the motorcade sped to the airport, again under police motorcycle escort—only about an hour behind schedule.

**AT THE DETROIT AIRPORT** a large collection of labor-endorsed candidates was there to greet him including former Gov. G. Mennen Williams, seeking the Senate seat held by the late Pat McNamara, and gubernatorial candidate Zolton Ferency.

After radio and TV interviews, the campaign party winged to Monroe, Mich., in the southeastern part of the state on Lake Erie. There they were met by Rep. Wes Vivian. At Monroe, the candidates spoke at a restaurant and later the Vice President dedicated a library. In each event, Humphrey stressed why Vivian was such a good congressman and why Williams and Ferency should be elected.

The big event of the evening was a $100-a-plate dinner at Cobo Hall in Detroit.

In his speech of the evening, Humphrey hit hard for the Democratic candidates. Noting that the GOP has been trying to make an issue of crime, he said, "The Republican Party has no monopoly on virtue and law enforcement. We believe in these things, too. But the power of the police is not the answer. People must be made productive citizens; they must be given hope."

**As soon as his speech was concluded, the caravan, with police sirens shrieking, sped to the airport. It was 2:30 a.m. before the plane landed at Washington. The weary occupants departed.**

Humphrey was scheduled for a 9 a.m. departure. Candidates in West Virginia needed a lift. **(PAI)**

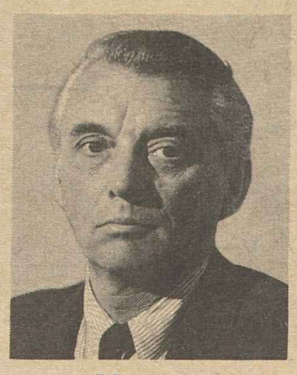
***Morgan Says:***

# New Southern Moderates Aided By Weltner's Moral Courage

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m. EDT.)*

**ON THURSDAY,** Sept. 27, Rep. Charles Longstreet Weltner, age 38, of Atlanta, described aptly if transitorily as a leader of a "new breed" in Southern politics, inspected the damage done to his hopes for Georgia by an angry shadow from the past named Lester Maddox who, with the figurative use of ax handles and revolvers, had just smashed his way to the Democratic nomination for governor of the state as a rabid segregationist.



Morgan

Weltner found the damage considerable, but not fatal to his own re-election.

On Friday Weltner flew from Washington to Atlanta to reflect on the situation on the spot and to study the ramifications of a party loyalty oath he had signed—standard procedure in Georgia—to support all other candidates on the Democratic ticket. On Saturday, he issued a statement saying he could not break a solemn pledge. On Sunday, the press interpreted this to mean he would reluctantly endorse Maddox. On Monday, Weltner dramatically corrected this misinterpretation by withdrawing from his own race for a third term—which he probably would have won—so he would not be bound by the oath. "I cannot compromise with hate," he said. On Tuesday, some of his Democratic colleagues complained he had compromised them by not consulting with them first and by not staying in the campaign and fighting extremism on the political battlefield.

**Weltner makes no apologies for his decision. His crowded, back-of-the-building office on Capitol Hill, tawdry but telling evidence of how seniority works in Congress, already has taken on that unsettled moving-out look. He will take his wife and four children back to Atlanta and resume the practice of law. He approves of his replacement on the ticket, one Archie Lindsey, chairman of the Fulton County commissioners, and will campaign for him if and when as asked.**

He does not think the new breed of political moderates is either dead or dying in the South. On the contrary he believes his action gave it some needed moral strength. He does not know what, if anything, the future may hold for him in politics but he gives every impression of hoping to return to it as a career—if he can afford it.

Another Atlanta congressman, James A. Mackay, 47, also a moderate, running for his second term, respects Weltner's principles, disputes his strategy. Mackay, who, as a freshman representative showed astonishing facility and effectiveness in sponsoring legislation which Pres. Johnson recently signed to create a national traffic safety agency, takes a more pragmatic view of politics. He does not believe he sold his soul by signing the party loyalty oath. He calls Lester Maddox a "aloot," is convinced, nevertheless he will win the governorship but reasons his extremism will be inhibited by a more sophisticated state legislature, some of whose "rednecks" and "wool hats" have been replaced by Rhodes scholars and law school graduates, thanks to reapportionment.

**Furthermore he notes that while Maddox was winning a primary runoff, House Speaker George T. Smith, himself a moderate, was swamping another racial extremist, Peter Zack Geer, by 100,000 votes to become the unopposed nominee for lieutenant governor.**

Weltner concurs emphatically that Maddox will beat Rep. Howard H. (Bo) Callaway, a multi-millionaire Goldwater Republican, in the governor's race but he is far less sanguine about the immediate prospects for Georgia's continued political evolution. He sees a serious setback. "The redneck and the wool hat reactionaries have come out of the woodwork," he says. Furthermore in Georgia the governor possesses huge patronage powers and virtually controls the expenditure of the budget. "And in politics," Weltner adds, "the strength lies where the money is."

**MOST SIGNIFICANTLY OF ALL,** perhaps, both Weltner and Mackay agree that Republican efforts to extend the two-party system to the South have been dealt a body blow by, ironically enough, the re-emergence of such racist Neanderthals as Maddox as winning Democrats. The reason for this anomaly is not hard to find. The Republicans in the South, by and large, have been trying to veer more radically right than the most diehard Southern Democrat on the theory that they would pick up the fallout of voters disenchanted with the "socialistic" slant of the national Democratic Party.

**"Bo Callaway's idea of integration," says Mackay, "is to have a Negro in a white jacket serve him a julep." But now that the Maddoxes, the Alabama George Wallaces and the Arkansas Jim Johnsons are on the rise, where can Southern Republican candidates, already hooked to extremist positions, go for votes? Johnson, like George Mahoney in Maryland, is another racist candidate for governor.**

It probably is true, as the saying goes, that politics is the art of the possible. But how impossible must a situation become before the moral courage of a Charles Longstreet Weltner not to compromise with principle is not applied in vain?

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**SAN FRANCISCO**—A great divide may have been crossed Oct. 7-8 in the hard-fought battle between Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, seeking a third term, and his movie actor right-wing Republican opponent, Ronald Reagan.

Brown, at the age of 60, is bouncy, unwearied and a total expert in the details of California government—water shortages and development projects, budget and revenue figures, the explosive population growth of 600,000 a year from the normal birthrate and migration from other states and foreign countries.

**The key speech by major candidates for office is made each election year here, traditionally, at the Commonwealth Club, a forum where the sponsors are financial and opinion leaders. Franklin D. Roosevelt in his Commonwealth Club speech of 1932 disclosed his philosophy for what later became the New Deal.**

Brown's Commonwealth Club speech Oct. 8 had a classic simplicity and lucidity. It was short, affirmative about his own record, and he fielded tough questions well. He declared he would keep talking about Reagan's tolerance of John Birch Society members among his leaders and he bluntly said about Reagan's opposition to the Rumford Act—California's open-occupancy law—that the state simply had to have a statute on non-discrimination in housing.

* * *

**REAGAN,** meanwhile, roused ovations in a speech to the California Real Estate Association, which sponsored a referendum proposal to get rid of the Rumford Act, but fell into disaster later the same day in a press conference in tiny Chico on the same issue.

A lending agency, public or private, probably has the right to set conditions barring discrimination in housing that it finances, said the GOP candidate. Apartment buildings of "a certain size have got logically to be called public accommodations," he added.

The reporters traveling with him, frankly astounded, asked whether this wasn't substantially what was provided in the Rumford Act, which he had assailed. Then he said that property owners must nevertheless be protected in their right to dispose "individually" of their "private, personal property."

The contradiction was obvious and Ronald Reagan at about 4 p.m. suddenly said he was very weary and perhaps not thinking clearly.

**"I'm not sure I know what I'm talking about, I'm so pooped," he said. And then again, "I know I can sit and straighten this out in my mind."**

**There were more questions about the paradox and Reagan said bitterly: "You're boring in, aren't you? You're boring in because you know I'm so pooped that I don't know what I'm doing."**

Reagan's press secretary finally hauled him out of there, and nobody ever found out what it was the candidate thought he thought about the conflicting principles of the right of rugged individualists to discriminate in housing against minorities and the powers of government to protect the minorities by prohibiting discrimination.

* * *

**REAGAN** had already blown another question from a local reporter about the Marysville Dam—a storage dam, irrigation, power and recreation project to control the flood waters of the Yuba and Feather Rivers.

The candidate, astounding his auditors again, referred to this Marysville plan to harness the rivers as part of an entirely different program to preserve a few wilderness streams as "wild rivers."

A few weeks ago he had mixed up the geography of another California river, the Eel, and when his blunder on Marysville was pointed out he commented, with some natural embarrassment:

"Here I am on the wrong river again. You've really got me. . . . You've got me. I can't give the answer."

**He has been running for governor or contemplating running for governor for more than a year, and he hasn't even bothered to take a cram course on California.**

Win or lose next Nov. 8, Pat Brown as usual is wearing well in the campaign, and Reagan—despite expert coaching by his highly-regarded public relations firm—is blowing his lines as an actor.

***2-Pronged Attack on Problems:***

# Federal, Voluntary Agencies To Pool Efforts in Communities

**A NEW,** two-pronged attack, combining governmental and voluntary agencies and aimed at community-based programs of disease, ignorance and poverty, was hailed by an AFL-CIO vice president in a nationwide radio interview.

**Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who also heads the United Community Funds & Councils of America, characterized private agencies as "the pace-setters in the communities," but said they needed the financial strength of government to make their efforts more effective. Beirne was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO public affairs broadcast aired weekly over the Mutual radio network.**

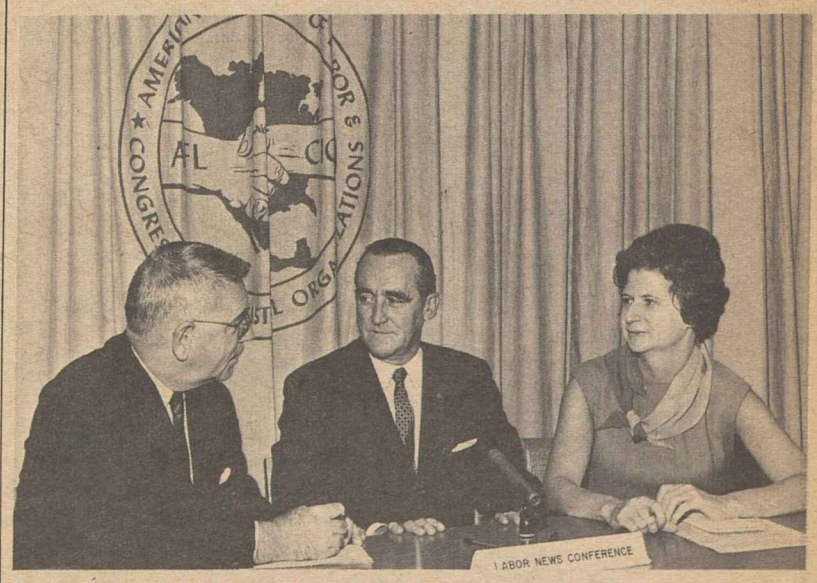
The five federal agencies joining with the UCFCA in the pact are the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Housing & Urban Development and Health, Education & Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. The agreement sets up a system of mutual cooperation, advice and counsel between the voluntary agencies and government departments operating in the same social welfare fields.

Beirne conceded that voluntary agencies have in the past often been more concerned with the needs of middle-class citizens and failed to reach the problems in slums and ghettos. "That is changing," he observed.

**"IN RECENT YEARS,** a concentration of great effort and concern has been directed toward the slum area . . . and private social welfare agencies are opening offices right where the slum problems are," he noted.

**"We have recognized that the slums and ghettos are providing many of the future problems of a community and we are acting as expeditiously as possible to move our operations into those problem areas."**

Reporters questioning him were Joseph A. Loftus of the New York Times and Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post.




**GOVERNMENT** and voluntary health and welfare agencies are joining in a new, two-pronged attack on community-based problems, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (center) told Joseph A. Loftus of the New York Times and Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post on the AFL-CIO public service interview, Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network.

***How to Buy:***

# Sewing Machine Racket Forces Buyer to Beware of Gyp Artists

By Sidney Margolius

**THE TEEN-AGE DAUGHTER** of a Michigan labor paper editor recently visited a state fair near her home. At one booth she filled out a coupon for a "free drawing" for a New Home sewing machine.

A few days later she got a letter advising that somebody else had won the free machine (natch). But, the letter said, she was second place winner. She now would "be given the opportunity to receive without cost" a sewing machine head. All she had to buy was "a new inexpensive cabinet to contain it," which she could pay for at the rate of $2 a week.

Such "free" drawings are just one of many deceptive tactics used in all parts of the country to sell sewing machines, despite constant policing efforts by the Better Business Bureaus and frequent citations by the Federal Trade Commission.

**One of the grubbiest tricks now being used is to advertise that you can "take over payments." The New York State attorney general investigated one company which advertised what were claimed to be "repossessed sewing machines." But the machines were not repossessed. When people came to buy, the salesmen disparaged the advertised low-price machines and tried to sell high-price models.**

Newspapers which accept such ads are, of course, no better than the shills which state and county fairs permit to operate to fleece visitors.

The Federal Trade Commission has just cited a Washington, D. C., "New Home Center" for using a whole bag of such selling methods as the "repossession" claim, alleged "free drawings," and "bait and switch."

**Contrary to newspaper ads and salesmen's claims, the FTC said, the company is not a finance or credit-collection concern, but a retail seller of sewing machines and vacuum cleaners, and the advertised machines "are not being offered for the unpaid balance."**

Another Washington retailer, the R & B Sewing Machine Co., used a little different approach. The FTC charged this firm advertised that famous-brand machines, claimed to be partly paid for on uncompleted layaway plans, were available for as little as $26 for a console machine, and $9.95 for vacuums.

The FTC said that these machines had not been abandoned in layaway plans, and the salesmen showed prospects a machine "which because of its poor appearance and condition was on sight rejected."

The FTC also is in a tussle with the Sewing Machine Co. of America, of St. Paul. The FTC charges, but the company denies, that it also operates under the name of "Domestic Credit Co.," and that it uses bait ads and false representations.

Minnesota has been the scene of sewing-machine selling problems before, when the Midwest Sewing Center of St. Paul was charged by the FTC with claiming that prospects could take over monthly payments to get a console sewing machine with zig-zag attachments at low prices. The FTC also complained that the salesmen quoted fictitious "regular" prices, and the claimed savings were not really provided.

**MANY FAMILIES** are hungry for sewing machines in the belief—not necessarily true nowadays—that they will save a lot of money making their own clothes. In reality, they tend to use their machines mostly for easy-to-make garments like aprons, blouses, cotton skirts and house dresses, on which the savings are small. Less often do women use their machines to make the more expensive street dresses on which savings might be greater, a survey by the U.S. Agriculture Dept. found.

Actually, many women tend to get trapped by high-pressure sellers because they think they need a more complicated sewing machine than they really do.

**At a trade conference sponsored by the FTC, leading home economists testified that it is harder to do the fancy stitching implied by the "automatic" zig-zag feature than it sounds. Considerable knowledge and experience are necessary.**

As a result, FTC regulations now bar the use of such phrases as "automatic sewing machine," "automatic zig-zag sewing" and "sews automatically."

Since straight sewing rather than fancy stitching is the major use to which most machines are put, this is the performance feature you should examine most closely. If you do want a zig-zag machine, never buy one without a few days to try it out so you can make sure you will be able to adapt to it.

Be sure that any "receipt" you may be asked to sign for the trial period is not actually an installment contract.

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**CHILDREN OF AMERICA** will be helping needy kids throughout the world in the traditional Halloween "Trick or Treat for UNICEF" collection. The money collected buys milk, vaccine, vitamins to be distributed by the agency, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1965 for having done most to advance "brotherhood amongst nations." Pennies, nickels and dimes given by the children of the United States and the dollars given by their parents have been a mainstay of UNICEF support, along with purchases of UNICEF's multi-lingual greeting cards.

***School Role Stressed:***

# Teenage Consumers Need Basic Training

**WITH THE RISE** of the billion dollar teen-age market, manufacturers and advertisers are showing great awareness of the teen-ager's interests in order to gain his favor.

"To be more specific," says Alvin F. Friedman, vice president of the Amalgamated Bank in Chicago, "business spends about $160 million a year for educational materials, programs and services. This is estimated to be more than all the schools spend on text books. Naturally, the goal of business is to sell; and selling relies on persuasion, not on education."

**Because of the increasing ability of teen-agers to spend and the influence by mass media on their choice of consumer items, Friedman suggests that there is good reason for taking another "look" at the consumer education programs in the senior and junior high schools. This is all the more necessary because of the teen-ager's relative lack of any basic, down-to-earth knowledge about the complexities of being a consumer.**

A school that provides little or no consumer education for its students in effect leaves to business and advertising the major responsibility of consumer training of our youth, said Friedman.

Since the schools may provide the only unbiased education a consumer encounters, it should certainly be the school's responsibility to fulfill this important role, he added.

* * *

**TOWARD THIS END,** a growing number of high schools are doing positive and promising things. One of them that merits some attention is the program at Lincoln High School in Yonkers, N. Y., the bank official declared.

Consumer education was introduced into several courses at this school. In some of the science classes the students studied the chemistry of medicines and cosmetics. In economics they became aware of the protection offered the consumer by private and government agencies—in, for example, purchasing or renting a home. Budgeting became part of the home economics classes. Some math classes studied how to determine the true annual interest rate charged by various lenders and sellers. One of these sessions, with the help of a local car dealer, explained what to look for in buying a used car. In some of the English classes, students analyzed language used in advertisements.

**These youngsters will need this highly useful information when they get out of school and establish families and homes. Such consumer training also helps teach youngsters to think for themselves, Friedman said.**

One or more high schools in a community could be chosen for a pilot program in consumer education, he said. Teachers could be taught the new subject matter either in special seminars, or as part of in-training courses, currently accompanying various curriculum changes in many schools. In addition, PTA's can go on record as encouraging the introduction of consumer education courses.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# A Personality Test to Separate The Swingers from the Swung

By Jane Goodsell

**ARE YOU** a swinger? If you want to find out, check the answers which best express your attitudes:

**HOW DARING ARE YOU?**

(A) You think it's a shame that the topless swimsuit turned out to be a passing fad and not a fashion classic, like the bikini.

(B) You have a mini-skirt, but you refuse to sit down when you're wearing it.

(C) It embarrasses you to undress in front of the TV when Johnny Carson is looking at you.

**HOW ATTUNED ARE YOU TO SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES?**

(A) You can distinguish polyster/acrylic from continuous filament triacetate.

(B) You take aureomycin for coughs but, in your heart of hearts, you have more faith in soothing syrups and mustard plasters.

(C) You're still trying to converse with telephonic recordings.

**HOW ADVENTUROUS ARE YOU?**

(A) You've written the President asking to have space reserved for you on the first flight to the moon.

(B) You've put a tiger in your tank, but you refuse to ride in a car without seat belts.

(C) You've almost screwed up your courage to attempt direct long distance dialing.

**HOW DO YOU REACT TO THE NEW BEAT IN MUSIC?**

(A) The Rolling Stones really turn you on.

(B) You don't care for the Beatles, personally, but you figure they must have something to make all that money.

(C) Lawrence Welk plays your kind of music, and you've never heard of the Rolling Stones.

* * *

Now tote up your answers.

If you're an A-type person, you're switched on VROOM!

If you're a B-type, you're trying to keep up, sort of.

If you're a C-type, you must find life very vexing. A pity.

**Labor Dept. Figures Updated:**

# *Factory Wages $23 Below 'Modest' Budget for Family*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

least $3.27 an hour or $131 a week for 52 weeks a year, Scott explains:

"This is the cost of maintaining a four-person family at a modest standard of living in America's cities, the amount required to meet the necessities of life, pay taxes and enjoy a few of the amenities of life—but with no allowance for luxuries or savings other than life insurance."

Scott observes that the updated budget can serve as a useful tool in collective bargaining. Although its figures are not a precise guide to the wage needs of all workers, they do represent a general estimate of the cost of maintaining a modest standard of living in the city, he adds.

"Millions of American workers—skilled as well as unskilled—do not earn the $6,797 a year needed to maintain a minimum, decent living for a city family of four persons," he notes.

**Whereas the average factory worker last June was earning $2.71 an hour and fell $23 a week short of the necessary income standard, the retail trades worker made $69.14 a week—about $62 shy of the standard, Scott says.**

As for construction workers, he adds, while their average weekly income of $146.31 last June is above the standard, many of them earn less than the necessary $6,797 a year because they become unemployed in bad weather and suffer short workweeks.

The Labor Dept. developed the "modest but adequate" standard, commonly called the "city worker's family budget," just after World War II at the request of Congress. The legislators wanted to know the total number of "dollars required for the average worker in overalls to live" in various cities and to pinpoint the differences in living costs between cities.

**How It Started**

The principles and concepts of the worker's budget were prepared with the aid of a technical advisory committee made up of university, labor, industry and government experts on consumer buying and living habits.

The Labor Dept. updated the budget in 1959, including goods and services which reflected new standards and buying habits. A further updating, to reflect spending patterns of the 1960s, is scheduled for release by the middle of next year.

The AFL-CIO Research Dept. brought the 1959 budget into current terms through a weighted average of the weekly income required by the government standard in 20 large cities at mid-1966 prices.

The budget measures the income needed by a family of four—an employed husband aged 38, a wife not employed outside the home, a boy aged 13 and a girl aged 8. This family rents in a big city or suburb.

**To illustrate the modesty of the budget, Scott points out that it allows less than one egg per person per day. Under furniture and appliances, it assumes the family has the basic furnishings and allows only for such replacements as a washing machine every eight years, a vacuum cleaner every 14 years, a toaster every 12 years.**

Under transportation, the budget allows car owners $696 a year for auto purchase, operation and maintenance whereas government experts estimate more than $1,000 is spent by the typical one-car family. Autoless families are allowed only $166 a year for transportation—an average of 12 rides a week for the entire family outside school bus fares.

The income required by this modest budget varies from city to city, Scott points out. An income of $113 a week or $5,851 a year is needed in the lowest-cost city, Houston. A worker in the highest-cost city, Seattle, requires $140 a week or $7,255 a year.

Scott also discusses the differences in the cost of housing, food, medical care and other components of the budget and how these have risen since the 1959 budget was issued.

**While the Labor Dept. did not develop a budget for other than four-person families, Scott notes it did devise a technique for calculating income needs of other families. Thus a two-person family of husband and wife, age 35 to 55, needs 69 percent of the four-person budget or $4,690 a year. A five-person family with the oldest child between 6 and 16 years would need 18 percent more than the standard or $8,020 a year.**

Scott concludes by refuting employer arguments that the city worker's budget is inappropriate for bargaining purposes. It is one guide to the wage and salary needs of workers, he argues, and a useful one.

The updating of the budget for 1966 prices "indicates the need for substantial wage increases" if workers are to achieve even "modest but adequate" living standards, he adds.

## MINIMUM INCOME NEEDED FOR "MODEST BUT ADEQUATE" STANDARD OF LIVING [1]

### 20 MAJOR CITIES – JUNE 1966

| City | Necessary Annual Income | Necessary Weekly Income [2] | Necessary Hourly Income [3] |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Average [4] | $ 6,797 | $ 131 | $ 3.27 |
| Atlanta | 6,161 | 118 | 2.95 |
| Baltimore | 6,307 | 121 | 3.03 |
| Boston [5] | 7,209 | 139 | 3.48 |
| Chicago | 7,063 | 136 | 3.40 |
| Cincinnati | 6,608 | 127 | 3.18 |
| Cleveland [6] | 6,687 | 129 | 3.23 |
| Detroit [6] | 6,629 | 127 | 3.18 |
| Houston [5] | 5,851 | 113 | 2.83 |
| Kansas City | 6,787 | 131 | 3.28 |
| Los Angeles | 6,985 | 134 | 3.35 |
| Minneapolis [5] | 6,751 | 130 | 3.25 |
| New York | 6,711 | 129 | 3.23 |
| Philadelphia | 6,525 | 125 | 3.31 |
| Pittsburgh [5] | 6,811 | 131 | 3.28 |
| Portland Ore. [5] | 6,992 | 134 | 3.35 |
| St. Louis | 6,980 | 134 | 3.35 |
| San Francisco | 7,041 | 135 | 3.38 |
| Scranton [6] | 6,379 | 123 | 3.08 |
| Seattle [6] | 7,255 | 140 | 3.50 |
| Washington, D.C. [6] | 6,874 | 132 | 3.30 |

1 For worker with wife and two children, "modest but adequate" as defined in the Monthly Labor Review study entitled, "The Interim City Worker's Family Budget," August 1960; pp. 785-808; U.S. Department of Labor.

2 Assumes this weekly income received 52 weeks a year; if income is less in some weeks, must be more in others to provide necessary annual total.

3 Assumes 2,080 hours worked during the year (40 hours per week, 52 weeks per year).

4 Average for the 20 cities listed; calculated by the AFL-CIO on basis of each city's "SMSA" population.

5 Budget for April 1966 due to lack of June 1966 data.

6 Budget for May 1966 due to lack of June 1966 data.

# Label Dept. Opens Drive For Kingsport Yule Fund

The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has announced formation of a Kingsport Press Strikers Christmas Fund and is seeking donations to aid the strikers, their wives and children.

Dept. Dir. Joseph Lewis said "we ask that every union member, every union officer, every union organization dig down deep and show once again the true heart and generosity" of union men and women.

Going on strike takes courage, and staying out for an extended period means many sacrifices, but "being on strike all your life is another thing," said Lewis.

**That is the position, he pointed out, of many children of the 1,200 union members who have been striking since Mar. 11, 1963, to win acceptable contract terms from Kingsport Press, the country's biggest hard-cover book publisher.**

Labor's nationwide boycott against books produced at Kingsport, Tenn., is effective and its success only a matter of time, yet hardship prevails among families of the strikers and the battle is not yet won, Lewis said.

Last year, response to a department appeal was "overwhelming and gratifying." But Christmas will soon be here again and the Yuletide season will be "bleak indeed" for children and parents unless the trade union movement once again rallies to a call for help, Lewis declared.

He asked that donations to the Kingsport Press Strikers Christmas Fund be directed to Room 402, AFL-CIO Bldg., 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

# Labor Helping New Nations Build Housing

The role of organized labor in providing decent housing in the developing nations was spelled out by Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, at a conference on Intl. Housing & Urban Growth in Washington. The meeting was sponsored by the Intl. Development Conference with the cooperation of the National Association of Home Builders.

**Shishkin outlined a report by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the United Nations which summarizes the training of personnel to assist union-sponsored housing cooperatives and other housing programs.**

He also stressed the work being done by the American Institute for Free Labor Development in Latin America and plans being developed by the Afro-American Labor Center, with AFL-CIO aid, for Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria and other African nations.

James Holway, AIFLD director of social projects, also spoke. The Intl. Development Conference includes among its trustees AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

# Union Role Established In Civil Rights Act Suit

Oxford, Miss.—A U.S. District Court judge for Mississippi's Delta area has ruled that a union may properly bring charges against an employer as a "person aggrieved" under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Federal Judge Claude F. Clayton, upholding the right of the Chemical Workers to be a party to a lawsuit under the act, rejected the argument of Planters Manufacturing Co. of Clarksdale, Miss., that the court should not permit the union to participate because it was not a "person aggrieved."

**"At this point in time and in the development of law in this area," Judge Clayton said in his opinion, "this court is bound to say that the plaintiff union is a party aggrieved within the meaning" of the law.**

The court agreed with the argument that the union's duty of fair representation "forbids neutrality and compels the union to exert its bargaining efforts in behalf of the victims of discrimination."

The ruling was one step in the union's effort to eliminate unfair employment practices at the cottonseed and soybean oil processing plant where the UCWA won bargaining rights on May 14, 1965. The next step is expected to be a hearing on the facts of the case.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission first refused to process a union complaint, filed a year ago, on the ground that only individuals can file charges. Five employes then filed complaints and later, in joint action with the union, sued to compel Planters to end race discrimination practices at its plant. The EEOC then reversed its previous ruling and sustained the ICWU complaint. Meanwhile the lawsuit stayed on the court docket.

Chemical Workers Pres. Walter L. Mitchell said his union filed a complaint, and then the lawsuit, because it could not get the company to agree to contract terms that were not discriminatory.

The EEOC, which has the duty of enforcing the Civil Rights law, ruled recently that Planters violated the law by paying Negro workers at much lower rates than white employes doing substantially the same work, excluding Negroes from certain plant jobs and clerical positions, basing its vacation system on race, and maintaining segregated locker room, restroom and drinking facilities.

# College-Bound Youths Urged To Apply Now

Workers with children who want to start college in the autumn of 1967 are warned that now is the time to begin working on it.

More young men and women want to go to college than ever before, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has pointed out, and anyone who waits until next spring to think of registration or seeking scholarship bids is likely to be shut out.

**Students are advised that right now they should be studying college catalogues, writing for admission blanks and asking for financial forms so they can apply for scholarship aid.**

Requests for admission to at least two good colleges should be in the mail before the coming Thanksgiving Day, the department recommends. If financial aid, National Defense Education Act loans or a freshman scholarship is needed, prospective collegians should state their case to the schools they select by early in December.

Some of the better colleges, the department notes, close admissions by March, most others by Apr. 1.

**GIFT OF $1,000** from the AFL-CIO for victims of Typhoon Cora in the Ryukyu Islands was presented to Seiho Matsuoka (right), chief executive of the island government, by Jack Muth (center), Far East representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Pres. Kokichi Kameko of Kenrokyo, the Okinawa labor federation. Also being presented is $50 in personal contributions from the personnel of the ICFTU's Okinawa and Tokyo offices.

# Group Practice Doctors Win Full Hospital Rights

Bellaire, O.—Three physicians on the staff of the labor-backed Medical Foundation of Bellaire have scored major gains in their long fight for full professional privileges in area hospitals and medical societies.

The group staffs three clinics operated by the foundation which is a member of the Group Health Association of America, composed of prepaid group practice service units. Members of several unions, notably the Steelworkers and Mine Workers, serve on the laymen's board of the foundation.

Recent developments in the physicians' fight for full rights were:

- Doctors James E. Sams, a retired Army colonel, and Daniel J. Birmingham won an arbitration case giving them membership in the Belmont County (Ohio) Medical Society.
- The same two physicians and Dr. Jack L. Paradise won rejection in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia of a motion to dismiss their suit against the Wheeling Hospital and the Ohio Valley General Hospital, both in Wheeling. The three charged the hospitals had discriminated against them in refusing to grant staff privileges.

The arbitration decision grew out of suits Sams filed in 1963 against the Belmont County Medical Society, which had refused him membership, and the City Hospital of Bellaire, which had denied him staff privileges.

**The action ended in an out-of-court agreement in May 1965. Under it the hospital admitted Sams to its staff and agreed on binding arbitration in future disputes involving group physicians; the medical society agreed to arbitration in the case of any physician rejected for membership.**

Sams and Birmingham were rejected by narrow margins when the medical society voted on their applications last November. They invoked the arbitration clause and won a ruling that they were entitled to membership.

The decision established the principle, foundation spokesmen said, that the medical society, required by its bylaws to solicit the membership of all qualified physicians in the county, may not reject applications merely by vote, as if it were a private club, but must have reasons it can defend before an arbitrator.

In the U.S. District Court case Judge Robert E. Maxwell's ruling established the principle that a private hospital receiving funds under the Hill-Burton Act cannot discriminate against applicants for staff privileges when the discrimination violates the 14th Amendment—even when race or color is not an issue.

A case "where non-Negroes seek redress from the possible deprivation of their 14th Amendment rights," he said in rejecting the Wheeling hospitals' argument, cannot be distinguished "from a case where the plaintiffs are members of the Negro race."

Many of the hospitals' patients come from nearby Ohio.

**More Women Workers:**

# Jobless Rate Drops to 3.8%, Negro Employment Trails

*(Continued from Page 1)*

porting that "the job situation for Negroes and for unskilled workers showed no significant change after a deterioration from April to August."

When the overall jobless rate declined from 4.0 percent in January to 3.7 percent in February and held at that level in April, optimism bloomed. It was with the April job report that Ross told the press there was every expectation the jobless rate would fall to 3.5 percent by year's end.

The rate bounced back to 4.0 percent in May and June, however, and edged down to 3.9 percent in July and August before improving to September's 3.8 percent.

**In releasing the September figures, Ross shied from making predictions. Asked to forecast the period ahead, he said the jobless rate "could go a little lower." He put stress rather on the generally strong employment situation.**

The most obvious improvement in September came in the sharp rise of nearly a half-million jobs for women 25 years of age and over, pushing their total to 20.7 million, seasonally adjusted. This rise was traced to improved job opportunities.

The net result, the Labor Dept. said, was that non-farm employment rose as expected by about 400,000 to 64.9 million, a record high. Payroll jobs have swelled by 3 million since September a year ago, the report said.

On the unemployment side of the picture, the number of people seeking work and failing to find it totaled 2.6 million. This was a seasonal decline of 350,000 from August.

Unemployment usually edges down in October and then rises with cutbacks in agriculture, construction and other seasonal activities, the report observed. Thus far this year, unemployment has deviated little from seasonal patterns, the report added.

Using the national jobless rate of 3.8 percent as a standard, the situation of particular groups may be illuminated.

**The Negro jobless rate hung high at 7.8 percent in September, not significantly changed from the 7.9 percent average in the May to August period. The jobless rate for whites was 3.3 percent in September compared with 3.4 percent in the May-August period.**

"The ratio of Negro to white unemployment rates continues at 2.4 to 1, a considerable rise from the 2 to 1 ratio which has been prevalent in recent years," the Labor Dept. said.

Confessing they could not explain why the Negro was not sharing proportionately in the nation's employment growth, the Labor Dept. spokesmen rested on the report's account of what the statistics show:

"The deterioration in the Negro job situation during the late spring and summer resulted from inadequate employment gains for Negroes in the semi-skilled, unskilled and farm occupations, with a consequent rise in the level of unemployment among inexperienced workers.

"In the service occupations, which include private household and other service jobs, employment actually declined whereas a moderate increase is usual during this period."

Ross offered figures which compared the first four months with the second four months of recent years. In the 1963-65 period, joblessness among experienced Negro workers declined by an average of 114,000 between the two quarters of each year. In 1966, however, unemployment in this group rose by 31,000.

**Ross tentatively suggested that automation and mechanization on the farm and in the factory may be wiping out Negro-held jobs. He suggested also that Negroes may be forsaking domestic work for jobs with a greater status and future.**

The job picture for workers with good professional or manual skills and with good training and experience remains very favorable, the report said. The jobless rates were 2.3 percent for white-collar workers and 1.8 percent for skilled craftsmen.

Married men, who make up more than half the labor force, had a jobless rate of only 1.9 percent.

On the other hand, those with less skill and experience fare poorly. The jobless rate for unskilled workers stood at 5.8 percent.

In contract construction, employment fell by 116,000 to 3.5 million, a decline slightly more than seasonal. On a seasonally adjusted basis, however, construction employment was slightly above a year ago but still down 200,000 from its March peak due to the slowdown in private residential construction.

**Manufacturing employment rose by 125,000 over the month to 19.5 million. Seasonally adjusted, manufacturing was down by 75,000 from August, reflecting the departure of teenagers. Compared to September 1965, manufacturing was up by 1 million.**

Factory workers' weekly earnings averaged $113.44 in September, up $1.66 from August, the report noted. The workweek was unchanged at 41.4 hours, so the entire rise was attributed to a 4-cent increase in hourly earnings to $2.74, an all-time high. About half the rise, however, was linked to the return to payrolls of some 150,000 high-paid auto strikers.

# Bay State Delegates Set Legislative Goals

Boston—More than 1,200 delegates to the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO convention adopted a broad-ranging legislative action program and voted to back it with a stepped-up political effort.

With only a scattering of dissenting votes, the convention voted to raise per capita payments from 6 to 7 cents a month, with the increase earmarked for COPE.

A resolution calling for expanded political activity by labor declared:

**"Singly our voices are weak; in chorus they are strong. Singly, our campaign dollars are anonymous, small change; together they are recognizable representatives of a definite point of view. . . . Separately we have not the resources to inform ourselves on issues; together we have."**

By unanimous or near-unanimous votes, the convention endorsed the Democratic candidates in the statewide races, including Endicott Peabody for the U.S. Senate and Edward J. McCormack, Jr., for governor.

The State AFL-CIO had gathered signatures to petition to referendum the state sales tax enacted by the legislature, and the convention urged a vote against "the unfair and regressive sales tax."

At the state level, delegates called for a sickness disability program for persons out of work as a result of illness, more adequate unemployment and workmen's compensation, jobless benefits for persons out of work as a result of a lengthy labor dispute, and elimination of present overtime exemptions from the state minimum wage law.

**The convention also called for regulation of fees charged by private employment agencies, citing "exorbitant fees" levied by many agencies.**

In the federal area, convention resolutions asked a 35-hour workweek, urged strong federal standards on unemployment insurance, endorsed civil rights legislation sought by the AFL-CIO and called for congressional passage of the onsite picketing bill and repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

# ICFTU Urges Public Opinion Role To Increase Effectiveness of UN

United Nations, N.Y.—The voice of the free peoples of the world must be heard more loudly in the halls of the United Nations if the world body is to increase its effectiveness, particularly in the area of human rights and economic and social problems.

This is the dominant theme in the annual statement of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions presented to the 21st session of the UN General Assembly. As simple as it sounds, the statement touches on a subject which more and more is being privately discussed by officials and delegates.

Speaking as the ICFTU representative to the UN, Irving Brown said that the UN decisions suffered from "a crisis of implementation," meaning that the UN General Assembly or Security Council may propose but the 120-odd member countries dispose—they can either obey or flout decisions.

**"It is our contention," said Brown, "that the mobilization of public opinion in order to influence government policy and decision is vital to the successful operation of the United Nations."**

To achieve this mobilization, nongovernmental organizations recognized by the UN, like the ICFTU, should be involved "in a more permanent and continuous participation in the work of the United Nations," said Brown.

It is not enough, he continued, to appeal to non-governmental bodies "to become mere transmission belts" for the UN. What is needed, he said, is "an implementation procedure" through which governments would be obliged to account for their compliance or lack of compliance with fundamental policy decisions and resolutions of the UN.

The ICFTU memorandum, which is distributed to member nations and the UN secretariat, also dealt with the problems of Southern Africa. It asserted that "the fight for freedom in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the so-called Portuguese territories in Africa cannot be confined only to the normal, traditional legal channels." It called for UN consideration of strategic economic sanctions against South Africa and boycotts to cripple the export-import trade of the three Southern African countries.

**Describing apartheid as "an imminent threat to the peace of the world," the ICFTU said that racialism in South Africa has "become one of the more vicious aspects of an almost totalitarian regime."**

Of particular interest to delegations from less developed countries was the section on trade and development, which warned of the dangers arising from "the continuing gap between the poor and the rich nations, between what is now called the North and South of the world."

To help resolve these socio-economic problems, the ICFTU is convening a worldwide economic conference for next year, probably in an African country, "to mobilize the forces of the free trade union movement, especially in the industrial world, to work with and reinforce the efforts of the trade unions in the developing nations to achieve the objective of a fuller and more prosperous economy."

*Fake Letter Creates Doubt:*

# Pan American Vote Set Aside by Board

The National Mediation Board has set aside a fraud-tinged representation election in which the Teamsters sought to oust the Railway Clerks as bargaining agent for 7,500 clerical employes of Pan American World Airways.

The election had been conducted by mail, with ballots sent to employes Aug. 8 and scheduled to be returned not later than Sept. 7.

**During this period, Pan Am employes received a fraudulent letter, signed with a faked signature of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, sent in an envelope carrying an unauthorized reproduction of the signature seal of the Railway Clerks' air transport division. It advocated a course of action which ran counter to the election strategy of the Railway Clerks and could have handed the unit over to the Teamsters.**

Meany called for a thorough federal investigation of the "attempted victimization" of Pan Am employes and said the forged document was "par for the course as far as the Teamsters are concerned."

**Ballots Uncounted**

The National Mediation Board, which is the labor-management relations agency for the airline and railroad industries, set aside the election and said the ballots will remain uncounted.

In a letter explaining its action, the mediation board said:

"Information had come to the board's attention of sufficient gravity as to create serious doubt whether the balloting in this case had been conducted in an atmosphere which would enable employes of Pan American World Airways to exercise a free choice concerning representation."

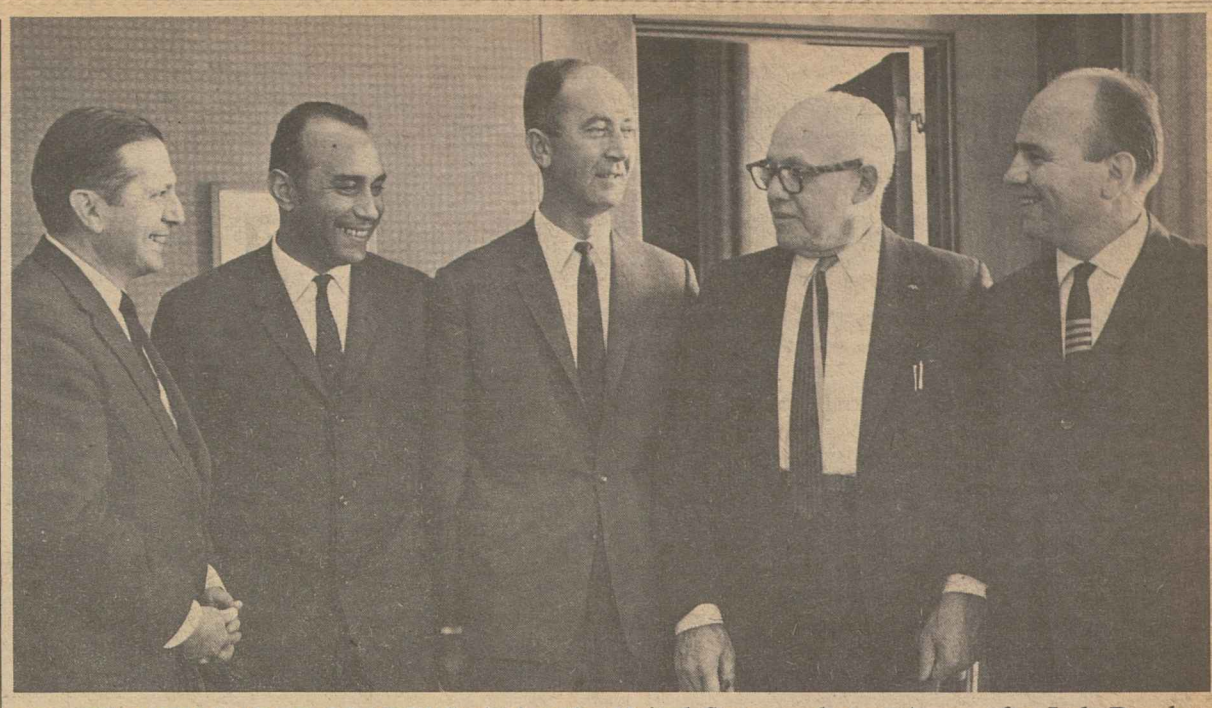
It found there was "sufficient cause to set aside the purported election and order a new election." The new vote, the board said, will be conducted "promptly." But it did not immediately set a date.

**The Railway Clerks' air transport division hailed the board's decision to throw out the ballots as a "victory" and urged that any new election be postponed until federal investigative agencies complete their probe of the "fraud and forgery" that marked the first vote.**

A formal brief filed by the union with the mediation board stressed that "Pan American employes are entitled to know who practiced fraud and misrepresentation upon them before they are called upon to cast another ballot."

**Under National Mediation Board rules, the Teamster raid could not succeed if a majority of eligible employes did not vote in the election. The Railway Clerks, therefore, decided not to allow its name to appear on the ballot and urged members to boycott the election.**

The fake letter and a fraudulent leaflet purportedly issued by the Railway Clerks called for a write-in vote for the Railway Clerks—directly contrary to the union's strategy.



**TOP TURKISH LABOR LEADERS** visiting the United States under an Agency for Intl. Development grant paid a call on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Left to right are Henry Kirsch of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Ferit Azkara, director of the Labor Education Center of Turk-Is, the Turkish labor federation; Omer Ergun, Turk-Is secretary-treasurer, Meany, and Seyfi Demirsoy, Turk-Is president.

# Workweek Cut Urged For Rail Supervisors

Chicago—Delegates to the Railway & Airway Supervisors convention were urged to list a shorter workweek and a cost-of-living escalator as high-priority bargaining goals.

James P. Tahney, who served as president of the supervisors' organization since its founding in 1934, said an escalator clause is "a 'must' item if we are to keep pace with the continuous rising cost of living."

His report to the convention also called on the delegates to look ahead to the employment problems of an economy lacking the artificial stimulus of the Viet Nam war.

"The shorter workweek will be essential," Tahney reported, "if we are to keep unemployment down and our economy sound."

**The union's "objectives for the future," he suggested, should stress the goal of "obtaining the six-hour day and the four-day workweek," with Wednesday as well as Saturday and Sundays a day of rest.**

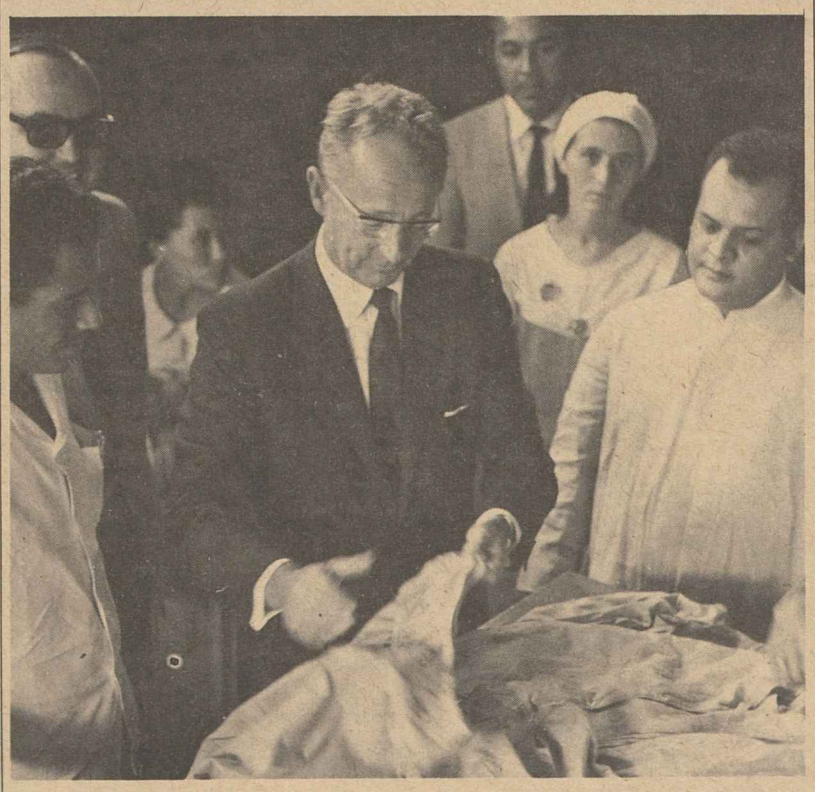
Apart from the employment issue, a shorter workweek is justified, Tahney asserted, because of heavier burdens on rail and airline supervisors arising out of mergers and massive technological changes.

"These new methods which have brought increased duties and responsibilities must bring improved compensation and working conditions for all supervisors," Tahney proposed.

He also urged continuation beyond 1971 of the supplemental pension plan negotiated by rail unions and management, an increase from eight to 12 in the number of paid holidays, and improved vacations ranging from three weeks after one year to six weeks after 10 years.

The report to the union's biennial convention noted representation victories for various groups of foremen on the Erie Lackawanna, the Long Island Railroad and the Louisville & Nashville over the past two years.

Election of officers to four-year terms was on the agenda of the three-day convention, in addition to action on resolutions and guest speakers from government, labor and the railroad industry.



**SERVICE CENTER** for rural workers in the Ribeirao area, a pivotal point in Northeast Brazil, was dedicated by U.S. Ambassador John W. Tuthill, who after the ceremony examined some of the clothing made by local women attending the center's sewing classes. The center is the second of three being built in Northeast Brazil by the American Institute for Free Labor Development and provides trade union, health, social and apprenticeship services.

# *Safety Pact Ends Strike At Auto Plant*

Detroit — A protest walkout against safety conditions and work standards at the Chrysler stamping plant in Twinsburg, O., ended when the company agreed to correct the conditions, the Auto Workers announced here.

The five-day strike of 4,200 Twinsburg workers affected some 44,000 UAW members at seven other plants in the U.S. and Canada, the union said. All resumed production after the striking UAW Local 122 ratified a 14-point agreement worked out by union negotiators headed by Chrysler Dept. Dir. Douglas Fraser.

**Major strike cause, Fraser said, was the condition of hi-lo lift trucks which plant workers called unsafe. The settlement includes a provision that Chrysler will purchase 16 new hi-los, start a "crash" program for the repair of other lift trucks and hire five additional mechanics to keep the trucks in repair.**

Twinsburg members voted 981-190 to approve the offer. Their strike had pinched off the supply of parts to other plants and caused layoffs of four days or less to workers at the Hamtramck assembly plant here and others in Windsor, Ont., St. Louis, Warren, Mich., Belvidere, Ill., Los Angeles and Newark, Del.

# CWA Talks Reopened As Installers Reject Pact

New York—The Communications Workers reopened contract negotiations with the Bell telephone system's Western Electric Co. following the turndown of a proposed new three-year agreement in a nationwide referendum of company installers.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne met here with presidents of the union's 18 Western Electric locals and later announced he would meet with company representatives to report membership dissatisfaction with terms agreed to conditionally a month ago by labor and management negotiators.

**Strike Action Deferred**

The talks will continue in an effort to avoid strike action, the union said.

**A ballot count by Ernst and Ernst, certified public accountants, gave the results of a secret mail ballot of affected members as 7,240 for contract ratification, 8,231 against. The union represents about 23,000 men who install telephone equipment at exchanges and switching stations.**

Local presidents told Beirne at their meeting here that a leading complaint against the proposed agreement is in the area of locality upgradings. There is strong feeling also, the presidents of some locals reported, against wage differentials between northern and southern locals, and against East-West differentials.

The union's old contract with Western Electric was extended on a day-to-day basis from its July 28 expiration date, and a walkout had been authorized when negotiators reached tentative agreement in September, subject to membership acceptance or rejection.

The rejected settlement called for wage increases of 13 to 20 cents an hour, with the contract reopenable on money items after 18 months.

Beirne had put the value of the wage-benefit improvements at 7 percent for the 18-month period or 6 percent on a yearly basis.

The proposal also included retroactivity to the scheduled expiration date, an increase from 50 percent to 75 percent in company payments toward health insurance costs, improved vacation terms, reduction of group life insurance payments by employes, and a cut in the amount deducted from pensions depending on social security benefits, beginning next Apr. 1.

The offer included some locality upgradings, and other improvements.

## Staff Shifts Made By Rubber Union

Akron, O.—Three new staff changes have been announced by Rubber Workers Pres. Peter Bommarito.

John D. Samels has been named administrative assistant to Bommarito. Samels had served since 1952 as assistant to the union's vice president. Michael Tamburro of Bristol, R. I., will shift from the URW field staff to the union's headquarters at Akron to become assistant to Vice Pres. Kenneth Oldham.

Bommarito also announced the appointment of Curtis Treen as acting director of the Pension & Insurance Dept. Treen has been a URW special representative dealing with supplemental unemployment benefits.

# 864 Colleges Get U. S. Aid In First Year

Nearly a third of the nation's colleges and their branches received federal funds to help build or remodel classrooms, libraries and laboratories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966, the U.S. Office of Education revealed.

Loans and grants under the Higher Education Facilities Act came to about $627 million and resulted in the expenditure of about $2.5 billion by the colleges themselves, the report showed. The improvements, were made by 864 different colleges, universities and branch campuses, the agency said.

The funds were distributed under the act's three titles:

**Title I—Nearly $105 million in grants went to 215 public community colleges and technical institutes and $362 million to 622 public and private colleges, all to improve facilities designed primarily for undergraduates.**

Title II—To improve graduate schools and centers, $60 million in grants went to 77 institutions.

Title III—Loans totaling nearly $100 million were made to 131 undergraduate and graduate schools.

The USOE noted that some institutions received grants for both graduate and undergraduate construction, and in a number of instances obtained loans as well. The total federal contribution, including both grants and loans, may not exceed more than 75 percent of the cost of building.

*Act on Major Bills:*

# College Aid Measure Goes to Conference

*(Continued from Page 1)*

reach of major population centers. The House gave tentative approval to an amendment strongly supported by the AFL-CIO to add the "West Beach" area near Gary, Ind., to the national lakeshore. It is subject to a later rollcall vote.

● A bare bones $7.5 million was appropriated by Congress to keep alive the National Teacher Corps, authorized last year to improve education in poverty-area schools but starved of funds despite repeated pleas by the President. Some 1,250 volunteers—teams of experienced and novice teachers—received special training this summer and the money will enable them to be put to work for the balance of the school year.

● The Senate approved a package of major legislative proposals tacked on to a foreign investment tax bill by the Finance Committee. One of the "riders," sponsored by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), would finance presidential election campaigns out of tax funds. An attempt to delete the provision was defeated, 39-33. Another, sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), would cover the cost of drugs under the voluntary medical insurance portion of medicare.

● The House appointed conferees on the unemployment compensation standards bill, paving the way for an effort to reconcile a weak House bill limited largely to an extension of coverage with a Senate bill providing labor-sought standards on jobless benefits.

● House-Senate conferees met on conflicting versions of "truth-in-packaging" legislation. Here, too, the Senate bill is considerably stronger.

### Home Rule Sidetracked

Home rule supporters had hoped to revive the chance of self-government for the District of Columbia by attaching a compromise home rule bill to the college aid legislation as it moved through the Senate.

**The Senate last year passed a strong home rule bill. The House, after a bitter fight, substituted a token charter study measure. To compound the problem, the conservative-dominated House District of Columbia Committee refused to agree to a conference with the Senate, thus aborting any chance of a compromise.**

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), floor manager of the college aid bill, then introduced a home rule amendment. If adopted, the House conferees would have come from the friendly Education & Labor Committee—and the House would have been assured another chance to vote on home rule.

The behind-the-surface hostility to home rule, most observers are convinced, rests in the fact that Washington, D.C., has a Negro majority. Senate southerners served notice they would filibuster any home rule amendment to the college aid bill.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen joined in filing a cloture petition before debate even started on the home rule issue—a move necessitated by the adjournment timetable.

The vote to limit debate was 41-37, far below the two-thirds required by Senate rules. Thirty-one Democrats and 10 Republicans voted for cloture; 22 Democrats and 15 Republicans opposed the move. The effort was then dropped and the Senate moved to speedy passage of the education bill.

**The Senate Finance Committee voted 12-4 approval of the President's request for a suspension—until Jan. 1, 1968—of the 7 percent tax credit given businesses on expenditures for new equipment. But it weakened the measure even further than the House did, adding loopholes.**

The Senate bill exempts railroad spending for new freight cars. It continues the 7 percent tax windfall on the first $25,000 of spending on new equipment—a wider loophole than the $15,000 exemption added by the House. And it goes beyond the House bill in watering down the Administration proposal to cancel the fast depreciation allowed on the value of new plants. It also postpones the effective date a month.

The AFL-CIO had protested the House loopholes and urged the Senate committee to go back to the original Administration bill.

The Senate Finance Committee also voted to authorize the Treasury Dept. to raise the interest ceiling on long-term government bonds from its historic top of 4.25 percent.

**On deck in the House, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was a hotly-contested battle over the Senate-passed Demonstration Cities bill.**

Both the economy bloc and the anti-civil rights forces were trying to beat the bill which is aimed at rehabilitating entire neighborhoods of cities through coordinated programs of housing, health facilities, transportation, recreation and social services.

**FIRST GENERAL MEETING** of the Musicans newly-integrated Local 40-543 in Baltimore received greetings from some of the union's top officials. In first row, left to right, are AFM Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard and Pres. Herman Kenin; Pres. Victor W. Fuentealba and Business Agent Stanford C. East of Local 40-543, and former AFM Pres. James C. Petrillo. Behind Petrillo is Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. The local was formed by merger of the former all-white Local 40 and the former all-Negro Local 543. Petrillo directs the AFM drive to integrate Negro and white locals in communities where they exist.

# Handicapped Job Placement Best Since '45

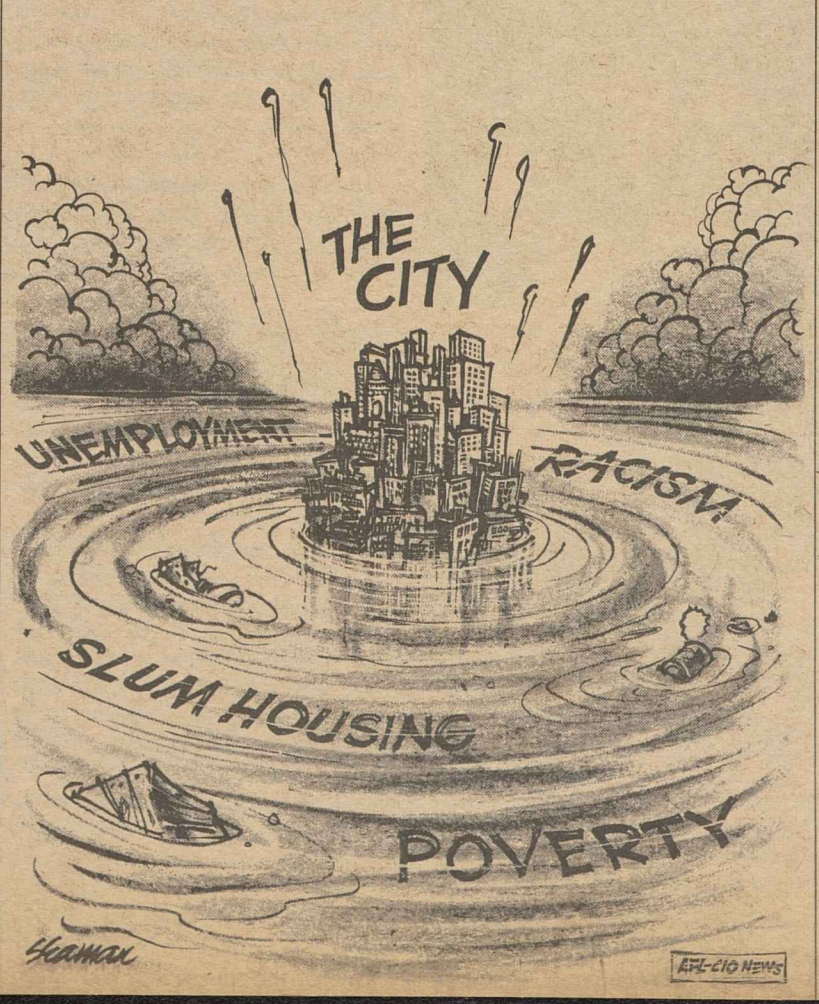
The Federal-State Employment Service is finding more jobs for the handicapped than at any time since 1945, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced during National Employ the Handicapped Week.

The number of job replacements rose to 301,000 in fiscal 1966 compared with the all-time high of 363,000 set in 1945, when labor-short industry during World War II, recruited persons unable to bear arms, he pointed out.

**He cited three factors in assigning reasons for the rise in job placements — labor shortages in some areas, federal manpower training programs, and breakthroughs in medicine and rehabilitation which enable more handicapped persons to qualify for work.**

National Employ the Handicapped Week was proclaimed by Pres. Johnson. The September issue of the Labor Dept.'s Employment Service Review was devoted to the handicapped and may be obtained for 40 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

## 'Help!'




# White House Offers 1967 Fellowships

Applications are now being accepted from outstanding young men and women for White House Fellowships for the year beginning September 1967.

Those chosen will spend a year as assistants to Cabinet officers, the Vice President, White House staff members and other top government officials.

Eligible are college graduates in all fields who have completed their educations and have started on their careers and will be between the ages of 23 and 35 on Sept. 1, 1967. Applications and other information may be had from Thomas W. Carr, director, Commission on White House Fellows, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500

# *Social Security Hike Pledged by Johnson*

Baltimore—Substantial increases in social security benefits will be recommended to Congress next January, Pres. Johnson told some 30,000 federal workers who helped launch the medicare program last July 1.

Without disclosing all the details of his upcoming proposals, the President told employes at the Social Security Administration headquarters here they will include:

**● An average increase in monthly benefits of 10 percent or more, with proportionately higher increases going to those in the lower brackets. Payments now run from a minimum of $44 to a maximum of $134 per month.**

● A basic monthly minimum payment of $100 a month to every worker who retires after being on the social security rolls for 25 years.

● An increase in the permissible earnings an individual may make if he chooses to work part time after being retired from his regular job, without forfeiting his right to social security benefits. The curent maximum is $1,500 per year in earnings.

● The extension of hospital and medical care to more than a million social security beneficiaries who are drawing payments as a result of disability.

In addition, the President said, he was setting up a special task force under Sec. John W. Gardner of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and former Gov. Farris Bryant of Florida to develop "a truly modern program for nursing home construction."

**Administration sopkesmen estimated the cost of the President's proposed broader benefits at $2 billion plus a year, but suggested that much of this would be covered by the present schedule of social security taxes because payments into the system's Trust Fund are surpassing earlier projections.**

The remainder might be covered either by an increase in the tax rate or by broadening the wage-base on which taxes are payable from the current figure of $6,600 a year to $7,800 a year, spokesmen said.

The President paid tribute to the efficiency with which social security operations are handled, pointing out that "the cost of administering" the programs "is only 2.2 cents out of each dollar" paid in through worker contributions.

Payments to beneficiaries are now running at about $20 billion a year, with some 22 million people on the rolls.

Johnson took the occasion of his speech to remind social security workers that when the bill creating the program was pending in 1935, seven minority members of the House Ways & Means Committee denounced it as threatening "a crushing burden on industry and labor" and added that it would "destroy old-age retirement systems set up by private industry."

10-15-66

House opponents tried to kill the bill by sending it back to committee but lost on a 253-149 vote, he remarked, and most of them then tried to "hide their vote" by supporting the measure on passage.

**When the medicare fight was pending last year, the President observed, he "had the strange feeling that it had all happened before."**

"The nay-sayers dusted off all their old speeches of 30 years ago," he continued, calling the program such things as "socialism, a political hodgepodge and a cruel hoax." They even repeated the tactics of trying to kill it on a motion to recommit but lost again, and 76 House members switched to vote for it on final passage, he commented.

## *Savings Insurance Raised to $15,000*

**Persons with deposits in federally-insured banks and savings and loan associations were given added protection against loss in a bill cleared for Pres. Johnson's signature.**

**Present federal guarantees apply only to the first $10,000 of any account. The new law increases the insurance coverage to $15,000.**

# Congress Votes Major Bills in Windup

## Action on Key Issues Completed

A basketful of major legislation moved from Capitol Hill to the White House to await the President's signature as the 89th Congress—billed as the most productive in history—prepared to close shop.

Its contents included important bills dealing with education, taxes poverty, pollution, packaging and recreation.

The final days of the session were devoted to hammering out House-Senate conference agreements on bills where agreement could be reached—and ditching measures on which the two houses could not agree.

**House Republicans made rumbling noises about jamming through an 8 percent boost in social security benefits—at the expense of the major overhaul Pres. Johnson said he will propose at the start of the next Congress. But Senate Democratic and Republican leaders alike threw cold water on the idea and the House Ways & Means Committee decided to postpone action until January.**

Two big aid to education bills were cleared for final approval, both authorizing more money than the Administration had sought.

A two-year program of aid to elementary and secondary schools carries a $6.1 billion authorization. Its first-year cost is $2.3 billion, nearly $1 billion more than the budget estimate. The bill includes an expansion of federal aid to school districts serving families of servicemen and federal civilian employes—a program the President sought to phase out. It also lifts the family income ceiling on which grants to schools in poverty areas is based.

A controversy over withholding of federal funds from schools which do not meet desegregation guidelines was resolved by a compromise limiting the time the Office of Education may hold back funds pending a hearing.

**The college aid bill authorizes nearly $4 billion over three years to expand the program of grants and loans to help colleges, junior colleges and graduate schools build facilities. It also contains**

*(Continued on Page 12)*

### *President Vetoes Guam 'Work' Bill*

**Pres. Johnson has vetoed a so-called "right-to-work" bill passed by the Guam legislature that would have banned the union shop on the Pacific Island, a U.S. territory.**

**Gov. Manuel F. L. Guerrero vetoed the bill when it was first passed this summer. But the unicameral ligislature, controlled by the conservative Territorial Party, repassed it over the veto. That left the final decision up to the President, who had 90 days to decide whether to permit the bill to become law.**

**The White House said the President vetoed the bill just before leaving on his tour of the Pacific.**

**Guam has only a few unions, the largest of which is made up of federal employes not affected by the law. However, the National Right to Work Committee put on a major campaign for the legislation and in opposition to a presidential veto.**


# AFL-CIO News

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# New Program to Aid Cities Wins Congressional Okay

## *Key Johnson Goal For Great Society*

**By David L. Perlman**

Congress voted final approval of a new demonstration cities program designed to transform decaying areas into decent neighborhoods.

The legislation promises stepped-up federal aid to cities which come up with imaginative plans to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods through improved housing, better schools, recreation facilities, health care centers, social services and improved transit service.

The labor-backed legislation was the major new Great Society program advanced by Pres. Johnson this year.

The President told Congress that the choice was either to "make our cities livable" or else "by timidity and neglect damn them to fester and decay."

**The AFL-CIO expressed its "stout support" for the concept of the program in congressional testimony. When the bill came up in the House for a showdown battle, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reiterated labor's endorsement in a telegram to all House members.**

Republicans led a savage attack on the legislation during two days of House debate but were licked on every major point. A move to recommit the $1.2 billion bill with instructions to strike out everything but $24 million in planning funds was beaten, 175-149. The House then passed the bill, 178-141.

The margin of victory was greater than most observers had anticipated. House leaders had twice postponed taking up the bill because of uncertainties over prospects for its passage.

Early in the debate, Rep. Paul A. Fino (R-N.Y.) sought to kill the bill by making what appeared to be an

*(Continued on Page 12)*

**CALIFORNIA'S** Gov. Edmund G. Brown, in a hot race for re-election, is joined by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) for a rally at the giant Lockheed Aircraft plant at Burbank. More than 10,000 union members turned out to hear Brown and Humphrey.

## Meany Hails Declaration On Rioting

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged the labor movement's "firm and unswerving" commitment to civil rights progress in a letter praising a declaration of principles issued by a group of Negro leaders.

Signers of the declaration, including AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, condemned "both rioting and the demagoguery that feeds it," a pointed repudiation of "black power" extremists. **(Texts of declaration and Meany letter, Page 10.)**

**The Negro leaders warned that "a retreat by white America from the national commitment to racial justice" would be "disastrous" to the entire nation as well as to the Negro minority.**

They called for renewed Negro-white cooperation to wipe out discrimination in all its forms and to undertake "the massive actions which alone can turn the downward tide of Negro economic status" and

*(Continued on Page 11)*

***'Boulwarism' Broken:***

## Locals Act to Extend Victory Pact at GE

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

A national contract settlement that broke General Electric's "take it or leave it" bargaining approach spurred negotiations by 11 AFL-CIO unions for agreements on a local plant level and also at Westinghouse, the other giant in the electrical manufacturing industry.

The national agreement was reached in bargaining by the 11-union coalition two days before an Oct. 17 strike deadline. It was followed by a series of strikes over local issues and unsettled grievances at scattered GE plants.

**T-H at Evendale**

One strike—against the GE jet plane engine plant in Evendale, O.—brought an injunction requested by Pres. Johnson by cable from Hawaii on the ground that national defense production was imperiled. A U.S. District Court judge in Dayton, O., ordered 6,100 strikers back to work, and they complied.

But strikes of more than 25,000 GE workers continued elsewhere over local contract supplements. Some supplemental agreements were reached. At Westinghouse, unions coordinating their negotiations extended contracts on a day-to-day basis while talks inched along.

The national GE agreement was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a major accomplishment for collective bargaining" with benefits "substantially better than the original offer" by the company a month ago.

"Credit for these advances is due primarily to the unity established among our unions and to the determination of their membership," Meany told a meeting of the 11-union bargaining committee at which the national settlement was announced. The meeting had originally been called to prepare for a walkout on Oct. 17.

Expressing his thanks to a Presidentially-appointed panel of three cabinet officers for their "patient and constructive help," Meany re-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Solidly Liberal Douglas Battling Strong GOP Challenge in Illinois

**By Willard Shelton**

Chicago—The veteran Sen. Paul H. Douglas, tall and hickory-tough, is many people's idea of what a U.S. Senator should look like and vote like—fiercely independent although solidly liberal, and a constructive influence throughout his career.

Now running for a fourth consecutive term as a Democrat, he is admittedly in the fight of his life against the younger (47 years) Republican Charles H. Percy, the onetime Bell & Howell business executive who is the only new face the GOP has produced in this state in years.

The campaign was interrupted for three weeks because of the private grief of the Percy family over the brutal murder of Percy's daughter, Valerie.

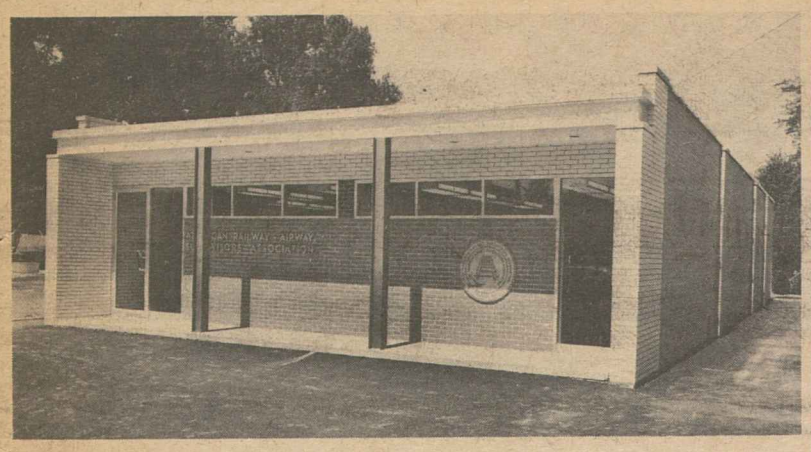
**Douglas, as shocked as anyone else at the tragedy, halted his campaigning until Percy found it possible to resume. It cost him some momentum but this has now been regained, apparently, and in his campaign speeches he is scoring points (Percy is "chameleon-like" on many issues) that the GOP candidate feels it necessary to answer.**

Says Percy: "My mind has been changed because of the circumstances and the facts. When I learn new things I change my mind."

One of the things Percy changed his mind on was creation of an Indiana Dunes National Park—an eight-year project that Douglas began almost singlehandedly and finally won in the final week of this Congress.

Percy quipped at one moment that Douglas had become a "third senator" from Indiana, although the dunes will furnish recreation space for more people from Chicago and

*(Continued on page 5)*



**ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS** of the Railway & Airway Supervisors convention in Chicago was an inspection trip for delegates and their wives to the union's new headquarters **(See story this page).**

# *Skill Upgrading Plan Gets Funds to Expand*

St. Louis—Approval of an on-the-job training program aimed at upgrading the skills and incomes of 1,500 construction laborers in 13 states and the District of Columbia was announced by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz at the Laborers convention here.

The program will be administered by the Laborers and various employer organizations with which it has contracts. Application for approval was sought by the union following the initial success of a similar program sponsored by the Laborers Northern California District Council and the employers its locals bargain with.

**Wirtz told the convention that the program had been developed to help meet "persistent skill shortages" in more than 20 construction occupations.**

Tentative agreement has been reached, he said, to train 150 workers each in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Washington; 100 each in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana and Missouri; and 50 each in Rhode Island, Idaho and Utah.

The trainees will be chosen on the basis of their annual income record and the length of their unemployment because of lack of skills. The training period will be from six to eight weeks, varying with the occupation and the area where the skill is in short supply.

**Placement Service**

While undergoing instruction, the worker will receive a wage, fringe benefits and virtual assurance of employment on completion of the course, which will include classroom instruction where needed. The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare will help in giving related instruction in cases where it is essential if a worker is to move into a more skilled job.

The program, Wirtz said, is expected to cost about $1 million.

"On-the-job training is the best possible way to meet the present manpower needs of the nation," he said.

**"Not only does OJT upgrade skills, it also provides the unemployed worker with a job immediately and gives him assurance that he will have a job when he finishes his training.**

"In addition, OJT provides for a working partnership between public and private training functions—with the emphasis where it should be, on private responsibility. These programs will pay off in jobs for the unemployed and skills for industry. They will also repay their cost to the government through the taxes on the increased income the workers earn. Everyone benefits from such a program."

Wirtz was warm in his praise of the union and its employers "for their foresight in meeting the challenge of changing technology and rising skill demands" with "this incisive program" of training workers in new skills.

## Alexander Named To New Steel Post

Pittsburgh — Steelworkers President I. W. Abel announced the appointment of L. Bruce Alexander, veteran staff member of USWA District 15, as a staff representative with the international union's Dept. of Education.

Abel said Alexander would be assigned full-time to community services and community development projects. This marks the first time that the union has assigned a staff representative to such work on a full-time basis.

The 56-year-old Alexander has been a union member since the early days of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and was elected president of Local 2227 at the Irwin Works of U. S. Steel Corp. in 1939. He was appointed a district staff representative in 1941.

## Railroad Union Calls for Cut In Workweek

Chicago—A resolution calling for a workweek of four six-hour days, with Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays off, was unimously adopted at the 28th biennial convention of the Railway & Airway Supervisors here.

The delegates, calling the condition of the economy "basically sound," declared:

"In order to keep the economy moving in the right direction there is no doubt that this nation will have to recognize and come to the shorter workweek and shorter work-day."

Pres. James P. Tahney, the only leader the union has had since it was founded in 1934, was re-elected to another term, as were other officers whose terms had expired this year—Vice Presidents Al T. Stone and T. W. Stiarwalt, Corresponding Sec. G. D. Martin and Recording Sec. W. H. Taylor.

**The financial status of the railroad retirement and unemployment insurance systems has been greatly strengthened since changes were made in 1963 to reduce a long-term deficit, A. E. Lyon, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board, reported.**

"In the case of unemployment insurance," he explained, "the higher maximum contributions rate of 4 percent plus the steady drop in benefit outlays as railroad unemployment sank to lower levels caused the deficit to drop by nearly $90 million."

Other speakers included Louis J. Gambaccini, deputy director of rail transportation for the Port of New York Authority; C. H. Heasley, labor sales representative for savings bonds, and William J. Thyer of the Labor Dept.

*'Program for Progress':*

# Organizing, Servicing Goals Set Theme for Laborers' Parley

St. Louis—A broad "program for progress," ranging from expanded organizing efforts to new services and protections for members, was outlined to the 15th convention of the Laborers in the keynote speech of Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi.

Moreschi told the 2,200 delegates that the union's membership has already swelled past the 500,000 mark, and he called on every member to join in a drive "to organize our entire construction jurisdiction, on home building, in heavy and highway construction, in suburban and rural areas, and in the South and farm states."

"After 30 years of effort, the National Labor Relations Board—just one week ago—decided for the first time, squarely and unequivocally, that construction laborers' units were appropriate for purposes of collective bargaining," he reported.

**"This historic decision, affording the protection of federal labor law to construction laborers, removes one of the greatest handicaps to organization. I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of this decision to our affiliates in protecting their organized work and in helping to organize non-union laborers."**

Another major project in the union's future, Moreschi said, is training construction laborers to round out and increase their skills. Federal approval for a 15-state program was announced in a convention speech by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. **(Story this page.)**

**Program of Action**

Also already under way and due for expansion, or slated for early initiation, he went on, are programs to meet the needs of federal employes; the chartering and revitalizing of district councils; establishment of a contract review division in international headquarters to provide locals with technical and bargaining assistance; plans to protect every active member and his family with portable welfare and pension coverage by 1970; expansion of the existing Legislative & Public Affairs Dept. and the Political Action League, and establishment of a public relations section.

In addition, Moreschi said, the international union will set up a system of auditing to help local and district secretary-treasurers comply with increasingly complex legal and constitutional obligations.

**In his report to the convention Moreschi proposed that "serious merger efforts be undertaken with other international unions in the plant and public service fields, particularly with international unions in the building supply and material fields."**

"If these merger efforts prove successful in the latter field," he pointed out, "they will provide us with an identifiiable industrial base, would in turn strengthen our position in the building and construction industry and would provide us with a continuous product from mining and production through the supply shops on to the building sites where our members would help install the material."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler hailed the accomplishments of the 89th Congress and warned that "every single gain we have made this year can be washed out on Nov. 8."

"All the good that the 89th Congress did can be blotted out by the 90th Congress," he reiterated.

"All the bright hopes we have for building upon this great record can be wrecked on Election Day.

**'Go to the Polls'**

"That's why the AFL-CIO urges you—each of you—to go to the polls on Election Day. Take your wives with you; take those in your family of voting age; take your fellow-workers with you; take your neighbors with you; take your friends with you.

"Go to the polls on Election Day and vote for the kind of candidates who will support the kind of program we want. . . ."

**Schnitzler expressed particular satisfaction at enactment of the $1.60 hourly minimum wage effective Feb. 1, 1968, but declared "we will not be satisfied until the federal minimum wage is much higher than the poverty level in this country—that means a $2 minimum wage."**

"We will not be satisfied until every worker engaged in interstate commerce is protected by the minimum wage law, and that will mean protection for millions denied it," he continued.

**Farm Workers, Too**

"We will not be satisfied until all the agricultural workers in this country, those workers who were for too long America's forgotten people, also have the full protection of this act."

Sec. of Housing & Urban Development Robert C. Weaver, in a speech read for him by his assistant, Kermit Bailer, called enactment of the demonstration cities bill "a great victory for our hard-pressed cities."

"For the first time they will be able to mass a vast array of good urban programs to work on both the human and physical decay in whole slum neighborhoods," he said. "For the first time cities will have ample federal funds to experiment and innovate with locally-conceived solutions to pressing local problems.

**"Most of all, passage of this measure is a great victory for the American people. There can now be a concerted effort to help those who need it most—those disadvantaged by age, poverty or race—in urban ghettos. There will be a physical rebuilding of slum housing, and better education for children, and more jobs for heads of families."**

The federal government is determined to make rehabilitation of existing buildings an essential part of its plans for the future, Weaver said, adding that "there is no union more likely to be called upon to do the work than the 500,000 members of the Laborers."

"To do a job across the nation, of this size, and quickly enough to avoid simply creating more housing that becomes obsolete," he said, "means that rehabilitation must become a major new industry in the construction field. . . .

**New Work Source**

"To you in labor it will mean a new source of work, scheduled the year around, so that many of you for the first time can count upon wages the year around. Because there is so much of it to do, it will be unaffected by the fluctuations of the housing market. It will be uninterrupted by fluctuations of the weather. It is a chance for you to come in out of the cold and the wind and the rain of both economics and climate."

Acting on internal union affairs, the delegates re-elected Moreschi, Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco and eight vice presidents. They faced in later action a series of resolutions to carry out Moreschi's proposed program and a proposal for increasing per capita payments to the international.

Speakers still to be heard included Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

**OPENING SESSION** of the Laborers 15th convention, held in St. Louis, is shown in this over-all view. More than 2,200 delegates set a new record for representation of more than 500,000 members.

'Boulwarism' Broken:

# Strikes Over Local Issues Close Scattered GE Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

ported that neither the panel nor the unions were able to move GE to settle one major issue—the solution of disputes during the life of the new contract.

Noting that GE "absolutely refused to agree to arbitration of many disputes that could end in strikes affecting vital . . . production," Meany declared "the only recourse open to workers with unresolved grievances" is to strike.

Asserting that "the attitude of the company provokes such strikes," he said the unions "intend to act responsibly in handling disputes." But full responsibility for such strikes will, he said, "lie entirely upon the shoulders of General Electric."

**Unfinished Agenda**

The AFL-CIO president called area wage differentials, wage discrimination against southern and rural workers, and strengthening of the coalition the major items of future business. He pledged help to members of Westinghouse locals and promised that, if negotiations fail to secure an acceptable agreement, the Westinghouse unions "will have our complete support in every way necessary to secure a just settlement."

The national GE pact was ratified by members of the GE Conference Board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing 80,000 of the 115,000 workers for whom the 11 unions bargain.

The committee then sought to translate its terms into agreements covering members of the other 10 unions—Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers, Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Carpenters and Steelworkers.

Most of the IUE locals also have supplemental agreements with GE, covering items like seniority and the disposal of unresolved grievances. Local and national agreements are part and parcel of the same pact, which must be approved by local union members before final settlement is reached, the union said.

IUE estimated that the value of the gains in the national agreement averages nearly $2,500 per worker over three years. An average GE worker, it said, presently earns $2.85 an hour and gets additional benefits worth 50 cents more. Two years from now his wages will average $3.25 and his fringe benefits another 50 cents under the settlement.

**IUE gave these highlights of the contract, which runs to Oct. 26, 1969:**

- Wage increases of 4 percent the first year, plus 3 percent in each of two succeeding years, with a minimum hike of 6 cents an hour per year and an average of 30 cents an hour in three years.
- Establishment of a cost-of-living sharing plan to protect workers against "runaway inflation"—a major union objective. Employes are guaranteed a minimum increase of one half of 1 percent for two periods—from October 1966 to October 1967, and from October 1967 to October 1968. Further living cost rises will result in raises to a maximum of 10.5 cents an hour over the term of the contract.
- **Additional raises up to 10 cents an hour for skilled trades and salaried workers.**
- Minimum pensions up from $2.70 a month per year of service to $4.50 a month, and other improvements.

The pact also provides pension vesting rights after 10 years; a ninth paid holiday; two weeks' vacation after two years of service; retraining credits, increased insurance benefits for employes and dependents, and a savings proposal.

The IUE said in a statement that "the unity and determination of 11 AFL-CIO unions broke Boulwarism" and forced GE management to take part in genuine collective bargaining for the first time in more than a decade. It added:

"Although the unions were not able to gain everything the workers wanted and needed, the victory was substantial enough for the unions to pledge a continuation of their coordinated activities in contract enforcement as well as in negotiations.

Union negotiators warned GE early in September that, unless local managers were freed by the company to "start coming to grips" with local issues, strikes would take place even though a national contract was reached.

Government mediators were told the same thing but GE, the AFL-CIO national committee said, "did not give its local managers the go-ahead until after the GE national agreement was reached. This left too little time for settlement."

The unions postponed a strike deadline at Johnson's request and cooperated "fully" with his cabinet panel—Commerce Sec. John T. Connor, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara.

**Local Issues Left**

As the President began his Asian tour, strikes commenced over local issues, as the union had warned in statements pointing out that GE had refused to agree to any other way to settle disputes.

The Dept. of Justice then sought a temporary injunction against a strike of the Auto Workers and Machinists at Evendale. It acted at the direction of the President, who told Acting Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark in a cable from Honolulu that the strike would "imperil the national safety" if it continued.

The President was said to have acted on the basis of an affidavit from McNamara stating that the Evendale plant was the only one making engines for the F-4 Phantom jet fighter plane used in Viet Nam.

**A UAW attorney told Judge Carl A. Weinman in Dayton that the T-H statute is "unconstitutional, ill-advised, unfair and one-sided." The judge said he will hold another hearing in 10 days, when the injunction may be renewed for 70 more days.**

Said UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the return-to-work order: "It would seem to the union and its members that a company which advertises its patriotism as loudly as does GE would welcome arbitration to peacefully settle such disputes. This union has made every reasonable effort to avert these local strikes but the corporation will not let its local managements settle."

**THE NEW NATIONAL** agreement with General Electric Co. is a credit to labor unity and membership determination, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a meeting of the 11-union bargaining committee. Meany is shown taking notes at the meeting just prior to the settlement announcement.

# Kentucky Unions Battle Unfair Income Tax Plan

Louisville—Support for Kentucky labor's battle against a local income tax system whose burden falls most heavily on wage earners was voted by delegates to the 8th convention of the Kentucky AFL-CIO.

The convention elected three top officers for another term and instructed them to continue working on the national level for the repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b), making union shop agreements unlawful, and on the local level for the defeat of any more regressive taxes.

Executive Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle reported that the state body has challenged a state law allowing cities and counties to give tax money to Chambers of Commerce for industrial promotion, and also successfully opposed a gross tax on earnings sought by the city of Owensboro.

Both measures were authorized by the last session of the legislature and demonstrate the need for intensified support of COPE-endorsed candidates for office, convention speakers pointed out.

**Ezelle reported the federation has filed suit in McCracken County Circuit Court alleging that the city of Paducah violated the state constitution when it bought land for $75,000, and gave it to the Intl. Shoe Co. to tout the advantages of cheap labor in Kentucky. The plant now is operating with some 500 non-union workers at low wages, the suit charged.**

The convention approved reports by Pres. Henry Seibert, Executive Vice Pres. John E. McKiernan and Ezelle; elected 23 "organization" candidates for the executive council; voted to raise Ezelle's salary from $13,500 a year to $15,000, and set up a pension plan for state federation employes.

The delegates also asked that Gov. Edward T. Breathitt direct county farm agents to work with the National Farm Organization instead of being "toadies" to the Farm Bureau; urged labor representation on the State Fair Board, and passed 29 resolutions including one of cooperation with COPE in helping elect endorsed candidates.

Convention speakers included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Assistant Dir. Frank Fernbach of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Gov. Breathitt; Miles C. Stanley, assistant to federation Pres. George Meany, and Louisville Mayor Kenneth Schmeid.

Schnitzler said repeal of the "right to work" law section of T-H still is a major labor objective.

**Fernbach lauded the state labor movement for opposing occupational taxes. Of four special types of taxation, a payroll tax is the most unfair, he said, because it taxes a worker's gross income and leaves untouched all income from capital gains, interest, rent or dividends.**

## *GE, Westinghouse Set Profit Records*

**The General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp issued financial reports showing profits breaking all previous records.**

**GE said third quarter profits were $99 million, up 15 percent over 1965's third quarter, and the nine-month net was $271 million, up 14 percent.**

**Westinghouse profits were $31 million for the quarter, $90 million for nine months, up 13.9 and 18 percent respectively.**

# Central Body Support Urged by Schnitzler

San Francisco—A strong plea for greater affiliation of local unions with state and local central bodies was made by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at the 17th triennial convention of the Roofers.

"If we are talking about 100 percent success in reaching our goal," he told the largest convention in the union's history, "we are going to have an army that represents 100 percent of our membership.

"You just cannot win a 100 percent victory with a 50 percent army."

Schnitzler also praised the AFL-CIO internal disputes plan as a substantial aid to organizing and effective bargaining.

**The plan has led to a "constantly growing number" of associations of international unions in joint organizing efforts, he said, with the result that more than 1.2 million new members have joined AFL-CIO unions since the beginning of 1964, and membership exceeds 13.7 million.**

He called the recent General Electric Co. settlement only the latest example of "good results" flowing from joint negotiations sparked by the disputes plan.

Roofers Pres. Charles D. Aquadro bitterly attacked Congress for its failure to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw the union shop.

"Despite Pres. Johnson's pledge, Congress led by Sen. [Everett McKinley] Dirksen (R) and Rep. [Gerald R.] Ford (R) and backed by reactionaries of both houses failed to pass the repeal bill," Aquadro said.

**Dirksen Hit**

"The fact that Sen. Dirksen may have been motivated by other factors, such as getting support for his constitutional amendment to set aside the one man, one vote decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, is galling.

"He was willing to trade away the economic security of millions of workers to gain the return of the agricultural bloc to power."

**Aquadro urged members of the union to step up their political activity. He pointed out as a typical benefit to workers the fact that 50 of the 51 liberal congressmen elected in 1964 voted to save medicare when a switch of 24 votes would have doomed the measure.**

Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. outlined the internal operations of the department and urged building trades unions to work together so as to strengthen labor's position.

# 370,000 Aged To Get Special Monthly Aid

An estimated 370,000 persons 72 or older who are not eligible for regular social security benefits will begin receiving a special monthly payment in November, the Social Security Administration announced.

Under a little-noted social security amendment adopted by Congress this year, benefits are available to persons over 72 if they are not eligible for a higher governmental retirement pension, either from the federal government or a state or local government.

**The special payments, financed from general Treasury funds and not from social security tax contributions, amount to $35 for a single man or woman and $52.50 for a married couple. Persons now getting public assistance payments from a federally-aided program must choose between the new payments or their public assistance. They cannot get both.**

The majority of persons 72 and older not covered by social security have signed up for the free hospital insurance portion of the medicare program. They have already been contacted by their local social security offices and, if eligible for the cash benefits, will receive their first checks early in November. Others who may be eligible should call or write their nearest social security offices to find out if they qualify.

A person who is not yet 72 but who will reach 72 before the end of 1967 can qualify as of the month of his birthday. Starting in 1968, however, only persons with some work in a job covered by social security will be able to go on to the benefit rolls.

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS** is given by Pres. Felix C. Jones at the opening session of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers convention in Louisville, Ky. About 325 delegates were on hand for the union's 13th convention.

# Spur Organizing Gains, Cement Workers Urged

Louisville, Ky.—Pres. Felix C. Jones set the tone of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers 13th convention by calling on delegates to strengthen the union and expand its influence throughout the United States and Canada.

The organizing pendulum has swung to the plus side, he declared, despite "time-consuming and costly litigation in numerous cases before the National Labor Relations Board."

Jones urged districts and locals to help accelerate the growth trend by stepping up their organizing activities.

**AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William Kircher's address to the delegates emphasized that "if we hope to continue to make gains in the organizing field today, we must give meaning to the hopes, aspirations and needs of today's workers in relation to today, not to something in the distant past."**

Executive Dir. Jack Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. covered the activities of the IUD in the fields of legislation, organizing and collective bargaining. He emphasized the importance of the coming congressional elections and urged the union to make the most of membership voting strength to ensure the return of the liberal freshman congressmen.

"Every one of the freshman congressmen," he said, "is going to be in trouble unless we maximize our efforts."

Assistant Dir. Walter Davis of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education also urged the delegates to spur a step-up in local political activity.

"We stand on the brink of the most important election in history," Davis declared. "There is a big challenge here and we had better pick up the challenge and face it. . . . The stakes are big. . . . The real issue in the campaign is not hate, but progress; let us keep progress coming."

Other speakers included Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and the union's general counsel, Lester Asher. Scheduled to speak later were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress.

**The 325 delegates from the union's locals in the United States and Canada will be asked to increase per capita payments to the internatonal, improve the union's pension and health and welfare plans, change strike procedures, provide for a Canadian vice president and make other changes in the union's constitution dealing with intra-union policies.**

Facing later sessions of the convention was the election of all international officers.

# Unions Assist Boys Clubs In 28 States

From ice water to orchestras, from free labor to Christmas parties, AFL-CIO affiliates and their members gave special assistance to 79 boys' clubs in 28 states during 1965, according to a report by Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services.

The support, Perlis pointed out, was in addition to the financial aid the clubs received over the same period from united funds and community chests. Employes of establishments organized by AFL-CIO unions, he added, contributed an estimated $200 million to the funds and chests, or about one-third of their total receipts.

The ice water was cooled by ice bought with a $150 gift from the Union County (Ark.) AFL-CIO to the Boys' Club of El Dorado.

**The orchestra was furnished to the Boys' Club of Baltimore. The free labor, the equivalent of a $50,000 donation, was provided by the Northern Colorado Building & Construction Trades Council to a new Boys' Club building under construction in Denver. In Pasadena, Calif., Cement Masons Local 923 contributed hundreds of feet of retaining wall for erosion control and beautification at the Boys' Club's Camp Norris.**

The Christmas party was financed for the Rockford, Ill., club by union-sponsored contributions.

Other gifts included $2,000 toward a camping program from the Los Angeles AFL-CIO and the donation of "camperships" by Albany, N. Y., unions. In Little Rock, Ark., Typographical Union Local 92 gave a printing press to the Boys' Club, and in Muncie, Ind., Boys' Club keglers competed for union-donated bowling trophies.

## Ontario College Names Labor Official to Board

Sarnia, Ont.—Sec.-Treas. Guy Tyndall of the Sarnia Labor Council, a member of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 9-14, has been named to the board of governors of the new Lambton College of Applied Arts & Technology here.

# Zagoria Asks Automation Warning Plan

Advance notice of plant automation should be as standard in industry as the eight-hour day, Member Sam Zagoria of the National Labor Relations Board declared at one of a series of seminars on manpower policy and program sponsored by the Manpower Administration.

It is "human and intelligent," Zagoria maintained, and is "industry's Early Warning System that enables all parties to take necessary steps to minimize—or avoid—damage to employes."

**"We believe in warning people as early as possible about hurricanes or pestilence," he said. "To workers, displacement or even dislocation is a problem of catastrophic proportions equalling the shock of a hurricane or a crippling stroke."**

Zagoria said that automation involves a responsibility to the employer, the employes who continue working, the consumers—and "the left-out workers" who lose their jobs.

For the latter, he said, unions and management can consider such things as severance pay—if it is to be granted, and how much and for how long; whether workers are to be retrained, and if so, who pays for it; relocation allowances; and what happens to benefits such as pensions, insurance coverage, health and welfare protection, and vacations.

### New Income Needed

In addition, he continued, there is the question of help in offsetting the displaced worker's lower income.

"Should the worker be made whole, and if so, for how long, and by whom? One possibility would be to look at automation with a view to giving the left-out workers some share of profits, perhaps devising a plan for installment payment of benefits as they are realized by the company."

The "tiny man in the towering plant," Zagoria noted, often feels "literally at the mercy" of the economic system.

"Automation and how we introduce it," he added, "may become a test of the morality of the American system. Is it heartless, selfish, as opposing ideologies declare, or has it the capacity to progress technologically without regressing sociologically? This is a major challenge—and a great opportunity."

**Federal Policies Scored:**

# Ship Builders Hit U.S. Maritime Lag

Miami Beach—The failure of successive administrations and government agencies to adopt necessary measures of relief for the ship building and repair industry drew a strong protest from 250 delegates to the 23rd convention of the Marine & Ship Building Workers here.

"Since the end of World War II, the Defense Department and the Maritime Administration have spurned reality and have not taken heed of the lessons of Viet Nam, Cuba, the Dominican crisis, and Korea," Pres. John J. Grogan declared in his keynote address. "By neglect, indifference and rejection, we are today faced with woeful lack of vitally necessary shipping capability to supply and maintain our armed forces in Southeast Asia."

**A resolution unanimously adopted by the convention asserted that the "effective control" policy is a "fraud." The assumption that our country can rely in an emergency on ships under foreign flags, provided only that they are owned by Americans and will be made available on demand of our government "has been proven a tragic farce," the resolution declared.**

It noted that runaway flag ship owners "pay no taxes to our government, no wages to our seamen, and not a dime of their money goes for building or repairs to an American yard. The lack of restrictions against foreign flag-U.S. ship owners costs this country $1 billion a year in the drain on our gold reserves."

Grogan declared in his speech that an adequate merchant marine and navy ship capability to protect the nation's security "is even more vital to our defense in this age of 'A' and 'H' bombs, missiles, jet power and a host of other awesome implements of destruction."

"The great preponderance of obsolete World War II built ships," he stated, "has been ignored despite the fact that substantial existing ship-building capacity remains idle."

**The Maritime Administration, he charged, has recommended "a famine budget" for fiscal 1967—the lowest since 1958—at a time "when the nation faces crucial shipping requirements for Viet Nam and we are forced to charter foreign vessels to carry our own commercial cargo."**

In reporting on the union's progress, Grogan observed that "for the first time in many years we meet in an atmosphere of peace, without strikes and with the satisfaction that we open this convention with most of our 1966 bargaining completed. In view of the moribund state of the shipbuilding, repair and allied marine industries, we achieved remarkable results. We have signed two to four year contracts providing for total wage and fringe benefit increases valued at from 38 to 58 cents an hour."

### Talks Under Way

Contract parleys, he noted, are presently under way at the major destroyer building yard of Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., and a cluster of other small companies. Upcoming major negotiations will include Alabama Drydock & Ship Building Co., Mobile; Todd Ship Yards, New Orleans Division, and other Gulf Coast yards.

Among major internal affairs facing later sessions of the convention is election of the three top officers — president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer—and 12 members of the executive board.

Speakers scheduled to address the delegates include Vice Adm. John S. McCain, USN, commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier and deputy director of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations; Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; and Walter A. Maggiolo, disputes director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

# Alabama Labor Spurs Statewide Organizing

Mobile, Ala.—The Alabama State AFL-CIO convention called for a large-scale, coordinated statewide organizing drive to break through anti-union strongholds and bring "decent wages" to low-paid workers.

The drive to make Alabama a strong union state was given impetus by a report to the 450 delegates of significant gains over the past two years. Pres. Barney Weeks said AFL-CIO membership in the state has risen by 12,000 and 32 new locals, mostly newly-organized, have affiliated with the state federation.

Organizing goals were stressed also in speeches to the convention by the presidents of three unions with substantial membership in Alabama —P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union—and by Alan Kistler, AFL-CIO assistant director of organization, and Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies.

**Declaring that "no business is justified in higher profits by paying inhumanly low wages," the convention called for a state minimum wage of $1.40 an hour for persons not covered by the federal law. Alabama presently has no minimum wage law and this, the delegates said, is a major reason why its average income is "near the bottom in the nation."**

The convention also called for repeal of a state law which in effect prohibits state employes from joining unions.

It passed a resolution calling for increased spending for schools, declaring that "the education of poor children and rich children alike is the only system of education consistent with democratic belief."

### IBEW Strike Backed

Delegates pledged "all-out support" to 2,400 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who have been on strike against the Alabama Power Co. since Aug. 16. They called on locals and union members throughout the state "to offer all aid, support and financial assistance" to the strike.

**The three top officers of the state federation were all re-elected without opposition—Weeks, Exec. Vice Pres. William Mintz and Sec.-Treas. A. G. Trammell. The convention voted to incorporate the "dedicated" assessment of $1 a year per member into the regular per capita structure. This will mean a single per capita payment of 16 cents a month instead of a separately collected 8-cent per capita and 8⅓-cent assessment.**

*Close Contest in Michigan:*

# Williams vs. Griffin Tied to Romney Role

Detroit—There are two major political races in Michigan this year—Democratic former Gov. G. Mennen Williams seeking to win a Senate seat from the appointed Republican incumbent, Robert P. Griffin, and GOP Gov. George Romney trying to win a third term by a margin big enough to pull Griffin in with him.

A certain weirdness results from the fact that the two stars, Williams and Romney, are running for different offices.

The Williams effort is a straight out Democratic campaign, supporting the entire ticket including the party's candidate against Romney, Zolton T. Ferency, an accomplished needler who can get under Romney's skin.

**Romney, a notorious "loner" in politics in the past but now a governor with clearly observable presidential aspirations, carries Griffin with him almost everywhere he goes, including a visit to former House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck's district in Indiana. Griffin, on the other hand, carefully avoids use of the word "Republican" on his billboards and in public speeches praises Romney's record.**

Underneath all this, half a dozen Democratic freshman members of the House, elected when the Goldwater nomination resulted in a GOP debacle almost everywhere, are fighting for second terms.

Williams, elected to six two-year terms as governor with labor backing, and Griffin collided recently before Detroit's famed Economic Club.

The Republican senatorial nominee, who was named to his office by Romney after the death of the late Democratic senator, Pat McNamara, hit the themes that have latterly become familiar in GOP speeches—living costs, the desirability of a cutback in "non-essential" government spending, an alleged "credibility gap" in Pres. Johnson's reports to the people on the Vietnamese war.

### Restricted Cuts

Williams also declared that non-essential federal spending should be curbed because of its inflationary impact, but specified that this should apply only to public works and the space program—not to education programs, manpower retraining programs and assistance to senior citizens.

The "backlash" factor may be working in Michigan as in other states, and Williams said bluntly that he was "deeply disturbed" by some recent events and that the drive for equal opportunity must be pushed "within the framework of law and order."

His comment came after Romney had directly accused the administration of raising "false expectations" among Negroes, and urging "too much too soon" on the road toward goals that are "unrealistic."

**In the earlier stages of the campaign, Griffin had been forced to defend himself for his role as co-sponsor of the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959.**

The original House bill carrying Griffin's name was strongly opposed by labor. It was modified before final passage to remove some of the anti-union provisions at the insistence of Senate spokesmen, Williams noted.

Williams also ran the record of Griffin's five terms in the House, citing his opposition to the education and higher education bills of 1965, his votes against housing bills in 1959, 1961 and 1965, against the $1.25 minimum wage in 1961, against the food stamp bill in 1964, public works bills in 1962 and 1965, against the mass transit bill in 1964.

Williams in his speech before the Economic Club shifted the ground. He hit at Griffin's record of voting against the 7 percent investment tax credit of 1962 and the income tax cut of 1964—"the bills that really kicked off the amazing economic growth we have enjoyed . . . the longest sustained business boom in the history of the United States."

The Detroit Economic Club does not furnish a friendly audience, ordinarily, for Williams, and its preference for Griffin was obvious. But the businessmen paid attention to their manners, and the Democratic former governor was not brutally booed as he was in 1958, during his sixth and last victorious campaign.

### Tradition Cited

"Every time I lost an Economic Club debate, I wound up winning the election," the smiling Williams remarked, "and this year is no time to break with a winning tradition."

The mathematics of Michigan politics is that two thirds of the vote is cast in Wayne County (Detroit) and its two burgeoning suburban neighbors, Oakland and Macomb Counties.

A Democrat running for statewide office, according to the local experts, must sweep Wayne County with 65 percent of the ballots to win.

**The registration figures for the Nov. 8 election appear to be spotty in their pattern. Some 360,000 names were lopped off the lists after the 1962 election and a new law was passed providing that citizens, to keep their names on the eligible lists, must vote at least once in every two-year period.**

The total statewide registration nevertheless is up—3.825 million as against 3.7 million.

The only available opinion polls, published by the Detroit News, show Griffin leading Williams by a narrow margin. But a curious fact can be noticed: only about 3 percent of those interviewed profess themselves to be undecided, whereas normally a 10 to 15 percent proportion would be expected.

The freshman Democratic members of the House include Representatives Weston E. Vivian (2nd District), Paul H. Todd, Jr., (3rd), John C. Mackie (7th), Raymond F. Clevenger (11th) and Billie S. Farnum (19th).

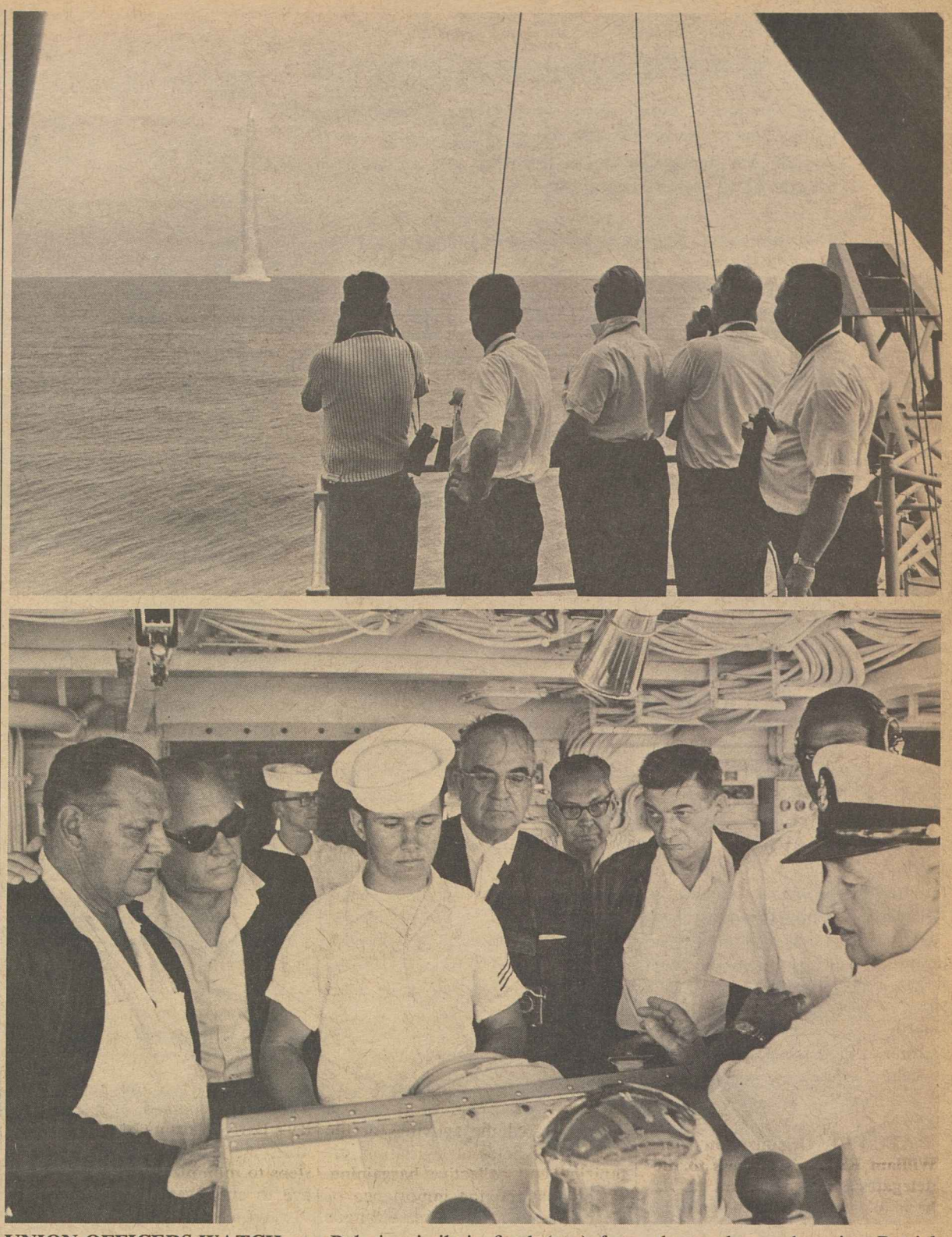
Some of their districts are—or should be—normally Democratic. Some are normally Republican, or should be.

### *N. Y. Times Urges Douglas Re-election*

**"Paul Douglas deserves re-election to the United States Senate," the New York Times declared in an editorial.**

**The influential, nationally-circulated newspaper referred to Douglas' long record in "battling for the public good," his championship of the consumer, his fight for medicare, civil rights and aid to education. The editorial concluded:**

**"There is more at stake here than the career of an able senator. In every generation there are a few men who by force of mind and character become . . . the standard by which other men in public life measure their conduct. Sen. Douglas is such a man. For this reason, as well as for his integrity, courage and devotion to the public good, Paul Douglas deserves re-election to the United States Senate."**



**UNION OFFICERS WATCH** as a Polaris missile is fired (top) from the nuclear submarine Patrick Henry, submerged at a depth of 100 feet in the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Kennedy, Fla. Observing, from left, are Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood of the Communications Workers; Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters; Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. The labor leaders, who were observing the Navy's fleet ballistic missile weapons system, are shown below aboard the Destroyer Sellers. From left are Schnitzler, Raftery, Wharton, Smallwood and Swisher.

# Solidly Liberal Douglas Battling Strong GOP Challenge in Illinois

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Cook County than any other area. As the bill began to go through, the GOP candidate suddenly announced that he thought it was a good thing.

Douglas in the past has been a powerful vote-winner with strong labor support. He beat his last Republican opponent, in 1960, by a margin approaching 450,000.

He is uncompromising in his civil rights attitudes, including open occupancy provisions on housing, which he charged Percy with opposing two years ago, supporting this year and finally settling down with a charge that the Douglas position is "impractical."

**Percy has a more checkered political career, short though it is. He felt compelled in 1964 to say publicly that there was "no candidate" he preferred for the GOP presidential nomination to Sen. Barry Goldwater and he was rewarded with his party's nomination for governor. But he lost the election to incumbent Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner.**

Douglas in his campaign speeches cites his long experience, which has put him high in the seniority ranking of the Senate Finance and Banking and Currency committees and lifted him to the top on the Joint Economic Committee.

"Do you want to trade this away for a new senator who would be the junior member of the least important committees in the Senate?"

He hits at Percy's opposition two years ago to medicare, which the Republican nominee then called "forced insurance," and his attacks on the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions, which Douglas points out gave the cities and the suburbs—"the Republican suburbs, if I may say so"—something approaching equal representation in the state legislatures and the country.

Percy is emphasizing themes that in the last weeks of the campaign have become familiar for GOP candidates—higher social security benefits right now, not next year or in 1968, an end to inflationary rises in living costs, a somewhat vague set of proposals for ending the Vietnamese war.

**The election in Illinois, in any case, seems less likely to swing on the openly-discussed issues (except for Douglas' defiance of a so-called "backlash" vote on housing) than on the familiar arithmetic involving Cook County and the rest of the state.**

Douglas has always run far ahead of other Democrats in what is called "downstate" Illinois, which includes everything north, west and south of Chicago. But "downstate" is normally and inevitably Republican, even when Douglas is the Democratic nominee.

The Cook County vote, with Mayor Richard M. Daley of Chicago at the controls, is vital to a Democrat seeking statewide office. Cook County has 50 percent of the state's population and votes and a major Democratic margin there is a prerequisite.

There is another statewide race holding elements of interest—the drive of Adlai E. Stevenson III for state treasurer. By every advance indication, Stevenson is running far ahead of his Republican opponent, State Rep. Harris Rowe.

The congressional races appear to be stabilized, with 14 Democrats and 10 Republicans reasonably well assured of returning to Washington, although Democratic freshman Rep. Gale Schisler in the 19th District, normally Republican, has a tougher fight than most of the others.

## Rail Carmen Fill Officer Vacancies

Kansas City, Mo.—Pres. George L. O'Brien of the Railway Carmen, who succeeded A. J. Bernhardt in the office on the latter's recent retirement, named these new officers to fill vacancies: Anthony L. Krause as assistant president, succeeding O'Brien, and John J. DiGregorio as vice president succeeding Krause.

Bernhardt retired Sept. 22 after nearly 12 years as top man. He plans to remain active as a member of the union's general chairmen's association.

# Hate-Peddlers at Work

**CAN YOU** talk about race . . . without losing your temper? Try. It's not easy.

Because there are people busy stirring up trouble. They deliberately anger you. They plan it that way.

**The extremists, the professional hate-peddlers and racists—they're all trying to blind you to the real issues of the 1966 political campaign.**

Hate is not the real issue. Neither is prejudice or property or who lives in your neighborhood.

The real issue is progress.

Do we move ahead on education, medicare, jobs, social security and the whole important roster of social needs? Do we really attack the key problems of tax reform, consumer protection, automation and efficient public transportation?

Or do we simply forsake progress and cave in to the hate peddlers?

* * *

**IT'S NOT EASY** to hear the voice of reason when unreasonable people are shouting hate in your ears. They pistol-whip you constantly about the race issue. They want you to focus your total attention on the race issue. Their plot is to persuade you to desert your real friends and vote their way.

Hate is their stock in trade. Hate is sand in your eyes.

If your Congressman or Senator voted for civil rights legislation, he's a target of the far right. They'll blame him for riots, civil disobedience and all the other social problems caused by generations of discrimination.

**The hate-mongers ignore completely what your trade union emphasizes most: The 89th Congress is probably the best Congress since the critical Roosevelt days of 1933. This Congress has passed more legislation for the good of more people than any Congress in history.**

Look at the record of accomplishment:

**Medicare**—helping 20 million elderly Americans meet their health needs.

**Aid to education**—helping your children and 40 million other American kids get the best possible education.

**Aid to colleges**—opening the doors wide to all young people who qualify, regardless of ability to pay.

**Pollution control**—giving us a start toward clear air and clean water, both polluted by years of neglect.

**Minimum wage**—raising millions of Americans to where they can sustain themselves for the first time in their lives.

And many more sound, solid, progressive pieces of legislation.

* * *

**THE HATE-PEDDLERS** figure they can't lose. They think you're a patsy for their propaganda and a pushover for their plans to undermine progress and democracy.

They're using race to divide and conquer.

**They're throwing the sand of hate into your eyes to obscure your vision and give them the chance to get rid of medicare, scuttle education programs, wreck job-creating legislation, beat down the minimum wage and stop dead in their tracks efforts to protect the consumer and reform our antiquated tax laws.**

There's nothing new about the technique.

They tried it 30 years ago in Germany. And it worked.

The choice is up to you: hate or progress. You have only one choice. *—AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education*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## 'You're Both Guilty'

***Laws Vary Widely:***

# Voting Time Off for Workers Assured by Statute in 30 States

A **TOTAL** of 30 states now have laws that permit workers to take time off for voting.

In 18 of these states employers are barred from making deductions from an employe's wages for the time he is authorized to be absent from work to cast his vote.

**Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah (excluding hourly workers), West Virginia and Wyoming all require pay for voting time off.**

Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky and Wisconsin require that the time off be granted but pay for the time off is not required. Kentucky had a requirement for pay which was held invalid. A similar provision formerly in Illinois law was declared unconstitutional and deleted by amendment.

In the other eight states—Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Ohio and Oklahoma—the statutes are silent regarding payment for voting time. But in Arkansas and New Mexico, the attorneys general have construed the statutory provision as requiring payment, in New Mexico for a maximum of 2 hours.

There are mitigating conditions in many of the states requiring payment. Statutes of a number of them contain provisions that time off must be allowed during working hours only if the polls are not open for a sufficient length of time during nonworking hours.

Seventeen states require the worker to notify his employer of his election day plans. Three of these —Iowa, Kansas and West Virginia—require that the application be in writing.

In Tennessee, the employe is subject to a penalty if he takes time off and does not vote. Hawaii, Missouri and Wyoming employers, however, must give workers time-off pay only if they vote.

Arkansas, Indiana and Massachusetts limit time off to vote to workers in factories or specific industries, and in Alabama such time is limited to workers in counties between 75,000 and 130,000 population.

**Alaska, California, Kansas, and New York limit the pay period to enough time to give two voting hours before or after work. Iowa extends this time to three hours.**

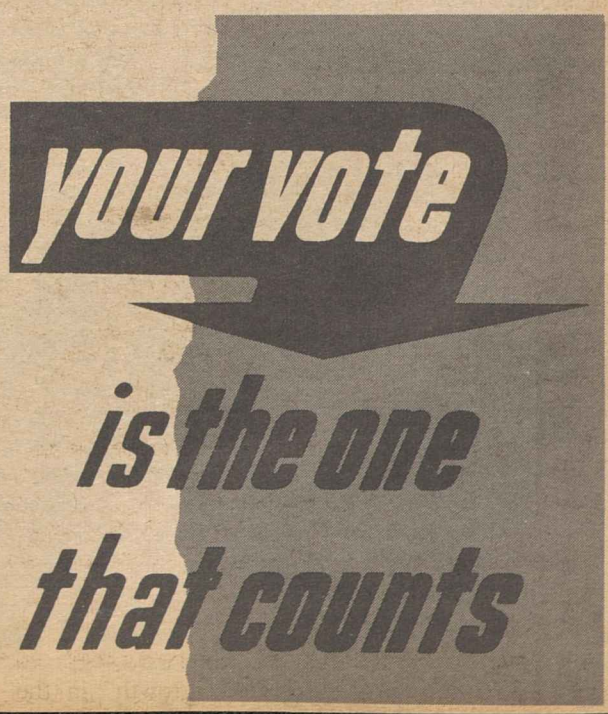
Minnesota specifies that workers may take the forenoon off for voting. Ohio has no definite period but bars the discharge of an employe who takes a reasonable amount of time off to vote. The Arkansas law calls for a total suspension of work or change of shift by 4 p.m. on Election Day.

Texas also does not specify an exact time-off period but no time off is required if the worker has sufficient time outside of working hours to vote.

Nevada grants one to three hours off, depending on the distance of the plant from the polling place. Tennessee requires the voter to have up to three hours of voting time, unless polls are open three nonworking hours.

**Laws of Hawaii and South Dakota state that if the polls are open for two consecutive hours during nonworking time, the employe has opportunity to vote without time off the job. Missouri and Tennessee extend this time to three hours.**

Penalties for violation of time-off-to-vote laws include fines ranging from $1 to $1,000 in 25 of the 30 states with these laws on the books, as well as jail sentences running from 30 days up to five years in 14. **(PAI)**



***Morgan Says:***

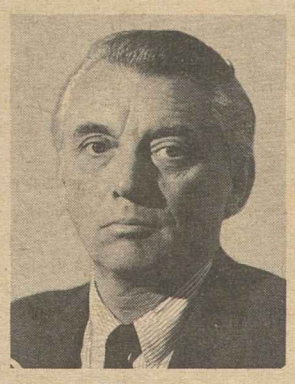
# Indifference to River Pollution Appears to Be Losing Ground

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)*

**BOSTON**—A Boston newspaper headlined a syndicated column as follows: "True Beauty Lies in U.S. Industry."

I couldn't wait to get the message and it wasn't long in coming. The burden of the pundit's song was that all these efforts toward beautification, conservation and anti-pollution on a national scale were really a screen behind which socialists—social engineers, he called them—were conducting a witch hunt against private enterprise and the profit motive.



Morgan

**The columnist didn't actually come out in fearless defense of junkyards and billboards but his theme was that the marvel of American industrial productivity was so beautiful that it should, in effect, be pardoned for a little litter-bugging and water-poisoning here and there.**

Well, that's a novel theory. It's a little too bizarre for me and I wonder if my colleague would have spun it with such emphasis if he had read the October issue of a magazine called "Boston," first. The cover and lead article are devoted to the virtual ruination of the Charles River, which flows—if sludge and sewage and great gobs of miscellaneous crud can be said to flow—between Boston and Cambridge to the sea.

"For years," Author F. E. (Dinny) Whitmarsh, a Boston journalist wrote, "the Charles provided (34 communities in some 384 square miles of watershed) drinking water, mill power, salmon, shad, smelt and perch fishing and tidy river-bank beaches." Now it is virtually a 70-mile-long sewage ditch.

Vice Pres. Humphrey, who showed up here to resume his New England campaign tour after a diversion to a rally in Brooklyn, had so many other issues on his agenda that he didn't dwell on pollution. But he gave it the full treatment in Erie, Pa. There he said "Lake Erie is dying before our eyes."

He was being charitable. Some conservation experts classify it as already dead—though it is part of the once magnificent system of inland seas, the Great Lakes, which contain a third of all the fresh water on the surface of the earth. The Vice President went on to report that "even if all the pollution in Lake Michigan were controlled, it would still take 500 years to make its water really clean again." And "the Hudson River is so badly polluted that, if no more sewage were dumped into it, the experts say it would still continue to contaminate itself for the next 15 years."

**Humphrey mentioned another menace. He said the U.S. Public Health Service has found that some 7,300 communities across the land are being poisoned by air pollution, which is contributing to a rise in such respiratory diseases as lung cancer, emphysema, bronchitis and asthma. Almost nobody is guiltless in these crimes of pollution but industry, with its ruthless disregard for the future, has been, perhaps, the most guilty of all.**

The federal government is now moving belatedly to remedy the situations. But before much more can be done, the Vice President warned, "it's clear that . . . a number of city halls will need a good swift kick in . . . their apathy."

**CONGRESS** is at last responding. It has voted a multi-billion dollar Administration "clean water" program.

A freshman representative from Erie, Joseph P. Vigorito, who was swept into Congress by the Johnson landslide of '64 as the first Democrat in that Pennsylvania district in 28 years, is pushing a bill to create a Great Lakes Basin Compact. Under it the eight states and two Canadian provinces bordering the lakes would coordinate plans for the cleanup and conservation of the waters.

The "Boston" magazine report had some encouraging facts too. It noted that industry along the Charles, partly under prodding of something called the Metropolitan District Commission, had learned the lesson of conservation and was now "sanitizing" its waste.

**But the Charles, said the article, is still a "biological wasteland," stretches of it full of junked cars, worn tires, abandoned supermarket carts, cans, containers and other hall marks of our beautifully materialistic civilization.**

Every river system in the country is similarly decorated. We all, including the press, need to be kicked in the apathy to reverse such hideosities which are far more than window-dressing.

After the Humphrey speech in Erie one television reporter complained he couldn't use a foot of it on film. "Too dull," he said. "Now if he'd only get into something controversial, like Viet Nam, I could have done something on this story."

Lake Erie, apparently, was too dead to be controversial.

***Wurf Cites Exploitation:***

# Equal Bargaining Rights Held Basic Need of Public Employes

**STATE AND LOCAL** government workers need the right to determine their wages and working conditions just as other workers do, President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes declared in a radio interview.

Wurf asserted that such workers have an equal right to take part in collective bargaining. They "want to be a part of the decision-making process whereby their destinies are decided," he said. "They don't want some commission to give them largess—tell them they will be better off next year. They want to be part of the democratic process."

**Unorganized public workers in the South and in some other parts of the country are paid as little as 80 and 90 cents an hour, Wurf reported. He hailed the recent extension of the federal minimum wage law to cover some such workers. Wages paid certain kinds of public employes, such as those in hospitals, are "atrocious," he said.**

"With the exception of agricultural workers, hospital workers in this country are the most exploited people in the country," he declared. "You will find that they range in pay from as little as $100 to $500 a month for the same duties."

Wurf reported "a tremendous growth" in the membership of the State, County & Municipal Employes, but pointed out that certain workers and some sections of the country have yet to be organized.

He also suggested that public employes should have as much right to take part in free and responsible political action as any other workers.

"Probably a higher percentage of our people are registered to vote than in any other section of workers in this country," he noted. "We vote. We are citizens. We are veterans. We are part of various ethnic and religious groups. And we vote in terms of all the things that motivate other people to vote."

**WURF DECLARED** himself against "little Hatch Acts," which prevent public employes from taking part in complete political activities.

**"We are free Americans," he asserted. "We should not be treated any differently than other Americans."**

The interview was on Labor News Conference, a public affairs program of the AFL-CIO heard on the Mutual radio network. The reporters were Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by* Willard Shelton

**DETROIT**—The Midwest is the traditional Republican heartland, rich in crops, people, cities, suburbs and a galloping hope among GOP professionals that they can recoup the collateral losses they suffered with the crushing defeat of Barry Goldwater in 1964.

There are five congressional seats in Ohio, five in Michigan, five in Iowa, two in Wisconsin, two in Minnesota, plus single-district seats in Illinois and Indiana, that can be identified as presently held by Democrats and districts the Republicans hope to win this time.

The total adds up to more than half of the 38-member House net gain of the Democrats in 1964.

**There is this further fact: in the changing political patterns of the country it appears that the states of Kentucky and Tennessee must be counted as midwestern rather than traditionally southern and eternally Democratic.**

Kentucky already has two Republican senators and very possibly will elect a Republican majority to its House delegation in November. So may Tennessee, where the GOP has three of the nine House members, and may possibly elect two more this year.

The Republicans are fortunate in that two of their famous vote-winners—Gov. George Romney of Michigan and Gov. John A. Rhodes of Ohio—are running for re-election. The "head of the ticket" counts with voters, and in the heavily-populated states of this vast region Democrats have few celebrated incumbents who must seek new terms and would therefore furnish a coordinating influence on all other campaigns.

Iowa, with Gov. Harold E. Hughes leading the ticket and five freshman Democrats seeking re-election to the House, is a good state to watch.

* * *

**SOME ISSUES** have come alive as the campaign approached its final two weeks, at least in the viewpoint of both Republican and Democratic candidates.

**One of them is the cost of living. It would seem more logical for it to be the high cost of borrowing money for houses, automobiles and other expensive consumer goods, but it seems to be simplified to GOP candidates if they simply mention the word inflation. It also seems sufficiently important to G. Mennen Williams, Democratic candidate for the Senate in Michigan, to call for a cut in non-essential government spending.**

Another issue, clearly, is the so-called "backlash," which appears to be composed of many things—crime rates, riots, Negro pressure for genuine equality of opportunity.

* * *

**ONE OTHER FACT** is observable: The Goldwaterite Republicans in the South have fallen flat in their drive for a genuine two-party system.

The advices from Alabama are that Rep. James D. Martin will be clobbered by Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, a stand-in for her husband George, for governor, and that two to all five of the House seats the GOP won in 1964 will be lost.

**Republican Rep. Howard (Bo) Calloway lost his segregationist advantage in his race for governor of Georgia when Democrats perversely nominated Lester Maddox rather than the moderate former Gov. Ellis Arnall. In Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland can treat his Republican opponent, Rep. Prentiss Walker, as inconsequential.**

Basically, of course, there is little choice between a conservative segregationist southern Republican and a conservative segregationist southern Democrat.

**GOVERNMENT WORKERS,** state and local, need the right to set their wages by collective bargaining just as other workers do, Pres. Jerry Wurf (center) of the State, County & Municipal Employes said on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs progam heard on the Mutual radio network. Questioning him were Harry Conn (left), editor of Press Associates, Inc., and Stanley Levey, labor writer for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

***How to Buy:***

# Higher Mortgage Rates Strike New Blow at Working Families

By Sidney Margolius

**WORKING FAMILIES** seeking to buy or refinance homes have suffered another blow with the latest increase in FHA and Veteran's Administration mortgage rates to a new high of 6 percent. The additional FHA premium of one-half of 1 percent, which the borrower pays to insure the lender against loss, now pegs the true FHA rate at 6.5 percent.

Thus, moderate-income borrowers who can least afford it now will pay higher rates for mortgages than well-to-do families. FHA mortgages are used mostly by moderate-income home buyers who can make only small down payments. The conventional mortgages (non-government insured) which require larger down payments, have gone up, too—to a new high of 6.18 percent on newly-built homes—but are lower on average than the FHA rate.

The three jumps in FHA and VA rates over the past year are going to cost home buyers a fantastic amount of money. The mortgage payment and premium on a typical FHA mortgage of $16,000 for 30 years at 6.5 percent requires a monthly payment of $102.63. This means the family would repay a total of $37,000 on the $16,000 mortgage, or $21,000 just in interest fees. That's more than the house itself costs, and $3,600 more than the same mortgage cost in 1965.

**Thus, FHA is treating moderate-income home buyers as harshly as any of the commercial lenders who recently have raised rates. The excuse is that without the rate increase, lenders will not make FHA and VA loans, or will use the subterfuge of charging extra "points" or other hidden charges.**

What we would urge is that Pres. Johnson seek the proposal he made when he was a Senator. In 1957, he proposed that the government make direct federal mortgage loans for veterans to stimulate construction and "help to slow down the rising interest rate which has been so costly and so harmful to so many fellow Americans."

This, of course, is no time to seek a new mortgage if you can avoid it. If you must, insist on as liberal a "right to prepay" clause as you can get, so you can accelerate your payments later if mortgage rates come down. On conventional mortgages, a few lenders permit prepayment after one year with no penalty charge. Others may permit prepayment of up to 10 percent in any period without penalty. This, too, is reasonable. Still others may charge a penalty of 3 percent of the original mortgage if you prepay the first year, 2 percent the second, 1 percent the third.

**On an FHA mortgage you can prepay up to 15 percent at any time without penalty. But if you prepay the whole mortgage before 10 years, you must pay a penalty of 1 percent.**

If you can put up a large enough down payment, you may be able to reduce your costs by getting a conventional mortgage instead of FHA. Conventional rates for new homes are lower than FHA in the East and in the Chicago area. But the conventional mortgages are even higher than FHA on the Pacific Coast, in the Atlanta area, in the Southwest and in most Midwest and North Central areas such as Detroit and Minneapolis.

In some states where rising mortgage rates have bumped up against a 6 percent anti-usury ceiling, lenders are getting around the laws by charging extra "points" and other fees and bonuses.

**ON OLDER HOMES,** FHA mortgages still have an advantage over conventional mortgages in most areas except the East. The nationwide conventional average is 6.36 percent.

In taking out a mortgage, whatever you do, avoid any lender who insists on putting in an "escalation" clause. This would permit the lender to raise your interest rate when its costs increase. In the Los Angeles area, home owners recently held mass meetings and picketed the Prudential Savings & Loan Association and won recision of increases made in their mortgage payments on the basis of such a clause.

Ominously for the economy and future employment stability, mortgage foreclosures and delinquencies on installment debts are increasing even as the interest rates are rising. By mid-1966, foreclosures were running 7 percent ahead of last year.

**People are getting into trouble on installment debts, too. The collections index of the Associated Credit Bureaus shows a jump of 15 percent over last year in accounts turned over to collection agencies.**

But even while bad debts are increasing, families are going into hock more heavily. Installment debts recently made their largest jump in five years. Even more than mortgages, this is the worst time to use installment credit heavily.

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***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# The Experts Are at It Again—Upgrading Nursery Game Skills

By Jane Goodsell

**I'VE ALWAYS** thought of Bingo as an easy-to-play game of chance, requiring no particular skill or aptitude.

Any six-year-old with an average attention span and a rudimentary grasp of numbers and letters could learn to play it in five minutes. The holder of the lucky card won, and that was all there was to it.

As usual, it turns out I'm wrong. Somebody has written an instruction manual on how to win at Bingo by using a card-selection system based on variable percentages. Thus, by substituting expertise for chance, Bingo has been upgraded to a game of skill in the bridge-golf-chess category.

**As I foresee it, this is the beginning of a trend, and we can look forward to a rash of instruction manuals explaining how to play other games that were previously considered too elementary to require technical assistance from the experts.**

Here's a partial list of titles which will doubtless be forthcoming:

OFFENSIVE & DEFENSIVE STRATEGY IN TIC-TAC-TOE.

HOW TO WIN AT DROP-THE-HANDKERCHIEF.

PINNING THE TAIL ON THE DONKEY, A Study of Compensatory Adjustment Factors.

THE POINT-CARD SYSTEM FOR WINNING AT OLD MAID.

**CHAMPIONSHIP HOPSCOTCH & HOW TO PLAY IT.**

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF TAG (including a chapter on Harnessing the Masochistic Impulse to Be It).

COUPS & STRATEGEMS IN BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF RING-AROUND-THE-ROSY.

HOW TO SHOOT STRAIGHT FOR THE CUP IN TIDDLY WINKS.

**PEASE PORRIDGE HOT,** A Guide to Timing & Coordination.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, How to Beat the Odds.

BUTTON, BUTTON, WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON? (Vol. II for intermediates).


# One Gift Works Many Wonders

# GIVE THE UNITED WAY


***Campaigns Under Way:***

# Unions Aim at Higher United Giving Mark

**MEMBERS OF AFL-CIO** unions in all parts of the country are hard at work protecting the proud record they have built up in support of United Way campaigns.

The nation is in the midst of its annual drive for donations to community chests and united funds, with 2,225 campaigns scheduled before the end of the year. Last year a record $615 million was contributed in this way and was channeled through some 300,000 health, welfare and recreation services to benefit 25 million families.

**More than one-third of this impressive total represents the gifts of AFL-CIO members. This year they hope to do even better—one reason being that a labor man, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities Committee, has been elected president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared that Beirne's election to the UCFCA leadership has "honored" the AFL-CIO. Beirne takes to the post, he added, a "wealth of experience" garnered as CSA chairman "as well as the labor movement's traditional and present concern for people in need."

* * *

**"THIS YEAR,** I am confident, the affiliates and members of the AFL-CIO will respond to the great needs of our time," Meany added, "working in the united way through our community services organization, and giving generously of their time and money to make this year's campaign a resounding success."

Gifts for the relief of those who need help are being sought by a veritable army of 7.6 million volunteer solicitors. Many of them are union members whose own contributions are checked off by their employers. Last year more than 30.5 million individuals, groups and corporations made donations.

**The United Way does more than help health, welfare and recreation agencies meet their obligations to their respective communities.**

It also is a major source of financing assistance to service men and women overseas, and for relief measures in meeting emergencies arising from floods, hurricanes and other disasters.

United Way giving also means that virtually all of each contributor's dollar goes to help the people who need help. Before the era of the single campaign, hundreds of worthy causes competed for dollars, time and interest. Each had to mount a separate campaign, divert money for fund-raising and administrative costs.

The central fund concept has brought efficiency and economy—and assured donors that their contributions are going where the need is greatest.

**HELP CHILDREN—*HELP CHILDREN***

**"Are you sure the neighbors will know we're Nobel Prize winners?"**

*Over 1,400 Receive Grants:*

# Union Education Aid Totals $1.4 Million

More than 1,400 students are attending college or pursuing some other form of higher education this fall with the help of financial aid from the labor movement, Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education writes in the current issue of the American Federationist.

The aid may be $50 for the winner of a high school essay contest or as much as $2,500 a year for four years to the winners of some international union scholarships—but this year's total, Rogin's department estimates on the basis of a continuing survey, will be about $1.4 million.

The grants go chiefly to union members or the children of union members, he notes, but assistance also is directed toward other youngsters selected because of special abilities or an interest in specific fields, such as teaching.

"Most of the money to make up this $1.4 million comes from union treasuries, financed by regular dues payments," Rogin writes.

**Local Levies**

"In a few cases, local union members have assessed themselves to establish scholarship programs and there are a few scholarship trust funds made up in part from gifts received especially for this purpose. More and more, however, the scholarship program is becoming a fringe benefit, either part of a health and welfare program or financed by a specific number of cents per hour negotiated just to help some union members or their children pay the costs of higher education."

**The help that unions can provide is a "very small part of what is needed" if equal educational opportunity is to become a reality, Rogin points out—and the union members who have established the programs know it.**

**"They know that increasing tax support of both students and institutions of higher education is essential to establish this goal," he writes.**

"But for those who are helped by union grants, the assistance is real, in some cases making the difference between going to college and not going, and in others making it possible for the recipient to have a real choice of the college."

Rogin outlines the AFL-CIO program, under which six scholarships worth up to $1,500 a year—the amount is based on need but is usually the maximum—are awarded annually in cooperation with the National Merit Scholarship Corp.

For purposes of the program the country is divided into regions. Three of the awards go to the children of AFL-CIO union members and the other three are unrestricted.

Rogin also discusses some of the scholarship winners, past and present, and outlines the award programs of some international and local unions, their regional bodies, and state central bodies.

Each year, he points out, about 10 percent of the high school graduates designated as Presidential Scholars have been the sons or daughters of union members. The existence of such talent among their offspring "is no surprise" to unionists, he writes, adding:

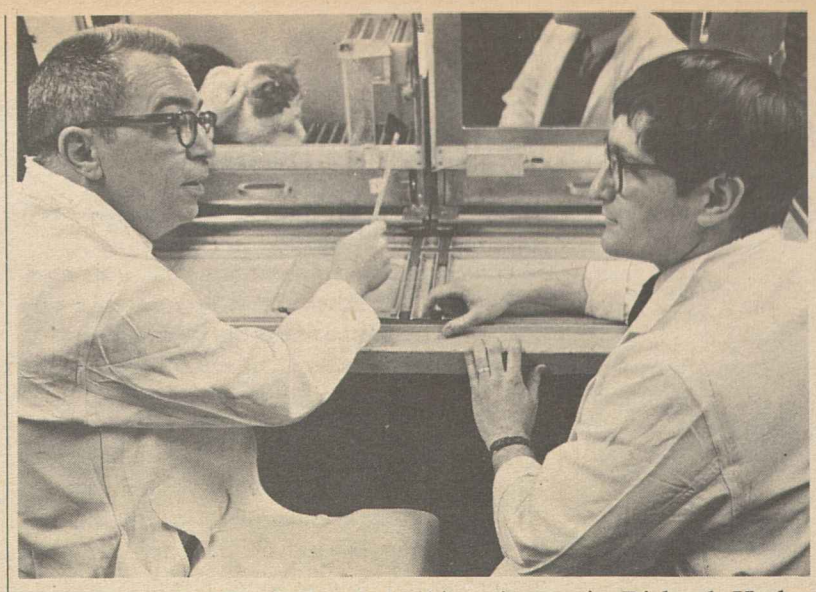
**"For American workers have long been making great sacrifices so that their children might have opportunities to go on to college and university. They have seen their children work long hours at low-paying jobs in order to put together the money needed for higher education. But, too often, parents have had to tell their children, anxious and able for more study: 'Sorry, but the money just isn't there' or 'You'd better get a job so the family can make ends meet.'**

"It has been this latter bitter experience that has placed unions in the forefront of the fight in state and nation for free or low tuition institutions of higher learning with open admission policies; for student aid programs which would enable workers' children to have a real opportunity for higher education.

"And it has been the same experience which has caused national and local unions, the AFL-CIO and many state and local federations to establish their own programs of scholarships and grants."

AFL-CIO policy is that every high school graduate who wants higher education and can benefit from it should be given the opportunity, Rogin observes.

This involves, he continues, "sharply increased" federal and state funds for construction of educational facilities in both public and private institutions, "so that no student shall be denied opportunity for higher education because of lack of space;" increased federal and state support for community colleges to make free education available through the 14th year; an expanded student aid program, and in the long run legislation to make possible the free choice of college or university.



**TYPICAL** of AFL-CIO scholarship winners is Richard Hasher (right), formerly of Euclid, O., shown in the physiological psychology laboratory at the University of Chicago with Dr. Robert McCleary, professor of psychology. The young man won his degree in biochemistry last June and now has a teaching fellowship in zoology at the University of California at Los Angeles.

# *Schmitt Elected Head Of Wisconsin AFL-CIO*

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin State AFL-CIO elected two new top officers and made major executive board changes at its biennial convention here.

The new president, John W. Schmitt, said his administration would be dedicated to more aggressive political action, greater participation in community affairs and more support for migrant workers, Negroes and American Indians.

Schmitt, a member of the Brewery Workers, had been vice president of the state federation and director of its Committee on Political Education since 1960.

**He was elected by acclamation succeeding George A. Haberman, 69, who retired after 44 years in the labor movement.**

Haberman, a member of the Iron Workers, had been president of the State AFL-CIO since its formation in the 1958 merger and had been president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor from 1943 to 1958. He is the first officer to benefit from a pension program adopted in the 1964 convention.

John Giacomo, a staff representative of Steelworkers' District 12, was elected as vice-president, and Sec.-Treas. George W. Hall, a member of the Painters, was re-elected.

Schmitt's entire 16 member executive board slate—12 incumbents and four new members—was victorious.

**For the first time the State, County & Municipal Employes are represented on the board—a reflection of their rapid membership growth and increased affiliations with the state central body.**

The convention approved increases in the salaries of the state AFL-CIO's top officers, the first in eight years. The president's pay was raised from $15,000 to $16,000 now and $17,000 a year from now. The vice-president and secretary-treasurer, who previously received $13,000 a year, will get $14,000 now and $15,000 a year hence.

The delegates endorsed Lt. Gov. Patrick J. Lucey, Democratic candidate for governor in the November election, as well as Democratic Representatives Clement J. Zablocki, Henry S. Reuss, Robert W. Kastenmeier, Lynn E. Stalbaum and John A. Race, and Republican Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski.

# Local's Mental Health Plan Brings Hope, Recovery to Office Worker

San Francisco—The big wonder to one third grade teacher in a San Francisco suburb when school opened for the 1966 fall semester was that she was there at all.

Six years ago, she was an unemployed office worker, so beset by emotional and economic problems that she was nearly insane.

Her return to normal life is the most dramatic example of a little-known social program by Office & Professional Employes Local 3.

**In recent years, Local 3 has saved jobs or found jobs for more than a dozen office workers who had cracked under the pressures of life and some of whom, like the teacher, had been committed. It has persuaded employers to keep jobs open for them, underwritten union dues, and health and welfare coverage for them, giving them a feeling of security which helped their recovery.**

The teacher, Dorothy (which is not her real name), was an office worker then. Her husband had quit a secure job and failed in a flyer at another trade. He was jobless and had begun drinking heavily. A particularly painful death of a relative and the threat that the couple might lose their Mission District home were other factors which brought about her mental collapse.

She developed delusions of persecution and commenced to drink. She lost her job. Her husband had her committed and she went to Napa State Hospital, diagnosed as a borderline psychotic.

Local 3's business manager, Phyllis Mitchell, decided to gamble on Dorothy's future. She obtained union approval to keep Dorothy's union dues current, and, more important to Dorothy, to keep her union health and welfare fund account paid up. That meant medical service was guaranteed for her husband and three children.

The union let Dorothy know that it would use every resource to place her in another job when she recovered.

**Job Was Factor**

"The assurance of a job after being institutionalized was the greatest thing that happened to me therapeutically speaking," Dorothy said. "It was one of the greatest factors in my recovery," she says.

**Meanwhile the union's help to Dorothy had inspired her husband to "some self-inventory," and he stopped drinking and found a job. Dorothy was discharged from Napa. Her name went on Local 3's hiring list and she was referred to a job. She repaid the dues and health payments which the union had advanced.**

The story doesn't end there. Dorothy, who had hated the human race bitterly ("The world was all wrong and I was all right"), found her faith in human nature had been revived. Along with it, an old dream of helping children as a teacher came to life.

She worked at her new office job for a year. Then with her savings and her husband's help she entered San Francisco State College. She had had two years at a southern California university and in three more years at State she got her teacher's credential.

"The union by simply trusting my ability to come back from mental illness gave me the courage of my convictions," she sums up. "Instead of self-pity, I determined I'd do what I'd always wanted and become a teacher."

## Leaflet Explains Wage Law Changes

The Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division has published a leaflet describing the newly-enacted changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The leaflet—WHPC publication 1158—is titled "Highlights of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as Amended 1966." It may be obtained from the division's field offices or from the Labor Dept. headquarters in Washington, D. C.

# Pact Settles Hotel Walkout By Musicians

New York—Members of Musicians Local 802 returned to work at 32 hotels here as a 3-day strike ended with agreement on a new contract boosting wages $20 a week over three years and cutting the workweek from six days to five.

Similar individual agreements had been signed earlier with 17 night clubs, Pres. Max L. Arons of Local 802 said, with negotiations continuing at seven others.

**The last bar to settlement of the union's disagreement with the Hotelmen's Committee of Hotel Users of Music was removed when both sides accepted a clause providing for arbitration on job security which had been worked out with the aid of Herman A. Gray, lawyer and mediator called in by Local 802.**

The contract raises basic salaries from $147 to $152 a week retroactive to Oct. 1; to $162 on Oct. 1, 1967, and to $167 the following year.

Arons called the agreement "another step forward in our efforts to achieve new professional stature and greater economic security for musicians in every branch of the business."

Involved in the dispute were 115 musicians working in the hotels and 140 with jobs in the 24 night clubs. The Local 802 executive board called the strike after members had turned down by a 120 to 3 vote a so-called "last ditch" offer. Seven major night clubs—the Copacabana, El Morocco, Latin Quarter, Playboy, Chateau Madrid, Roundtable and Chez Vito—reached speedy agreements and were not affected by the walkout.

## Painters Place N. Y. Council In Trusteeship

Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery announced that the union has placed New York District Council 9 in trusteeship following the indictment of its secretary-treasurer on charges of having taken bribes in connection with painting of public housing projects.

**Raftery named John Damery, a general representative from the Boston area and former secretary of the area's District Council 35, as trustee of the New York council and ordered him to take charge of the council and its offices.**

Indicted by a New York grand jury along with 10 others was Secretary Martin Rarback of District Council 9 which has a membership of about 12,000. The others included three public officials and seven contractors. All were indicted on charges of conspiracy, collusive bidding and bribery.

In a telegram to the council's officers, Raftery said that the indictment of Rarback made it "difficult, if not impossible" for the district council "to properly and effectively conduct its affairs" and that the rights and interests of council members are likely to be "placed in jeopardy." Raftery acted with the approval of the union's executive board.

## IUE Local Pickets Birchers' Library

Rochester, N.Y.—Members of Local 338, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, have begun picketing the John Birch Society's American Opinion Library to protest anti-civil rights signs in the window.

Kenneth Hed, Democratic candidate for the 37th Congressional District seat now held by Rep. Barber Connable, Jr. (R), joined the union pickets their second day on the line.

***Text of Negro Leaders' Statement:***

# 'We Condemn... Rioting and Demagoguery'

*Following is the text of the declaration of principles issued by seven prominent Negro leaders, which appeared as an advertisement in the New York Times, Oct. 14:*

NO one can any longer doubt or ignore the depth of crisis which today confronts Negro Americans struggling to enjoy full and equal citizenship in their native land. The year's events have piled confusion and uncertainty on underlying racial prejudices in the majority population. The consequence has been intensified resistance to change at a time when the need for change is greatest. We consider it imperative, therefore, to make crystal clear to Americans of every origin and of every degree of commitment to justice the principles upon which the civil rights movement rests.

There is nothing new about these principles. What is new are the conditions which compel us to re-state them—not the least of which is their abandonment by some individuals and groups whose positions are nevertheless frequently interpreted as representing the civil rights movement.

**I.** We are committed to the attainment of racial justice by the democratic process. The force of law and its fulfillment in the courts, legislative halls and implementing agencies, the appeal to conscience, and the exercise of the rights of peaceful assembly and petition are the instrumentalities of our choice. We propose to win genuine partnership for all our people in the United States, within the framework of this nation's constitution.

**II.** We repudiate any strategies of violence, reprisal or vigilantism, and we condemn both rioting and the demagoguery that feeds it, for these are the final resort of despair, and we have not yielded to despair. Defense of one's family, home and self against attack is not an issue; it is a basic American principle and must not be perverted into a cover for aggressive violence.

**III.** We are committed to integration, by which we mean an end to every barrier which segregation and other forms of discrimination have raised against the enjoyment by Negro Americans of their human and constitutional rights. We believe that a sense of personal worth and a pride in race are vital to integration in a pluralistic society, but we believe that these are best nurtured by success in achieving equality. We reject the way of separatism, either moral or spatial.

**IV.** As we are committed to the goal of integration into every aspect of the national life, we are equally committed to the common responsibility of all Americans, both white and black, for bringing integration to pass. We not only welcome, we urge, the full cooperation of white Americans in what must be a joint endeavor if it is to prosper. It should go without saying, that, in seeking full equality for Negroes, we cannot and will not deny it to others who join our fight.

The reaffirmation of these principles must do more than simply distinguish between those who accept them and those who, for one reason or another, no longer choose to operate under them. For us, these principles are inextricably joined with obligations to which we have consistently devoted our meagre resources and our energies. We call upon the nation as a whole to assume the same obligations; its failure to do so will not only extend and perhaps complete the sabotage of our efforts, but will ultimately undermine domestic security and United States leadership in the world of nations.

It is not condoning riots to cry out against the conditions in the Negro ghettos which render some Negroes susceptible to the emotional gratification of pillage, looting and destruction. It is not condoning riots, but demanding the means to end them, that compels us to note the steady worsening of the average Negro's lot in the face of unprecedented general prosperity. It is not turning our backs on the need for education to note that the average Negro college graduate can expect a lifetime's earnings no greater than those of a white high school graduate. It is not an abdication of responsibility, but an affirmation of it, to say that society cannot perpetuate discrimination against Negroes and then blame the victims or their leaders for the outbursts of those who have been made desperate.

It is an obligation of the whole of American society to take the massive actions which alone can turn the downward tide of Negro economic status with its concomitant growth of frustration and bitterness. It is the special obligation of those who can see more clearly and feel more keenly than the rest to assume their own leadership burden and to spare no effort to bring their fellows to an equal comprehension. It is the obligation, in particular, of the mass media to moderate their obsession with sensation and conflict and to help create a climate of genuine knowledge and understanding in which perspective is restored.

The near-total absence of this perspective is reflected in the survey figures showing declines in public sentiment favoring civil rights. Has the nation forgotten, for example, that for every Negro youth who throws a brick, there are a hundred thousand suflering the same disadvantages who do not? That for every Negro who tosses a Motolov cocktail, there are a thousand fighting and dying on the battlefields of Viet Nam? It is a cruel and bitter abuse to judge the worth of these larger numbers, the overwhelming preponderance of the Negro population, by the misdeeds of a few.

We cannot ignore the signs of a retreat by white America from the national commitment to racial justice. The inadequacies of enforcement of this commitment, which has been hammered out over long years of judical, legislative and administrative pronouncement, have been a scandal; yet we have seen the United States Senate scuttling enforcement of antidiscrimination law and refusing to act on legislation to protect Negroes against racist assault. We have seen the appeal of bigotry elevated to a major political instrument, with votes being sought and won across the nation, by exploiting the so-called "white blacklash." We have seen sometime friends pulling back in full retreat and yielding to the battlefield scavengers ground which could have been held if it had been fought for.

This trend can be disastrous to the nation's, as well as the Negro's welfare if it is not checked, if our forces are not rallied and if the hard, demanding job of building lasting public support is not pressed forward now. It can be worse than disastrous for the generation of younger Americans, white as well as black, who would then indeed face a future without viable idealism. Thousands of them have been personally involved in the civil rights movement over the last few years, many in situations involving hazardous confrontations. They are needed now more than ever before, in work which, while seeming more routine and less adventurous, is in many ways harder and more vital. They can be effectively drawn to these new tasks only if they have assurance that the adult world is solidly engaged to the same purpose.

Ninty years ago, this nation permitted the democratic promise of Emancipation to wither and die before a rampant reaction which condemned the Negro to segregation, disfranchisement, peonage and death. Then, as now, the voices of temporary liberalism sounded discouragement and disillusionment with the capacity of the freedmen for full citizenship. Then, as now, the South capitalized on Northern weariness with the "race problem" and was enabled to shut off the hope of freedom. But the "race problem" remained, and today we are paying for yesterday's default.

We are determined that this history shall not repeat itself and we call upon all our countrymen, black and white, of all faiths and origins, to move with us.

DOROTHY HEIGHT
*Pres. National Council of Negro Women*

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
*Pres. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO.*

BAYARD RUSTIN
*Director, A. Philip Randolph Institute*

ROY WILKINS
*Exec. Director, Nat'l. Ass'n. for the Advancement of Colored People*

WHITNEY M. YOUNG, Jr.
*Exec. Director, National Urban League*

AMOS T. HALL
*Exec. Sec., Conference of Grand Masters, Prince Hall Masons of America*

HOBSON R. REYNOLDS
*Grand Exalted Ruler, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of the World*

***Meany's Comment:***

# 'Extremism Is the Antithesis of Democracy'

*Following is the text of a letter which was sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Federation Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph:*

**Dear Phil:**

It was with warmth and enthusiasm that I read the advertisement in the New York Times this morning, signed by yourself and your fellow leaders of the civil rights movement.

Please extend to each of them my warm thanks and congratulations for they have in this restatement of principles and commitments summed up, in admirable fashion, the problems, the aspirations, the needs of America in this crucial moment in history.

I know that you need no reassurance of the AFL-CIO's intentions but I would appreciate it if you would convey to your colleagues the AFL-CIO's firm and unswerving determination to achieve full equality in America in all fields—education, employment, accommodations, housing and justice.

Your restatement of commitment to the attainment of racial justice by the democratic process, your repudiation of the strategies of violence, reprisals or vigilantism, your reaffirmation of the goals of integration commends itself to every thinking American.

There is, in America today, a so-called "white backlash." It is deplorable. It was born out of the ability of demagogues to capitalize upon rioting. It stems from unreasoning fear stimulated by the reckless cries of "black power."

It thrives on the ignorance of many citizens as to the real issues involved in equal rights controversies.

You and I agree that extremism is the antithesis of democracy and extremism by advocates of justice for America's minority population cannot be countenanced any more than extremism by advocates of white supremacy. In my book, the advocates of black supremacy and white supremacy belong in the same camp and the American trade union movement opposes both equally.

I know we are also in agreement that the problems faced by the civil rights movement cannot be resolved in an economic vacuum. As the AFL-CIO has repeatedly said, equal opportunity in employment is meaningless unless there is full opportunity; equal housing is impossible until we eliminate the slums and build the homes America needs for all its population—black or white; equal education is impossible until America puts its money where its mouth is and builds the kind of schools and supplies them with enough well-paid teachers to do the job of providing good education for every one of our children.

The AFL-CIO is dedicated to building the kind of America which will supply the answers to all of these problems. Our goal is to provide the schools, provide the jobs, provide the homes, provide the health care and provide the understanding that it is poverty and ignorance and despair that are the real root causes of all of America's domestic problems.

The AFL-CIO will not retreat from its commitment to the cause of civil rights any more than it would retreat from its commitment to abolish poverty, illness, suffering, and want in this nation.

You and I agree, I know, that a vital first step to the achievement of our goal must be a massive turnout of every registered voter on Nov. 8, voting for those who back our program, voting in opposition to those who would delay or destroy it. We know both the friends and the enemies of the civil rights movement and of the labor movement in the Congress of the United States.

In the crucial elections of 1966, it behooves both the civil rights movement and the labor movement to support our friends and defeat our enemies. Those who counsel a boycott of the polls this year are either deliberately or mistakenly aiding only the enemies of both civil rights and the labor movement, and are playing into the hands of the demagogues who would use the white backlash to halt social progress in America.

No one could honestly pretend that the road to the achievement of full civil rights for all will be an easy one but it is a road America must traverse for it leads to a goal we must achieve.

In the achievement of that goal, the labor movement marches side by side with the leaders of the civil rights movement, like yourself, who joined in today's restatement of the policies and commitments of the civil rights movement.

Let me reiterate the AFL-CIO's position: We reject out of hand the concept that there can be any first-class or second-class citizenship in the United States. In our country there can be only one class—citizen—the highest and most meaningful title in a democracy.

Study Points Up Shortcomings:

# Stronger Remedies by NLRB Urged on Employer Defiance

Stronger remedies are needed to control the hard-core minority of employers who succeed in killing new-born unions by defying the law, a researcher reported after a study of 1,000 National Labor Relations Board cases.

Most employers, however, comply with the law requiring them to bargain collectively, Dr. Philip Ross concluded in an analysis of all refusal-to-bargain charges closed by the NLRB in the five-year period ending June 30, 1962.

"The major shortcoming of the NLRB lies in its failure to adopt adequate and realistic remedies in those cases where the employer has unmistakably demonstrated a continuing intent to frustrate the [National Labor Relations] Act," he said.

**Former Examiner**

Ross is a former NLRB field examiner who is now on the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Business. The study was an individual effort financed in part by the board and published by it but the conclusions are only of Ross and not of the board, he said in presenting the report, the "Labor Law in Action," to Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and General Counsel Arnold Ordman.

**The facts demonstrate, Ross said, that "the duty to bargain does work in practice and, on the whole, works remarkably well. But a grave problem emerges . . . concerning the employers who flagrantly violate the law and succeed in destroying collective bargaining."**

The issue is "not simply a matter of safeguarding unions' interest" since "the basic purpose of the law is to protect the rights of employes to engage, or refuse to engage in, collective bargaining," he observed.

Ross asserted: "The successful frustration of employe rights by unlawful means is a serious matter. . . . It would be a mistake to gloss over the results . . . and conclude that all is well and nothing new need be done."

Agreeing "it is good to know that the non-compliers are relatively few in number," he declared that this "nevertheless does not minimize the danger of their serving as examples for others."

If the survey supports any conclusion, it is that the major impact of the NLRB lies in its effect "upon the millions of employers and tens of thousands of unions who do not figure in unfair labor practice proceedings," he continued.

**Any weakening of employers' willingness to observe the law probably would result in a rise in strikes "induced by widespread cynicism of the value of board remedies," Ross said.**

Recommending no new law, Ross urged the board to exercise the authority it now has, as follows:

"In clear-cut, naked refusal to bargain cases . . . accompanied by widespread unfair labor practices or in a context of repeated violations, the settlement agreement or board order should require" the offending employer to take specific action to "expunge the effects of the unfair labor practices and restore the parties as much as possible to their positions prior to the violation."

Among the actions Ross suggested were these:

- Providing an opportunity on company time and property for a board agent to read the NLRB notice to all employes and to answer their questions.
- Allowing the union a bulletin board on company premises.
- Under certain circumstances providing the union's representative with access to the place of business and with opportunities to talk to employes at specified times and places.
- Requiring the employer to adopt a model grievance procedure which would remain in effect until a contract has been reached.

Ross noted that the facts of each case should determine the precise remedies needed to overcome the consequences of an unfair labor practice. His recommendations, he said, would "impose the bare minimum of collective bargaining upon employers who have deliberately sought to gain" from unlawful conduct.

Ross made other major findings in his survey, which was limited to the effectiveness of the NLRB in dealing with the effects of one section of the labor law on employers and unions—Section 8 (a) (5), which says "It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer . . . to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employes . . ."

**In the Law Since '35**

"After all," he wrote, "the duty to bargain has been part of the legal environment of the American businessman since 1935."

His survey showed that:

Employers, by and large, take their legal obligations seriously and most of them have accepted board directives.

**Most employers who violate the law have had little or no bargaining experience. In more than 74 percent of all cases studied, the parties had been bargaining three years or less, and in 58 percent of the cases, there was no bargaining history at all. By contrast, only 140 employers—14 percent of all violators—ran afoul of the law after bargaining with unions for 10 years or more.**

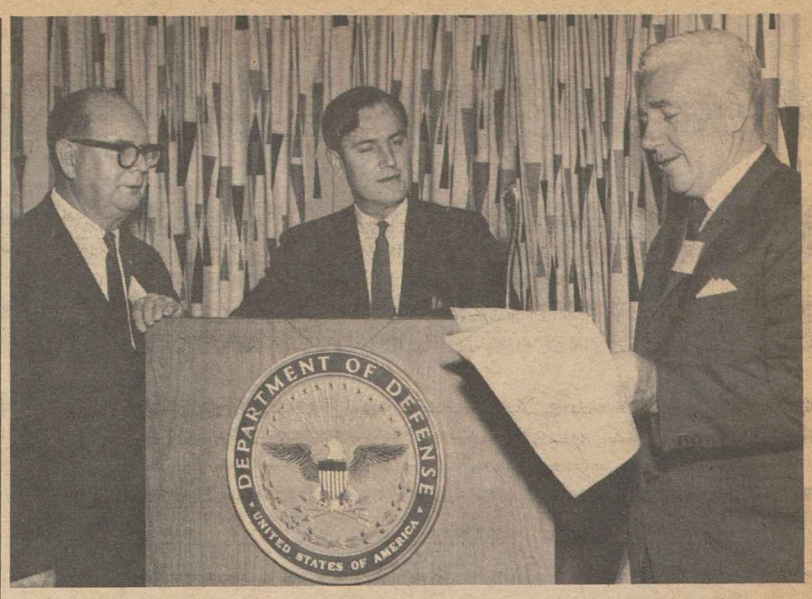
About 55 percent of all accused employers had 39 or fewer employes in the bargaining unit. There were only 31 cases—about 3 percent of Ross's total—involving firms with 1,000 or more employes. Fully 95 percent of all cases occurred in units of less than 500 employes.

Employers who fought it out legally "often succeeded in ousting their unions." But an employer's decision to comply with the law "led more often than not to the establishment of stable bargaining," Ross reported.

**The Ross study covers a period ending more than four years ago. Since that time, the number of unfair labor practice charges has set new high records in every succeeding year.**

**Such charges totaled 13,479 in fiscal 1962, the final year in the Ross study; 14,166 in 1963, 15,620 in 1964, 15,800 in 1965 and an indicated 15,900 for the year ended last June 30.**

To slow down the great flood of employer violations and to balance the scales somewhat for employes, the board, responding to union complaints, has been moving in the direction of tailoring the remedies to the facts.




**CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING** Conference for international representatives of the Building Service Employes, held at the Pentagon, was addressed by (left to right) BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan; William P. Durkee, director of the Office of Civil Defense in the Defense Dept., and Michael Smith, OCD labor liaison representative.

# ILO Oil Parley Maps Automation Guidelines

Geneva—Guidelines to assure that the oil industry's technological changes will serve to better the life of its workers the world over were drawn at a 21-nation session just held here by the Intl. Labor Organization.

B. J. Schafer, secretary-treasurer of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, hailed the meeting of the United Nations agency's Petroleum Committee because of what he called its "broad approach to the social consequences of technological changes both in the developing and developed countries."

"The session marked only a start on this problem, but nevertheless it was a beginning," he emphasized.

Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carman of the Operating Engineers completed the AFL-CIO team at the two-week conference of delegates representing workers, employers and governments of the leading oil producing and consuming countries.

Carman served on a sub-committee that prepared a unanimously approved charter on how vocational training should be used to help workers acquire and improve the skills that lead to more satisfying and better paid jobs.

**It was stipulated that the training provided a worker to meet a need of his employer should be given on the company's time.**

The committee noted that the "important changes" in the oil industry were structural as well as technological because they concern not only the extraction and the processing of crude oil, but also the siting of refineries.

**Gains Stressed**

"All such changes," the committee agreed, "should result in improved conditions for the workers employed and for the whole community of the producing country."

It urged arrangements "to protect the interests of the petroleum workers" and avoid job displacement.

How such arrangements should be carried out, both in the big industrial nations and in the socially and economically retarded countries where much of today's production of oil is concentrated, was carefully detailed.

Such accomplishments as this led Schafer, when addressing the committee's final meeting as chairman of the worker delegates, to describe the session as a "momentous and fruitful meeting."

**Earlier, speaking as a U.S. delegate, he deplored the industry's trend toward keeping workers on the job overtime instead of offering more employment opportunities within the normal 40 hour week.**

Both Schafer and Loyd B. Haskins, general secretary of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers, strongly criticized the continued denial of the 40-hour-week to oil workers in many parts of the world although the committee had proclaimed it a "desirable goal" as far back as 1948.

A resolution reaffirming this goal and calling for the "progressive reduction of hours of work without loss of pay for workers in the petroleum industry" was unanimously adopted.

# 50c Package Settles TWUA Dyers' Strike

New York — A package worth more than 50 cents an hour over the life of a three-year contract has ended a strike of about 10,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America in more than 200 New York and New Jersey dyeing, finishing and printing plants.

The walkout, which affected eight locals, lasted 12 days. The workers went back to their jobs after ratifying the settlement, which was worked out with the employers by a 26-man union team.

**The agreement earmarked 43 cents in wage increases, with a 20-cent general increase effective immediately; 13 cents on Oct. 1, 1967, and 10 cents a year later. In addition, maintenance men receive an additional immediate increase of 10 cents an hour and their helpers 5 cents.**

The first-step hikes raise the minimum rate to $2.60 an hour and the average to $2.72. The minimums will go up to $2.83 effective in 1968 and the average to $2.95, according to William Gordon, TWUA dyeing industry director.

Other contract improvements include higher employer contributions to the Dyers & Printers Pension Fund and the Supplementary Vacation Pay Fund, both of which are operated jointly by the union and management.

Pensions will be adjusted upward and a third week of paid vacation will be given workers with 10 years of service on an industrywide basis.

Benefits for sickness or accident, formerly pegged at a flat $35 weekly, will now range between $38 and $55. Paid condolence leave was increased from one to three days, and a tenth holiday, Christmas Eve, was added.

# Meany Reaffirms Stand On Civil Rights Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

halt the growth of "frustration and bitterness."

Meany wrote Randolph that he had read the statement of principles "with warmth and enthusiasm." He asked Randolph to convey to the other signers the AFL-CIO's "determination to achieve full equality in America in all fields—education, employment, accommodations, housing and justice."

The "white backlash" that has held back civil rights progress, Meany noted, has been fanned by "the ability of demagogues to capitalize upon rioting. It stems from unreasoning fear stimulated by the reckless cries of 'black power,'" he said. Meany added:

**"In my book, the advocates of black supremacy and white supremacy belong in the same camp and the American trade union movement opposes both equally."**

He stressed that "the AFL-CIO will not retreat from its commitment to the cause of civil rights any more than it would retreat from its commitment to abolish poverty, illness, suffering and want in this nation."

The issues are related, Meany noted. "Equal opportunity in employment is meaningless unless there is full opportunity; equal housing is impossible until we eliminate the slums and build the homes America needs for all its population—black or white; equal education is impossible until America puts its money where its mouth is and builds the kind of schools and supplies them with enough well-paid teachers to do the job of providing good education for every one of our children."

He called for "a massive turnout of every registered voter" in the Nov. 8 election as "a vital first step." He charged that "those who counsel a boycott of the polls this year" are "playing into the hands of the demagogues who would use the white backlash to halt social progress in America."

**The reaffirmation by the signers of the declaration "of commitment to the attainment of racial justice by the democratic process . . . repudiation of the strategies of violence, reprisals or vigilantism . . . reaffirmation of the goals of integration commends itself to every thinking American," Meany said.**

The labor movement, he declared, "marches side by side" with those who joined in the "restatement of the policies and commitments of the civil rights movement."

# Mrs. Kelsey Dies; Headed Auxiliaries

Salt Lake City—Mrs. Anna Kelsey, president emeritus of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, died here at the age 78.

Mrs. Kelsey had served as president of the Auxiliaries from 1957 to 1959. Previously she had been president of the Utah Auxiliary of the former Street & Electric Railway Employes, and had headed the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor from 1951 to 1957.

She is survived by a son, W. Frank Kelsey, and a daughter, Mrs. Lillian Hardman, both of Salt Lake City; six grandchildren and three sisters.

*'Most Productive Congress':*

# Major Bills Passed In Drive to Adjourn

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**new money for loans to needy college students.**

Both the House and Senate had voted for a $1.75 billion authorization for the poverty program, so the conference differences were largely over the earmarking of the money. However, a battle over appropriations was under way as the AFL-CIO News went to press. The House cut $187.5 million from the authorized amount in passing its final money bill of the session and efforts were under way to restore the cuts in the Senate.

A watered-down version of Pres. Johnson's proposal to suspend temporarily the 7 percent tax credit for business investment in new equipment was agreed to by House-Senate conferees. The suspension would run from Oct. 10, 1966—a month later than the President had proposed—until Dec. 31, 1967. The tax credit would still be given on the first $20,000 of equipment spending. The conferees dropped a Senate exemption for purchase of railroad cars, truck-trailers and cargo planes. The tax move was intended as an anti-inflation device to cut down spending by business and loosen the tight money squeeze.

**A "truth-in-labeling" bill, the remnants of the original "truth-in-packaging" legislation, cleared Congress as the Senate accepted the House-passed bill which put regulation of packaging sizes on a strictly voluntary basis.**

Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) told a news conference the Senate conferees accepted the House bill "with great reluctance" because the alternative was "to have no bill at all."

He and Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) told the Senate the bill was an effective labeling measure which would be helpful to consumers trying to compare price and contents of various brands.

On the House floor, a dialogue between House Commerce Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) and the committee's ranking Republican, Rep. William L. Springer (Ill.) provided an explanation of the refusal of the House conferees to compromise.

Springer noted, and Staggers agreed, that "there would have been no bill to come from the committee" if the chairman hadn't agreed to hold firm for the House version in conference. "A large majority" of the committee, Springer said, expressed themselves "very forcefully" on that matter.

Millions of people living in the Chicago-northern Indiana area will have preserved for recreation use a large area of the Indiana Dunes along the shores of Lake Michigan. Final agreement was reached for federal purchase of 6,539 acres of dunes, a relic of the last Ice Age, for a new Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The existing 2,181-acre Indiana Dunes State Park will be incorporated in it if the state donates the land.

**Creation of the lakeshore was a major victory for Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), for years a leader of the fight to prevent commercial despoliation of the area. Indiana Democrats backed the bill; Republicans fought it.**

Conservation forces won another victory with approval of a four-year program to halt the pollution of the nation's waterways. It authorizes more than $300 million for research and $3.4 billion for construction of sewage treatment plants.

Agreement was also reached on two significant health bills—an extension of federal aid to state health programs and a three-year grant program to help recruit and train nurses, laboratory technicians, dental aides and other health personnel.

House-Senate conferees dropped a segregationist rider from a $10.5 billion appropriation bill. As inserted by the Senate, it would have permitted segregation in federally-aided hospitals if the segregated facilities had been requested by a physician for "medical" reasons. Opponents charged this was an open invitation to southern doctors to "prescribe" segregation.

**A COUPLE OF OLD FRIENDS** got together when Julius Cardinal Doepfner, Archbishop of Munich (second from right), paid a visit to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany while on a trip to Washington. Seen with them are (from left), Klaus Dohrn, Dr. Karl Forster, and AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone.

# 11 Rail Unions Charge 'Stall' In Negotiations

Chicago—Eleven railroad unions turned to federal mediation and strike authorization votes among their 500,000 members to get stalled wage and rules talks started again.

Negotiations by five non-operating unions and six shopcraft unions with nearly 200 U.S. railroads came to a halt in what the unions said was a "stall" by rail managements over proposals for improved wages and work rules.

**Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board, called labor and management to meet with him starting Oct. 19 in settlement attempts. If no settlements result, and if a presidential emergency board also fails to get agreement, unions may stop work after giving notice under the Railway Labor Act.**

The five "non-ops" include the Railway Clerks, the Maintenance of Way Employes, Transportation-Communication Employes, Railroad Signalmen, and Hotel & Restaurant Employes. They asked last May 10 for an 18 percent pay hike effective next Jan. 1, a cost of living escalator clause, a 3.5 percent increase next July 1, longevity pay and other improvements.

The AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. bargains for the Railway Carmen, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, and the Firemen & Oilers. They served similar proposals last May 17.

The non-ops have begun circulating strike ballots among their 300,000 members. The shopcrafts were reported preparing to do likewise. The former group said in a statement "the employes we represent have not had equitable wage adjustments since 1958."

## *Congress Approves Rail Pension Pact*

**Congress cleared the way for long-service railroad workers to get bigger pensions when they retire.**

**It gave final passage to an amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act incorporating a union-management agreement for supplementary pensions of $45 to $70 a month for workers with at least 25 years of service retired since July 1.**

**Management will pay the full cost and joined with the unions in urging Congress to pass the enabling legislation.**

# *Living Costs Continue To Rise in September*

The cost of living rose by three-tenths of 1 percent in September despite a drop in food prices, the Labor Dept. reported.

Higher apparel prices, especially for women's new fall clothing, were primarily responsible for the rise although housing and medical care costs also increased, the department said.

The Consumer Price Index advanced to 114.1 in September. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $11.41.

Compared to a year ago, the CPI was up by 3.5 percent.

Dr. Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, told reporters "it is our expectation that consumer prices will go up less in 1967 than in 1966."

Ross said indications are that the CPI rise for calendar year 1966 will be 3.5 percent. The rise next year will be lower, he added, unless there are unexpected happenings in the military and agricultural areas.

**In a companion report on spendable earnings, the Labor Dept. reported that the take-home pay of a worker with three dependents surpassed $100 in September.**

**In terms of purchasing power, however, the worker's position was unchanged from a year ago. Reducing the gain in take-home pay by the rise in the CPI leaves the worker with 3 dependents with $88 a week, the same as Sept. 1965.**

The spendable earnings of a factory worker with three dependents —his gross pay less social security and federal income tax deductions —averaged $100.33 in September. The single worker averaged $92.40.

The rise over the month was $1.30 for both groups. The entire increase was traced to a 4-cent rise in hourly earnings to $2.74—a record high. The workweek was unchanged. The auto workers were the main group receiving the hike.

The CPI rise shrunk the September earnings increase to 90 cents.

**On the basis of the September CPI, some 78,000 workers will receive wage hikes because of an escalator clause in their union contracts. About 56,000—most of them at Douglas aircraft—will receive a 3-cents an hour rise.**

Within the CPI, the food component fell by two-tenths of 1 percent. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices plunged an average of 7.5 percent due to abundant supplies.

Labor Dept. experts pinpointed the reasons for food prices rising 5.4 percent this year, noting that generally it was a matter of supply and demand. A freeze and dry spell caused a shortage earlier of fruits and vegetables. Meats were in short supply because this was a low point in the six-year production cycle; when consumers switched to poultry, the high demand on the available supply caused prices to rise. A world demand for grains used up surpluses and caused a temporary shortage and price rise. Low production in the dairy area pushed up prices in those products.

10-22-66

# Strikers Win Vacation Claim In Kingsport

Cincinnati, O.—Members of five printing industry unions at Kingsport, Tenn., will get an estimated $503,000 in vacation pay under a ruling by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here that some 1,806 workers are entitled to the money for vacations earned before they went on strike in 1963 against Kingsport Press.

**John S. McLellan, attorney for the Allied Kingsport Press Unions, said management has refused all union requests for vacation pay on the ground that the strike terminated all such claims.**

The unions recently called on management to resume talks on other unresolved contract issues in the long dispute but have received no reply, the attorney said, except for the filing by management of decertification petitions with the Atlanta office of the National Labor Relations Board. The petitions will not be acted on until the NLRB has disposed of union appeals in unfair labor practice charge cases, he said. The unions involved are the Bookbinders, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers, Machinists and Typographers.

# New Plan to Aid Cities Cleared to President

*(Continued from Page 1)*

open bid for "white backlash" votes.

Fino termed the legislation "a tool of black power" and charged that "it will demonstrate how to burn shops and throw rocks. Vote against this bill if you want to stand up to black power," Fino shouted.

**A Fino amendment to require the Justice Dept. to investigate groups involved in demonstration cities programs was decisively beaten on a voice vote. The bill's floor managers agreed to a restriction against requiring correction of racial imbalance as a condition of federal funds after explaining there was nothing in the legislation which could be interpreted as authorizing such a requirement.**

The legislation authorized $400 million in demonstration grants for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 and $500 million the following year.

The money would generate large additional sums of federal grants under existing programs since it could be used to pay up to 80 percent of matching funds needed to take advantage of the federal programs.

Other sections of the omnibus bill add $250 million to funds available under the regular urban renewal program, set up a new program of grants for metropolitan area development, and authorize federal mortgage insurance for construction of group medical practice facilities.

**Ready for Signing**

The Senate had passed similar legislation in mid-August and a House-Senate conference resolved differences between the two measures. The final version won quick approval in both houses and moved to the White House.

Responsibility for administering the program falls on the new Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

**Johnson charged the department to see to it that plans approved for demonstration cities grants be large enough "to make a substantial impact within the coming few years on the development of the entire city."**

He held out the hope for a rebirth of cities to make life "more tolerable," avoid the "waste of human resources," stop the flight of middle-income families and reduce welfare costs.

The President asked: "Let us begin—begin now, this year."

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## EDITORIAL: The Record of the 89th Congress

**THE 89TH CONGRESS,** which adopted more legislation sought and supported by the labor movement than any other Congress, clearly did more for more people in more areas of need than any of its predecessors.

- Education for our children
- Medicare for our elderly
- New minimum wage coverage for millions and increased minimums for millions more of the working poor
- Housing hope for those who live in slums and ghettos
- Support for our armed forces in Viet Nam
- Anti-inflation tax measures to protect the economy
- Recreational areas for residents of our crowded cities
- Help for overburdened transportation systems
- Health measures to protect our air and water from pollution

This is but a partial list of the legislation sought by the AFL-CIO and passed by the 89th Congress, the best Congress yet.

**Perhaps the most important single victory of the 89th was its defeat of Sen. Dirksen's attempt to block the one-man, one-vote concept—won by the labor movement after years of fighting in the courts. Twice Sen. Dirksen tried to overturn that judicial triumph and twice the Senate rebuffed him.**

The record, of course, was not one of complete success. Many of the most important bills on labor's legislative agenda did not pass.

Repeal of Section 14(b) and new civil rights legislation were both killed by the filibuster when Sen. Dirksen revived and led the southern Dixiecrat-reactionary Republican coalition to a victory for the minority over the majority. Situs picketing and federal standards for unemployment compensation did not survive the full legislative route. Labor's battle for these and other needed bills must be and will be renewed next January.

It is obvious that the AFL-CIO's legislative victories in the 89th Congress were the result of our 1964 COPE effort. The liberals of both parties in both Houses, whom we helped to elect, operating under the leadership of a President dedicated to building a better America, wrote this box score.

It is now up to us to protect it and expand upon it in the next Congress. While we praise the record of the 89th Congress, we cannot be satisfied or smug. We still must achieve the legislation that didn't pass this time.

**That means we must re-elect all the liberals in the 89th Congress, and defeat all those who fought progress, fought Pres. Johnson and fought labor.**

Your COPE voting record tells the story about every member of the Congress. Those who supported the President and who voted for labor's program deserve your support and your vote. Those who didn't, deserve to be beaten.

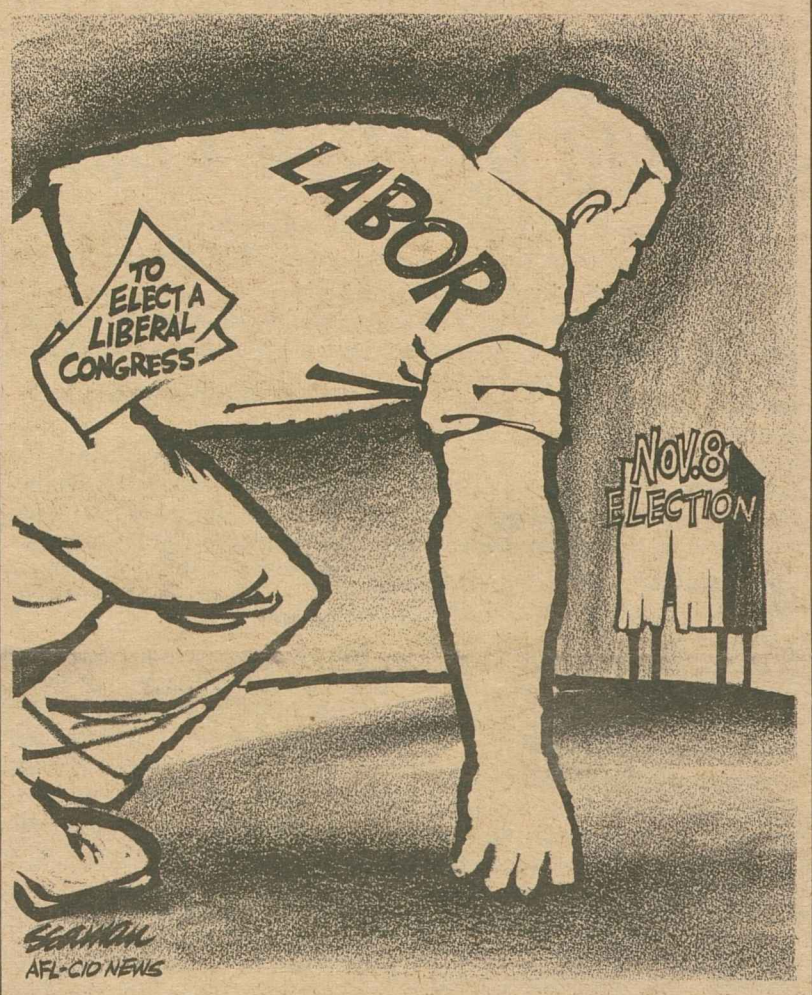
Labor's age-old slogan is just as true today as in Gompers' time: Support your friends and defeat your enemies.

The 89th Congress did its job; now it is up to us to do our job at the polls on Election Day. If we do, the box score of the 90th Congress will be even better.

George Meany

# All-Out Labor Vote Urged for Liberals

### Goal to Go




## Meany Calls On Unions To 'Do Job'

The "best" Congress in the nation's history completed its work and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on union members to turn out at the polls Nov. 8 to re-elect labor's friends and defeat "all those who fought progress, fought Pres. Johnson and fought labor."

The guide, Meany stressed, is the COPE voting record, which "tells the story about every member of the Congress."

Elected in the 1964 Johnson landslide, the 89th Congress was the first since the peak of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal to have a liberal majority.

**Its first session was one dazzling triumph after another—historic breakthroughs on medicare, aid to education, voting rights, immigration reform, a bold stimulus to the economy to bypass the traditional cycle of recession after a period of growth.**

The second session saw the biggest advance in the wage-hour law ever enacted, the start of a pioneering new program of help for the cities, solid advances in a multitude of areas—and some frustrations and setbacks. **(Summary of major actions, Pages 10 and 11.)**

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller was asked in a network radio interview how he graded the two-year record of Congress. Biemiller, who served two terms in the House before becoming labor's chief legislative spokesman, said that despite several "bitter disappointments," the 89th Con-

(Continued on Page 12)

# *House Margin Is Major Election Issue*

**By Willard Shelton**

When voters go to the polls Nov. 8, they will be deciding basically a single issue—whether to continue the record of liberal legislation that marked the 89th Congress or allow a slippage back to conservative control of the new Congress by a bipartisan coalition.

Up for election are 435 members of the House, 35 senators and 35 governors.

It can scarcely be expected that the Republican Party, in a midterm election following its massive defeats of 1964, would not manage to show some bounce-back this year—not unless the GOP has become a permanent minority party of about the significance suggested by the 294-141 Democratic House majority elected two years ago.

As election day drew near, however, a remarkable fact could be observed—the once confidently-advanced Republican claims that House gains of 40, 50 or even 70 seats were within their grasp tended to disappear.

The more modest figure of a net gain of 30 seats emerged again as the hoped-for prospect.

**Most political observers would write down anything less as another GOP defeat, because this is a midterm election, because the Goldwater incubus is not directly attached to the candidates and because the disaster of 1964 was so colossal that the party seemed to have no way to go but up.**

There were solid experts, moreover, who placed the probable GOP gain as no more than 25 seats, and others who placed it as low as 18 or 20, with the prospect for significant gains in the Senate and among the governors appearing barren.

The areas of Republican gains or losses must be considered at least as important as sheer numbers.

There seems some likelihood, for example, that Republicans will lose two or three House seats they won in Alabama in 1964 while winning two or three in Georgia. Such changes would not be substantive, because the voting records of southern Goldwater Republicans and conservative segregationist Democrats have been shown to be identical.

**The re-election of freshman Democratic House members from Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, on the other hand, would have major significance, because these congressmen are among the 50-odd liberals who furnished the balance of power for major Johnson Administration programs such as medicare, school aid and minimum wage improvements.**

The election or re-election of

(Continued on Page 5)

## Farm Union Gets Election At DiGiorgio

San Francisco — The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and the DiGiorgio Fruit Corp. have signed an agreement providing for a representation election Nov. 4 at the firm's gigantic King Ranch, at Arvin, Calif.

The election will be a yes or no vote with only the AFL-CIO affiliate on the ballot.

**All workers except supervisors and office employes who were on**

(Continued on Page 2)

# IUE Wins Key Westinghouse Pact; IBEW Seeks National Agreement

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Coalition bargaining won a major settlement for 40,000 Westinghouse employes represented by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers but deadlocked negotiations between the company and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers posed the possibility of a strike of 14,000 IBEW members.

An IBEW spokesman said "we may have to go out at midnight Oct. 31" unless the corporation moves in the 10 areas the union calls "critical to our members"—the chief issue being a national agreement at all 60 IBEW locations. No progress was made in those areas at last-minute meetings called by federal mediators in Pittsburgh, the union said.

**Westinghouse offered the same contract "package" to IUE and IBEW, but IBEW turned it down on the ground that it failed to resolve additional national and local issues. The brotherhood has a national agreement covering fewer than 2,000 members but local pacts involve 12,000 others.**

The IBEW wants all its Westinghouse members covered by a single national agreement similar to the one the company has with the IUE.

The two unions, and nine others, have been coordinating their negotiating efforts through the AFL-CIO National Committee on Collective Bargaining at both Westinghouse and General Electric Co. Though some of the unions have settled, others have not and strikes over local issues were in progress at nine locations of both firms as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Other unions in the coalition, besides the IUE and the IBEW, are the Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers, Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Carpenters and Steelworkers.

The IUE reached agreement with GE as the first fruit of coalition bargaining, and then with Westinghouse, second major giant in electrical manufacturing. All 11

(Continued on Page 3)

# Farm Union Gets Election At DiGiorgio

(Continued from Page 1)

**the payroll during the period Oct. 18-26 are eligible to vote. More than 600 farm workers are expected to cast ballots. The unit embraces more than 2,000 workers at peak employment.**

The Teamsters, who lost the first DiGiorgio election to the Farm Workers in Delano on Aug. 30, had held up the Arvin vote for six weeks by refusing to accept election recommendations. The Teamsters have now announced their withdrawal from the DiGiorgio campaign, thereby clearing the way for the vote.

**The election agreement was made public at a press conference in Los Angeles by Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. Present was a delegation of workers off the DiGiorgio ranch led by Dir. Cesar Chavez of the Farm Workers and Dolores Huerta, one of the union leaders.**

Brown had been in almost daily contact with the parties and is credited by all with having played a key role in setting up the vote. He told the press that the election is part of California's effort to eliminate all semblances of poverty and second-class citizenship, and added that it is not a give-away program or any kind of welfare, but rather represents, in the best American tradition of cooperation between government, industry and labor, the extension to farm workers of the opportunity to help themselves through unionism and collective bargaining.

### Labor Body Cited

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, who handled the negotiations, singled out the labor movement in San Francisco for special credit in the accomplishment.

Extensive support was given throughout the campaign by AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel V. Flanagan; Robert Ash, Russell Crowell and Richard Groulx of the Alameda County AFL-CIO; Pres. George Johns of the San Francisco AFL-CIO; and Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts, Vice Pres. Manuel Diaz and other officers of the State AFL-CIO.

"This great manifestation of trade union solidarity was a principal factor in accomplishing the election agreement," Kircher said.

**CALIFORNIA GOV.** Edmund G. (Pat) Brown is shown with leaders of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee as he announced the scheduling of a representation election at a second ranch of the giant DiGiorgio Fruit Corp. From left are Dir. Cesar Chavez of the Farm Workers, Brown, Dolores Huerta, and AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, who was active in the negotiations that led to agreement on the vote.

# *Florida Rail Pickets Upheld by High Court*

The Supreme Court in a 4-4 tie vote affirmed the right of rail union members to picket the Jacksonville, Fla., terminal of the struck Florida East Coast Railway.

The ruling, though a legal victory for the Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and the Conductors & Brakemen, does not signal the resumption of picketing. Still unsettled is an anti-picketing injunction issued by a state circuit court judge in Jacksonville, union spokesmen said. They will ask that the state appeals court expedite hearings in that case.

The Supreme Court action, announced in a one-sentence opinion, upheld a ruling last May 24 by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, that the Norris-LaGuardia Act bars federal court injunctions in such cases.

Justice Abe Fortas did not participate in the decision. Court officials said that when the Supreme Court affirms a lower court by a tie vote, the action does not set a precedent.

**The suit to block picketing was brought by the Jacksonville Terminal Co. and two other railroads which share the station with the FEC. They said they have no dispute with the unions and that picketing halted all their traffic as well as that of the struck FEC.**

On May 10 a U.S. District Court in Jacksonville ordered picketing limited to an entrance set aside for FEC employes. The decision was overruled by the 5th U.S. Circuit but the injunction was ordered kept in effect during the appeal.

Union attorneys told the high court, in argument early in October, that the dispute involves "primary, common-situs picketing" and the Jacksonville terminal is "the house where the FEC does business" and therefore the place where pickets may advise the public of a labor dispute.

Members of non-operating unions have been on strike against the FEC since January 1963 and the other three unions—all on-train employe organizations—at different intervals since then. Both strikes resulted from union efforts to get contracts with the FEC, which has been run by strikebreakers.

# Hungarian Uprising, 10 Years Later, Cited as Lesson for the Free World

New York—The Hungarian uprising of 1956 cracked the fable of the "monolithic unity" of the Communists and destroyed the myth that only under Communist dictatorship can the oppressed and exploited build a better society, Anna Kethly, minister of state in the short-lived government of Imre Nagy, declared here.

The 78-year-old freedom fighter and former president of the Association of Hungarian Office Workers was the principal speaker at a meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the uprising. The session was co-sponsored by several AFL-CIO unions, including the Seafarers, Utility Workers Local 1-2 and affiliates of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Also participating were Freedom House and the labor-backed Intl. Rescue Committee.

**Miss Kethly, who came to this country from her home in exile in Brussels especially for the meeting, pointed out that the Hungarian revolution "proved beyond any doubt that no dictatorship is based on the consent of the people." Ten years later, she said, the Russians who quelled the uprising are still fearful and the Communist secret police "are everywhere in Hungary arresting and jailing Hungarians."**

"I know that there are voices in Europe and in America that say things have improved in Hungary under the Communist government," she said. "But why are thousands of my people persecuted—why are tens of thousands of Hungarian workers fighting back and resisting by slow-downs in the factories?

"After 10 years we are more convinced than ever that the cause of freedom in the whole world would have gained a great victory if the free countries had come to our rescue . . .

### Meaning of Freedom

"The free world needed the shock of the Hungarian revolution to overcome its indifference and illusions. The suppression of the revolution taught the free world that freedom is no empty slogan . . .

"Ten years after the Hungarian revolution, freedom on this side of the Iron Curtain is still not fully protected against Communist aggression, subversion and infiltration. It is nevertheless a consolation for us Hungarian refugees that people listen to us and are prepared to draw the necessary lessons from our tragic experiences."

At the conclusion of her address, Miss Kethly thanked "the entire membership of the AFL-CIO, its Executive Council and its Pres. George Meany."

**Dir. Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs told the meeting that if the free world had gone to the aid of the Hungarian freedom fighters, the world would not now be faced by war in Viet Nam.**

He called for action by the United Nations to force the Soviet Union to release the unknown thousands of Hungarians it has imprisoned and to open the way for free democratic elections that would let the people decide if they want to continue a Communist government that was forced on them.

## Per Capita Hike Voted:

# *Laborers Approve Skill Training Plan*

St. Louis, Mo.—Expansion of the Laborers' program of training to upgrade the skills of construction members was unanimously approved by the union's 15th convention.

The more than 2,200 delegates acted after the convention Committee on Education, Training & Safety warned that without the acquisition of new skills, "the construction laborer will soon become extinct."

"Training is not a one-shot proposition but must be based upon a continuous program of upgrading and skill conversion to provide greater job mobility for our members," the committee said.

"In the long run this can only be achieved by our establishing permanent training facilities in every location possible through our collective bargaining agreements."

**The convention also voted without discussion to accept recommendations of the executive board increasing the per capita payment to the international from $1 to $1.25 a month, the minimum monthly dues from $3 to $4 and the initiation fee from $75 to $100.**

In addition, the international constitution was revised to permit the executive board to waive the initiation fee and to allow the board to transfer its authority in this respect to the president.

Eighteen cents of the increase in the per capita payment was earmarked for the general fund to meet higher costs and expanded services; 5 cents goes to the death benefit fund, and 2 cents to the international union's retirement and pension fund.

### Pension Fund Change

The pension fund, which is contributory and voluntary, henceforth will receive 5 cents from each monthly per capita payment instead of the previous 3 cents, and will continue to receive 3 percent of each initiation fee the international receives.

**The convention also liberalized the pension plan for paid officers and employes of locals and district councils, raising the maximum on which a 10 percent levy is imposed from $10,000 to $20,000, increasing benefits and providing an option under which widows of beneficiaries can receive retirement benefits.**

Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi's proposal for establishment of a Public Relations & Publication Dept. in the international union was approved without dissent.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers hailed the union for its growth in the past few years and for the development of its training and retraining programs.

"It must give you a great deal of satisfaction to know that not only have you built a great union, not only have you achieved the economic and social gains for your membership that you have," he said, "but in addition, you have been able to bring into the life of the laboring class of this country, the laborer himself, by name and by definition, more dignity, more pride, more recognition in the social life of this country, and made for him a far better place in this world."

**With Canada preparing to observe the centennial of its confederation in 1967, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress took stock of organized labor's contributions to the growth of that nation in the past century and outlined some of the challenges that still face its trade unions.**

The accomplishments, he said, include better living standards, reduced hours, greater leisure and major improvements in social benefits—and they have contributed to the welfare of non-union as well as union workers.

In labor's "charter for tomorrow," Jodoin said, the top target in the economic field is job security "to protect workers and assure the economic health of the country." Also on its agenda, he said, are further improvements of living standards and wages, a sound manpower program, and a better social security program.

### Calls for Growth

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. urged every member of the Laborers to "give a little bit of his time and energy towards improving the lot, yes, of the common people of this country—to improving their wages and working conditions, bringing them into the folds of the trade union movement."

"This is what will make our great movement greater," he said. "This is what will make this great organization greater. If there is no other message that I could leave with you, that would be my plea to you—to go home and organize, to organize so that we can bring the unorganized workers into the trade union movement."

**Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared that unless unionization in the construction industry is stepped up, "we will not be respected as the backbone of the American trade union movement."**

He urged the delegates to impress upon their members at home that "the stronger you are locally, the more influence we have nationally."

# Pact Averts Canada-Wide NABET Strike

Toronto, Ont.—More than 1,800 members of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians in 34 centers won pay increases totaling 24.15 percent over 30 months in a new contract which averted a nationwide strike at the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Co.

The settlement was negotiated by a union bargaining committee headed by Regional Dir. Tim O'Sullivan at a marathon session conducted by Assistant Deputy Labor Minister Bernard Wilson.

**Nine percent of the pay boost is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1966. Another 9 percent becomes effective next Jan. 1 and a final 4.5 percent in October 1967. The total is raised above the 24 percent mark because the increases are cumulative.**

Earlier the members had rejected the recommendation of a federal conciliation board for three non-cumulative increases of 7.5 percent, or a total of 22.5 percent.

CBC technical employes have rates ranging from $65 to $138 a week, with the majority in a unit with scales from $70 to $120.

The CBC under the settlement agreed not to contract out work when it would result in members of the bargaining unit losing employment. The union may invoke binding arbitration immediately if it feels the contract is being violated in this respect.

**Labor, Rights Groups Back Randolph:**

# *Ten-Year 'Freedom Budget' Set Forth to Erase Poverty*

New York—The full support of the American labor movement stands behind a new 10-year program calling for more than $100 billion to wipe out poverty, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman declared. The new offensive, known as a "Freedom Budget for All Americans," was conceived and launched at a conference called by A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the institute bearing his name. Its purposes are to:

- Restore and maintain full employment.
- Guarantee a minimum adequate income to all who cannot be employed.
- Assure adequate income for all employed.
- Wipe out slum ghettos and provide a decent home for every American family.
- Provide modern medical care for all Americans.
- Provide educational opportunity for all within the limits of their ability, ambition and means.
- Wipe out other examples of neglect, including air and water pollution, transportation snarls and inadequate use of great natural resources.
- Correlate full employment with sustained production and economic growth.

**In his remarks before the conference, which drew several hundred people in civil rights, trade union, social welfare, educational and religious organizations, Randolph called the proposed "freedom budget" the "most important anti-poverty development since the famous March on Washington in 1963."**

Since that day much has changed," Randolph declared. "There are signs of a new resistance to our struggle. We face more complex and difficult problems. A weary, but no less cruel, indifference has settled upon elements in the Congress. And within our own ranks, confusion and division have been exploited by our enemies."

He pointed out that the "freedom budget" program has some 140 signatories representing every important segment of the community—national and local civil rights organizations, the united labor movement, major Protestant, Catholic and Jewish institutions, forward-looking business leaders, prominent economists and academicians, and students and intellectuals. All, he said, are committed, both morally and financially.

While explaining that American Negroes count importantly in the freedom budget program, Randolph noted that "we must not forget that 75 percent of the poor are white, and no less than Negroes are denied adequate income, decent housing, quality education, sufficient health care and security."

**"The tragedy is that the workings of our economy often pit the white poor and the black poor against each other at the bottom of society," he said. "The tragedy is that groups only one generation removed from poverty themselves, haunted by the memory of scarcity and fearful of slipping back, step on the fingers of those struggling up the ladder."**

He called the "freedom budget" program "feasible, concrete, specific, quantitative, set forth in dollars and cents, and down-to-earth with goals and priorities." The federal government alone has resources equal to the task of the program, he asserted.

In his remarks at the conference, Slaiman quoted a statement to Randolph made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in which he declared:

"The AFL-CIO is dedicated to building the kind of America which will supply the answers to all these problems. Our goal is to provide the schools, provide the jobs, provide the homes, provide the health care and provide the understanding that it is poverty and ignorance and despair that are the real root causes of all America's domestic problems. . . .

"The goals of the 'freedom budget' parallel the objectives of the American labor movement and will make a significant contribution to their achievement."

**Randolph told the conference that the institute bearing his name plans to circulate upwards of 125,000 booklets setting forth the "freedom budget" program. Bayard Rustin, institute director, reported that already most of these booklets have been earmarked for distribution among labor, civic, social welfare, religious and educational groups.**

The "freedom budget" is based on the belief that deliberate efforts must be made to see that through combined private and public effort, a large enough proportion of the nation's "economic growth dividend" is directed towards the priorities of the nation's needs.

"The 'freedom budget' has moral as well as materialistic needs," the A. Philip Randolph Institute declares.

Top priority in the "freedom budget" would go to achieving and sustaining full employment. This accomplishment would so boost national production and national income that the "dividends" of economic growth would finance programs needed for the total elimination of poverty.

**Dual Value**

Creation of full employment would, in itself, meet many of the social goals of the program, its sponsors note. To meet the housing need for lower middle-income as well as poor families, construction jobs would advance by 35 percent in 1970 and by 53 percent in 1975.

The "freedom budget" calls for allocation of about $27 billion for school construction over the next half-dozen years; it calls for a doubling of health facilities.

**Full employment, the report stresses, means full-time employment at adequate wages for all able to work. Substandard wages account for a fifth of all poverty in the nation, it points out.**

With sustained economic growth, the federal budget could rise substantially in dollar terms and yet amount to a smaller portion of the national wealth, the report says.

The "freedom budget" projects sharp increases in federal spending over the next 10 years, particularly for the anti-poverty program, housing and community development, agriculture and natural resources, education, and health services and research.

With rapid elimination of unemployment among those able to work, society would easily be able to provide a decent—not just minimal—standard of support for persons unable to work, including the elderly and infirm, the report declares.

**ACHIEVEMENT AWARD** for being one of the first 10 international unions to meet its quota of affiliations to state and local central bodies was presented to Pres. Felix C. Jones on behalf of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler during the union's convention in Louisville, Ky.

# Cement Union Re-elects Felix Jones as President

Louisville, Ky.—The Cement Workers' delegates wound up their 13th convention here by re-electing Pres. Felix C. Jones and all incumbent vice presidents.

In the only contest, Reuben Roe of Davenport, Ia., the union's first general vice president defeated Local 14 Pres. Ralph Talotta of Coplay, Pa., for the office of general secretary-treasurer, 225 to 67. Roe will succeed Toney Gallo, retiring.

**Elected Canadian vice-president, a new position established by the convention was Gabriel E. Cormier of Montreal.**

In other actions, the convention:

- Improved the union's pension and health and welfare plans.
- Increased salaries 5 percent effective Nov. 1, 1966.
- Increased the per capita payment to the international by 15 cents per month per member.
- Increased monthly minimum dues to $5.00 from $4.50.
- Liberalized vacations for the union's officers and representatives.
- Approved constitutional changes regarding strike procedures.
- Adopted other constitutional changes regarding union policy.
- Rejected a proposal to print a portion of the union's monthly magazine in the French language.
- Established a severance pay plan for the union's officers and representatives.
- Conferred the title of general secretary-treasurer emeritus on Gallo, effective next Jan. 1.
- Urged more activity from locals on the legislative and political fronts, particularly through the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.
- Called on all of the union's Canadian locals to affiliate with the New Democratic Party.
- Overwhelmingly endorsed Pres. Johnson's policies with respect to Viet Nam.

Heading convention speakers were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler and Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Miami Beach, Fla., was selected as the 1968 convention site.

# IBEW Deadline Nears In Westinghouse Talks

*(Continued from Page 1)*

coalition unions approved the terms of new national contracts with GE but locals at these GE locations struck over local issues:

**The Machinists at Belleville and Rockford, Ill.; the UAW at Fort Smith, Ark., and Warren, Mich.; the IUE at Appliance Park, Louisville, Ky., involving one department; the IUE and the Technical Engineers at Schenectady, N.Y.; and the AFTE at Pittsfield, Mass.**

Two Westinghouse locations were struck also over local grievances. At Jersey City, N.J., IUE Local 456 called out salaried workers, and Local 486, representing production and maintenance workers, voted to respect the picket lines; the Machinists struck at Beaver, Pa., over a grievance and IBEW production workers observed the lines.

IUE's national agreement with Westinghouse benefits 40,000 workers represented by 29 locals. The settlement was reached after six weeks of negotiations.

The IUE's Westinghouse Conference Board voted unanimously to approve the new three-year pact calling for nearly 30 cents an hour in direct wage increases, a cost-of-living provision and pension plan improvements.

**Conference Board Chairman Robert Nellis of IUE described the settlement as "the best we have ever negotiated with Westinghouse." He said the average worker, now earning $2.95 an hour, should be earning $3.24 an hour, exclusive of living-cost adjustments, by the end of the contract period—Nov. 10, 1969.**

The pact provides across-the-board raises of 11.5 cents an hour this year, and from 6 to 12 cents an hour in each of the following two years, plus a formula insuring additional increases totaling up to 3.5 percent in the last two contract years, geared to living-cost rises.

Also gained were additional increases of 1 to 10 cents an hour for skilled trades and salaried workers at individual locations; a minimum pension guarantee and other pension improvements; a ninth paid holiday in 1968; chosen by local option; and better health and hospitalization protection.

Pension improvements, a major contract objective, set a basic normal retirement minimum of $120 a month as against the present $83.

All through the negotiations, members of the 10 other unions were part of the IUE's negotiating committee, and IUE members sat in other meetings. The unified approach will continue this year and the coalition will seek to perfect it in the future. The backing of all AFL-CIO unions has been pledged by Federation Pres. George Meany.

**The IBEW Westinghouse Council met in Pittsburgh Oct. 27 and 28 to vote on rejection of the firm's "package" proposal to the national IBEW negotiating committee and to consider possible strike action. Unsettled issues, besides a national contract, include night shift and group leader differentials, company-wide seniority, arbitration, union security and geographic wage differentials.**

The coalition method, tried this year for the first time in bargaining with GE and Westinghouse, was credited with breaking GE's 22-year-old "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining technique to win agreements for all 11 unions.

# *Indiana Labor Mounts Major Election Effort*

Indianapolis—The Indiana AFL-CIO set its sights on the election of friendly candidates Nov. 8 and improvements in state labor legislation.

Nearly 1,000 delegates to the state body's fifth biennial convention endorsed a political action program aimed toward a record election turnout of union members and their families and a legislative program keyed to passage in 1967 of a state labor relations act.

The convention endorsed bills providing increases in workmen's accident insurance coverage and unemployment compensation. The bills, and others, were drafted by study commissions which included members of Indiana labor bodies.

The delegates voted to increase endowment funds for the Eugene V. Debs Memorial Foundation and the Philip Murray Foundation, which conducts research into heart disease.

They adopted the political action resolution after hearing National COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan urge them to make the election their main activity until it is concluded.

**Barkan and Pres. Miles G. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, assistant to Federation Pres. George Meany, lauded the Indiana labor movement for its part in getting the legislature to repeal the state "right-to-work" law last year. The law, on the books since 1957, had barred employers and unions from negotiating union shop agreements.**

Other convention speakers included Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky AFL-CIO, Senators Birch Bayh (D) and Vance Hartke (D), Rep. Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D) and Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D).

The convention returned Pres. Dallas W. Sells, Sec.-Treas. Max F. Wright and Vice Pres. Jacob R. Roberts to office for new two-year terms without contest and chose Willis Z. Zagrovich of Steelworkers Local 1014, Gary, as vice president succeeding George Colwell, who retired after serving as a full-time officer since merger.

The number of executive board seats was increased from 12 to 15.

**DELEGATES** to 20th convention of the Chemical Workers heard Pres. Walter L. Mitchell, shown at rostrum, recommend changes designed to strengthen the union in the face of new bargaining techniques developed by huge chemical and allied industrial combines to hold down contract gains. The convention voted to accept Mitchell's proposals for expanded organizing and defense funds.

# *Chemical Union Acts to Beef Up Bargaining Program, Strike Fund*

Montreal, Que.—A record turnout of delegates to the Chemical Workers convention approved a series of proposals designed to strengthen the union's collective bargaining position in the chemical industry.

The 676 delegates from 353 locals in the U.S. and Canada approved a 50-cents monthly increase in per capita payments to be divided equally between the strike and the general funds, a "crisis strike plan" placing a floor of $500,000 on the existing strike fund, and constitutional language aimed at giving the international union stronger centralized bargaining authority.

The convention also voted to increase minimum dues to $5 per month, up from $4, and approved a $2 million expansion of ICWU headquarters in Akron, O.

**Salaries Raised**

Salary increases of $5,000 per year were approved for Pres. Walter L. Mitchell and Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer, and $3,000 hikes a year were voted for the nine vice presidents. Mitchell and Shafer now earn $23,000 and $21,000 respectively, the vice presidents, $15,000.

**Mitchell in his keynote address labeled this a "collective bargaining convention" and later characterized the five-day sessions as "the most successful" ever held by the union.**

The 50-cent increase in per capita tax brings monthly payments to $2.80 and is the second increase authorized by an ICWU convention in the last two years. In 1964, delegates raised per capita payments by 30 cents.

The new "crisis strike plan" is activated when the strike fund "totals less than $500,000 on the 15th day of any month." The next three months are defined as "emergency months" and payments of $5 (in addition to regular monthly dues) are invoked and will continue until the strike fund balance on the 15th day of the previous month "is equal to the highest balance previously achieved, or $5 million whichever is less."

Delegates also vested responsibility for collective bargaining in the international union when they adopted a change in the constitution which reads in part: "It shall be the responsibility of the international union to adopt programs and policies with respect to collective bargaining and all collective bargaining shall be conducted in accordance with such policies. . . ."

**Additionally, the convention gave the international president the authority to approve all contracts. Mitchell later called this perhaps the most significant action of the convention, as it deals directly with a problem of local autonomy that he said "plagued this union for many years."**

Featured speakers at the convention were Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.), Donald MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Labor Congress, and T. C. Douglas, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party.

Case was given a unanimous endorsement for re-election by the convention after his speech in which he called for a revival of the two party system.

"There is no security in reliance upon a single individual or institution," he declared. "Competition is the only thing that will do it.

Wirtz told the convention that repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is still high on the Administrations' list of legislative priorities.

## Aluminum Pacts Set Salary Status

Kingston, Ont.—Some 1,200 employes of the Aluminum Co. of Canada abandoned their hourly-rated pay status and became salaried workers this month under a new contract between the company and two unions, the Steelworkers and the Machinists.

The two-year agreement yields a package averaging better than $20 a week. Pay boosts range from $4.80 to $12.40 a week retroactive to last May, with additional increases of $4 to $11.60 due next May. After the 1967 hikes, salaries will range from $92 to $134 a week.

Members of the two unions continue to receive shift premiums and overtime pay. They also will receive five weeks of paid vacation after 20 years.

*Political Action Stepped Up:*

# 'Massive' Organizing Set by Ship Builders

Miami Beach—Dedication to a massive organizing drive among remaining holdout shipyards and intensified political activities were the themes dominant at the 23rd convention of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Winding up their four-day sessions here, the delegates unanimously re-elected Pres. John J. Grogan, Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis and Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood to four-year terms.

They were urged by Grogan to step up their political activities both before the November elections and throughout the year.

**"Crucial to the life-and-death struggle for the marine industries is the outcome of elections for the House and for Senate seats," he declared. "As never before in the history of our organization, every member of this union must fight for the election of candidates ready to open the frontiers of a policy to expand and build the American merchant marine."**

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, a former shipyard worker, gripped the delegates' attention in describing the hazardous conditions under which he worked years ago. He dwelt at length on the constructive legislation enacted by the 89th Congress and urged the re-election of freshman congressmen who had ensured passage of Pres. Johnson's social program.

**Work at Polls Urged**

"There's work to be done at the polls," he said, "and if you are to get re-endorsement of the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Act to save your lives and limbs and to prevent injuries in the yards, and to make progress in achieving the humane goals AFL-CIO stands for, you will work to seat the candidates your organization endorses."

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, addressing the convention, cited a "creditability gap" in the position of the ship owners who insist on sailing their vessels under foreign flags in view of the national requirement of a fleet to meet both defense and economic's needs. He decried efforts of shipping and industry magnates to divide maritime labor in advocating the build-abroad policy.

Reviewing the state of the economy, Henning cited the unprecedented expansion under the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations for business.

**Another featured speaker, Vice Adm. John S. McCain (USN), declared that seapower is not only vital in time of war, but it also has a direct bearing on the every day lives of every individual in the nation.**

McCain, commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier and deputy director of the U.S. mission to the United Nations, warned that Communist nations will gain control of the world unless the United States keeps global sealanes open.

"If we control the seas, we have access to 85 per cent of the world's surface," he observed.

If merchant shipping doesn't get through, he told the delegates, the economy of free nations will be stifled because both raw materials and production will be completely quarantined and boxed in.

**In dedicating the union to an expanded organizing drive, the delegates also directed the staff's endeavors to unorganized workers who will build the vessels, vehicles and underwater equipment to explore the ocean depths in the fast-approaching oceanographic era.**

The convention by resolution reaffirmed its support for civil rights and a sustained effort to abolish discrimination. It called upon all affiliates to resist Ku Klux Klan and John Birch Society supervision of the bill of rights. The delegates pledged their every resource in carrying on "a relentless battle against the suicidal doctrines" of every form of discrimination and prejudice.

Another resolution called upon Congress to appropriate funds to build at least 60 to 90 merchant vessels a year for the next five years to make the merchant marine an effective instrument in foreign and domestic waterborne commerce.

The convention lauded the Administration's efforts to gain freedom and lasting peace for the Vietnamese people and bring the Communists to the negotiating table. They unqualifyingly endorsed U.S. aid to the embattled South Vietnamese to promote economic development and wipe out ignorance, hunger and disease.

**Medicare Units Planned**

The convention directed all locals to establish committees for the extension of medicare and other vital aid to the elderly.

**The delegates called for a modernized unemployment insurance program as a "major preventive strategy" in the war on poverty, and for higher standards and greater coverage under the federal minimum wage law. They urged Congress and the states to remedy the shortcomings and inadequacies of workmen's compensation laws by lifting minimum standards.**

Other resolutions supported free education from elementary school through college and urged intensification of efforts to defeat state right-to-work laws and repeal section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

# Runaway Bread and Milk Prices Laid to Processors and Retailers

Retail prices of bread and milk jumped sharply over the past few months because farmers, processors and retailers all took a bigger cut out of the consumer's dollar, the Federal Trade Commission reported after making an investigation at the request of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Farm prices went up because of smaller supplies, the report said, with processors and retailers adding on three times as much in the case of bread and double the amount of the increase for milk.

**"Retailers not only passed on the increases but added to them by expanding their own gross margins, both absolutely and proportionally," the report said.**

The FTC said retail bread prices increased by about 1.9 percent during the first six months of 1966, but by early in September had risen 7.5 percent. The one-pound loaf that sold for an average of 20.7 cents in August 1965 cost 22.8 a year later, the report showed.

Between Jan. 1 and Aug. 15 the increase averaged 1.7 cents. The farmer got six-tenths of 1 cent as his share, the baker seven-tenths of 1 cent and the retailer four-tenths of 1 cent, the FTC said.

The commission attributed the higher price for the farm-supplied ingredients to the relatively small 1966 wheat crop and the demand for grain for export. Their total cost per loaf rose from 3.5 cents to 4 cents between January and August, the report showed.

Milwaukee bread-eaters were hit by the sharpest price rise over the year, the cost going from 15.1 to 18.5 cents a loaf, or 22.5 percent.

The average retail price of a half-gallon of milk, the FTC found in its survey of 35 cities, went from 48 cents to 51.7 cents between January and August. Farmers collected about 2 cents of the rise, the commission continued, while processors got the nine-tenths of 1 cent and retailers 1 cent. Cleveland suffered the largest January-August rise, from 35.7 cents to 44.8 cents.

The FTC pointed out that prices paid dairy farmers had been so "severely depressed" over the past 10 years that many of them had left farming or turned to other types of agriculture.

"By 1965, the exodus became so great the total milk production declined," it said, adding that the drop forced up prices for raw milk "which were quickly transmitted to the processors and retailers."

**The upward price trend "will not be extended," the FTC predicted. Milk might go up during the winter because of seasonal factors, it said, but "it is likely that some of the recent advances in bread prices will not stick because of the wide differential in some markets between retailer and baker brands."**

"For both bread and milk retailers," the FTC went on, "gross margins have become so wide in some markets that effective competition may exert downward pressures.

"There is growing consumer resistance to price increases which may induce retailers to intensify price competition and curtail the promotional competition which has substantially raised retail distribution costs over the past decade."

## Lab Staff Chooses Chemical Workers

Van Nuys, Calif.—A four-month organizing campaign at the Bio-Science Laboratories, which serves hospitals, clinics and health departments all over the world, resulted in victory here for an AFL-CIO union. The vote was 135 for the Chemical Workers, 60 for no union in the National Labor Relations Board election.

The Dow Chemical Co. is a major stockholder of the research and analytical laboratory. The bargaining unit includes medical technologists and chemists, clerical workers and maintenance employes. The range in skills is from custodial workers to employes with masters of science and chemistry degrees.

Control of Congress, States:

# *Liberal, Conservative Battle Dominant Issue in Elections*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Democrats in the Rocky Mountain states also would be significant, because on the Republican side that is Goldwater country, and in many areas the contests are quite baldly between right-wing Republicans and liberal Democrats.

The campaign this year has been remarkable for the non-emergence of issues—at least of issues the candidates were willing to talk about.

Inflation, or the rise in living costs that is one of its symptoms, became a favorite theme of Republican contenders as the weeks wore on.

**War Issue Dims**

The war in Viet Nam, on the other hand, practically disappeared from the campaign after Republican Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, seeking the Senate seat being vacated by Mrs. Maurine Neuberger, was badly burned on what seemed practically a "peace now" program and was directly challenged on the issue by the Democratic nominee, the articulate and progressive Rep. Robert B. Duncan.

**An unspoken issue—unspoken, that is, except in Maryland and two or three Deep South states—may have emerged in what is referred to as a "backlash" against the Negro civil rights revolution.**

Most Republican candidates, however, preferred to appeal to whatever "backlash" sentiment may exist in the code words that have become familiar — "crime," or "crime in the streets," or "riots and broken windows," or a complaint that civil rights changes are being pushed "too far and too fast."

The "too far and too fast" theme was echoed by Michigan's Republican Gov. George W. Romney, the "safety in the streets" theme by Ronald Reagan, GOP candidate in California against incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown.

Only Wyoming's Republican Gov. Clifford Hansen, running for the Senate against Rep. Teno Roncalio, carried it far enough to tie the Johnson Administration's alleged failure to do enough about "crime" to the brutal but local murder in Kenilworth, Ill., of the teenage daughter of Charles H. Percy, GOP candidate against the veteran incumbent Sen. Paul H. Douglas.

The depth of "backlash" sentiment, and how widespread it might be, in any case was not measurable in advance—and very possibly was overrated, as it was in 1964.

A factor that will count, on the basis of the record, is the size of the vote Nov. 8.

U.S. voter turnout, measured by Japanese or Australian standards, has always been low, and in midterm elections such as this year's is invariably lower than in presidential years.

**What is perhaps of greater significance is the fact that voter turnout, relative to the potential eligibles, has been steadily rising in midterm elections for the past quarter of a century. The record high was set in 1962, when 46.5 percent of the voting-age population went to the polls.**

The Census Bureau estimates that just under 116 million people will be of voting age and able to meet state residential requirements on Nov. 8, which is not the same as saying that all of them are registered, of course. A continuation of the trend toward constantly rising participation would mean a voter turnout of about 54 million, according to a Congressional Quarterly estimate.

There have been widespread reports of "apathy" during the campaign, but there nearly always are reports of apathy in the midterm period, and any defection of voters in eastern, northern and western sections might well be offset by the heavily increased registration of both Negroes and whites in southern states, where the record of voter turnout has always been lowest.

**Past Records**

A commonly-accepted doctrine on midterm elections is that Democrats benefit when the voter turnout is large and suffer when the turnout is small. It is based substantially however, on the record of the relatively recent past.

Thus in 1942 there was only a 32.7 percent voter participation in the midterm election and Republicans gained 47 House seats, and in 1946 only 37.6 percent participation and the GOP picked up 56 seats and control of the 80th Congress. In contrast, Democrats argue, voter participation proportions of 41.6 percent to 43.2 percent resulted in substantial Democratic gains, or at least in minimal losses.

**The only thing questionable about the theory—and it seems generally sound—is the documentation from 1938, when voter participation jumped high to 44.5 percent, and the Republicans scored a net gain of 80 in House seats.**

It was a long time ago and may have resulted from the fact that it merely reflected the practical decimation of Republican officeholders in the Franklin D. Roosevelt second-term election of 1936.

A curious dearth of nationally celebrated names will show on the ballots this year.

In California, Gov. Brown and the TV actor, Ronald Reagan, are running against each other; in Illinois the deservedly trusted veteran Douglas is seeking re-election; in Michigan the ambitious Romney is seeking re-election as governor and G. Mennen Williams, a six-time Democratic governor, is running for the Senate; in New York the twice-elected Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is trying for a Republican third term, with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Liberal, as one of his opponents.

**VICE PRES. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY** raises the arm of a doughty liberal warrior, Democratic Sen. Paul H. Douglas, during an outdoor political rally in downtown Chicago. Douglas, seeking a fourth term, is challenged by Republican Charles H. Percy.

# Political Paths Change In Maryland, Virginia

The two states immediately bordering Washington, D.C., the nation's capital, appear to be moving on opposite political paths this year.

The long-dominant Byrd Democratic organization in Virginia suffered a severe blow when the senior Sen. Harry F. Byrd retired last year (he has since died) even though his son, Harry, Jr., was named to fill the vacancy.

The organization had already suffered other blows, however, when the then governor, J. Lindsay Almond, led the state to repudiation of Byrd's doctrine of "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions and the present governor, Mills E. Godwin, was elected with the clearly observable help of Negro votes.

**This year the venerable Rep. Howard W. Smith, long dictator of the House Rules Committee, was beaten in the 8th Congressional District Democratic Primary by a member of the state legislature, George C. Rawlings, Jr., and Sen. A. Willis Robertson was defeated in the statewide Democratic primary by State Sen. William B. Spong.**

The younger Byrd himself narrowly escaped defeat by former State Sen. Armistead Boothe, like Spong and Rawlings rated as a liberal-moderate.

**Race A Tossup**

There appears to have been some drifting of old-line Democrats away from Rawlings to the Republican 8th District candidate, conservative William L. Scott, and the race is considered a tossup.

Both Spong and the younger Byrd are rated likely to win their Senate races—partly because they are challenged both by Republican and Virginia Conservative Party candidates, and opposition votes will be split.

The future of the Virginia Democratic Party appears to lie with candidates of the Spong-Rawlings type as urbanization of the northern suburbs and the Norfolk-Portsmouth area proceeds rapidly and the rise in Negro election participation broadens the voter base.

In Maryland an extraordinary situation arose when a Baltimore contractor, George P. Mahoney, won the Democratic nomination for governor with approximately 30 percent of the vote in a four-man race.

**Mahoney's one campaign theme was opposition to either federal or state open housing laws ("Your home is your castle—protect it"). Rep. Carlton R. Sickles, barely squeezed out by Mahoney, declined to endorse him for election. Atty. Gen. Thomas B. Finan, who ran third, gave nominal support to the entire party ticket.**

Republicans nominated Baltimore County's top executive officer, Spiro T. Agnew, and a third candidate, Baltimore City Controller Hyman C. Pressman, who filed as an independent, also has support.

The State AFL-CIO, which backed Sickles in the Democratic primary endorsed Agnew for the general election.

Maryland House of Representatives districts were given new lines for this election by a federal district court. Baltimore city and suburban districts are considered safely Democratic, the Western counties safely Republican. Incumbent Republican Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton might be upset on the Eastern Shore by conservative Democrat H. C. Byrd if Mahoney sweeps the district heavily. Populous Montgomery County, a Washington suburban area, is listed in the doubtful class this year.

# Phone Installers to Vote On Revised Agreement

New York—The Communications Workers reached agreement with the Western Electric Co. on improved contract terms covering more than 22,000 Bell telephone equipment installers and sent the settlement to a new membership referendum.

An earlier agreement had been rejected in 8,231-7,240 vote. The union said the new pact provides improvement in expense provisions for permanent transfers; a better Saturday holiday clause and improved company contributions toward hospitalization insurance in specified areas.

Ballots that went out this week will be counted Nov. 16 by Ernst & Ernst, accounting firm. A yes vote will put the agreement into effect, a no vote empowers the union to call a strike, members are being told.

**Meanwhile the union reported that 81,000 of its Bell System members now are covered by agreements following the 1966 version of the CWA "pattern" settlement with Bell. Contracts covering another 75,000 CWA-represented Bell employes are either in the final bargaining stages or awaiting ratification, and similar benefits for 200,000 others will be sought when their contracts expire in the coming six months, a union spokesman said.**

Contracts approved to date feature wage hikes of about 7 per cent, wage reopening provisions after 18 months, retroactivity for the first time in any Bell contracts, better life, health and hospital insurance programs and improved vacation and pension plans.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne called the three-year agreement the best the union has ever negotiated in the communications industry.

Newly effective are contracts covering 18,000 employes in all Ohio Bell Telephone Co. departments; 17,500 plant, traffic and accounting employes of Northwestern Bell; 2,000 at Illinois Bell traffic and Chicago toll offices; 7,700 traffic employes of New Jersey Bell; 6,600 in traffic, plant and accounting departments of Wisconsin Bell; 11,000 in all departments of Chesapeake & Potomac of the District of Columbia; 2,000 production and maintenance workers at Western Electric's Buffalo, N.Y., plant; 3,000 in all Cincinnati & Suburban Bell departments; 13,500 plant, traffic and accounting employes in Pacific Northwest Bell's plant, traffic and accounting departments and in Oregon, Idaho and Washington offices and 500 Western Electric job clerks.

Approaching settlement, the union said, are contracts for 34,800 employes of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. in California; 17,000 Michigan Bell workers; 7,000 at Indiana Bell and 16,800 Chesapeake & Potomac employes in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland.

## Government Employes Name Contracts Head

Cyrus S. Littenberg has been appointed director of the contracts and negotiations division of the Government Employes. A civilian employe of the Navy for 36 years, Littenberg will work with union officers on 700 AFGE contracts and exclusive recognition agreements, Pres. John F. Griner said.

## *Kuchel Refuses To Back Reagan*

**Franklin Lakes, N. J.—Republican Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), assistant GOP Senate leader, said pointblank here that he would not endorse or campaign for his party's nominee for governor, Ronald Reagan.**

**Our "proud party," he said, "has been punished unmercifully by those who will promote one kind of philosophy to the exclusion of all others."**

**Speaking here in behalf of the liberal GOP incumbent Sen. Clifford P. Case, Kuchel said that a "realignment" of parties on a liberal-conservative basis would result in GOP losses at all levels of politics. The liberal-conservative alignment was advocated prior to 1964 by then Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), the party's presidential nominee, to whom Kuchel also denied a campaign endorsement.**

# Air Line Dispatchers Boost Dues

Las Vegas, Nev.—Air line dispatchers, a highly-skilled segment of the aviation industry, will have to master entire new areas of education and training to prepare for the supersonic era, their union president said here.

Pres. Robert E. Commerce told delegates to the 24th annual convention of the Air Line Dispatchers Association that the rapid change in aviation operation control is continuing. He stressed the importance of union members keeping alert to new developments and job requirements to hold on to their traditional work jurisdiction. While one of the smallest unions, with 767 members, the ALA bargains with 30 major airlines.

**Delegates voted to raise dues $3 a quarter for dispatchers—to $36 every three months—and $1.50 a quarter for assistant dispatchers, who pay half the regular dues rate.**

The increase will permit paying expenses of negotiating team members, Commerce said, and will help finance additional research.

Under the union's staggered election system, only two offices were up for election this year. Sec.-Treas. James Boyd was re-elected unopposed to a two-year term and Fred Ritter of Ozark Airlines defeated incumbent F. R. Keithley of Pan American for a five-year term as vice president.

# Turning Point

**THE 89TH CONGRESS** marked a turning point in the nation's history. Never before had a two-year legislative session achieved a comparable record of accomplishments in a period of economic growth and prosperity—a period free of the economic crisis atmosphere that marked previous great Congresses.

The record of the 89th Congress has been widely acclaimed and historians are drawing the comparison with the two other "vintage" Congresses of the 20th Century—the 63rd Congress of Woodrow Wilson's first term and the 73rd Congress of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

**In comparison with these, the record of the 89th takes on new meaning as part of the evolution of progressive and liberal public policies to meet the changing needs of the country.**

The 63rd Congress met as the nation hit the low point of a two-year recession and with the echoes of exposure of corporate and business scandals, of the trusts, ringing in its ears. Pres. Wilson's "New Freedom" program, designed to cure some of the evils and put the nation on a solid course of economic growth and stability, won resounding approval.

The Democratic Party enjoyed a comfortable margin in the Senate and a 163-vote margin in the House in those two years that produced the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, the Federal Reserve System and many other legislative milestones.

Twenty years later the 73rd Congress convened in the depths of the Great Depression and enacted the monumental programs of Pres. Roosevelt's "New Deal."

**Reacting to the despair of the greatest economic tragedy in American history, the Congress responded to FDR's 100 days program to check the nation's fear and drift and went on to lay the groundwork for programs designed to prevent ever again a depression of the magnitude of the Thirties.**

In that Congress the Democratic Party held a 23-vote margin in the Senate and a 196-vote margin in the House.

* * *

**THIRTY-THREE YEARS** later the 89th Congress went into session to deal with Pres. Johnson's "Great Society" program. The economic atmosphere was remarkably different. At the beginning of 1965 the country was in the fourth year of continuous economic growth. More Americans had a higher living standard than ever before in history. There was no crisis that demanded the plug-the-dike actions of the New Deal Congress.

The Democratic Party fell short of the huge majorities of the earlier "vintage" Congresses with a 155-vote margin in the House, although it held a 34-vote edge in the Senate. Given the nature of the Republican-Southern Democratic conservative coalition, the margin needed to pass "Great Society" legislation was much narrower—a circumstance that did not weigh so heavily in the earlier Congresses.

**The record of the 89th with its breakthroughs in education, medical care, housing, conservation and adoption of a host of other programs is thus unique. It responded to Pres. Johnson's call that in a period free of economic crisis or desperation the country move forward to insure a better, fuller life to all. In a period when 80 percent of Americans were more prosperous than ever before, the 89th Congress dealt with the problems of the 20 percent who lived in poverty and deprivation.**

The 89th Congress thus takes its place as the most outstanding of this century—a productive, pioneering Congress responding to the need for fulfillment of the American dream.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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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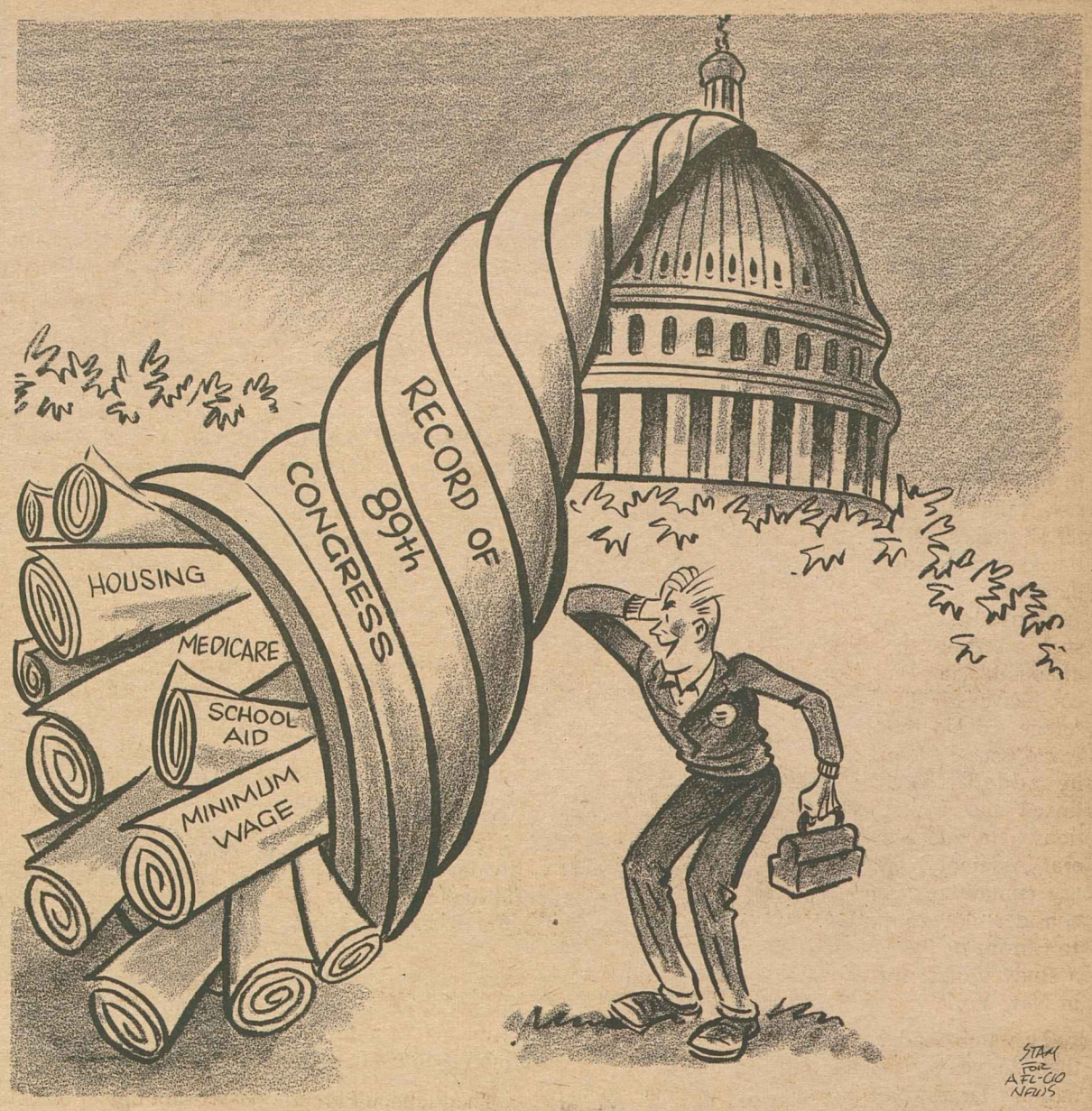
## 'Wow!'




***Biemiller Summary:***

# Outstanding Legislative Record Posted by 89th Congress

*The following is excerpted from an interview with AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller on the federation's public affairs program, Labor News Conference, to be heard on the Mutual radio network.*

**THE OVERALL RECORD** of this Congress is so outstanding that it can properly be called the most outstanding Congress in our history. I think it is more important than the 100 days of Roosevelt.

**The minimum wage law passed by this Congress is unquestionably the most important and best minimum wage law that has ever been passed. We still hope to improve on this in later Congresses, but getting the minimum wage up to $1.60 and adding 8 million new workers to its coverage was an important forward step.**

The Demonstration Cities Act, which will, for the first time, coordinate various kinds of programs in our cities, we think is going to be a real landmark piece of legislation.

The education bills that passed this Congress are outstanding. We made a breakthrough, first of all, in getting federal aid for elementary and secondary education. On top of that, we now have legislation that is promoting college education and will make it easier for children of poor parents to go to college. The continuation of federal loans to college students is a very important thing. I want also to say that the AFL-CIO is particularly proud that this Congress passed Sen. Ralph Yarborough's (D-Tex.) Cold War GI Bill of Rights. This applies the concept of the earlier GI Bill of Rights to those who have been in the service during the last 10 years or so. This bill, in some ways, does more for children of poor parents than any other bill I know of.

**We think that progress was made in the civil rights field, in spite of the fact that we lost the open housing provision in the 1966 bill.**

The poverty program has been renewed.

Good programs have been started in the fields of water pollution and air pollution.

The Indiana Dunes law is a good example of the kind of legislation we think was badly needed to establish that fine park near the busy area of Chicago and Gary. Incidentally, that is only one of half a dozen such bills that have passed this Congress. Over 1 million acres of our ground have been laid aside for recreational purposes.

The mine safety law was one that our unions have been fighting for for a long time. Metallic mines now have the same kind of safety provisions that coal mines have had in the past.

Then there was the bill to create training programs in the auxiliary health professions that we have been needing for a long time. There was a very important bill passed to establish money for planning health programs in our larger areas.

The Dept. of Transportation was established by this Congress. The Dept. of Housing & Urban Development also is a product of this Congress.

The transit legislation was very important.

**Last but not least, of course, is the fact that medicare passed in the first session of this Congress, and that was the greatest breakthrough in the Social Security field that we have had since 1935.**

Then we defeated a bill that we consider, in some ways, the most important accomplishment of this session. We killed the "Dirksen Amendment," which would have undone the "one-man, one-vote" ruling of the Supreme Court.

**WE ARE** very, very disappointed that we did not get a good unemployment compensation bill, that we did not pass the situs picketing bill and that we did not repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. But we recognize, particularly on the question of the repeal of 14(b), that we ran into a problem we are going to have to do something about in the next Congress. That was the filibuster led by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.). I think it is also worth noting that not only did Sen. Dirksen kill off 14(b) repeal with a filibuster, but he also killed off the fair housing section and other important provisions of the civil rights bill, by exactly the same tactic.

**I am sure that there will be a fight mounted in the opening days of the 90th Congress to change the rules of the Senate and make it possible to cut off debate by a smaller number than the two-thirds margin now required.**

I think it is worth noting that Pres. Johnson has always regarded himself as a protege of Pres. Roosevelt, and I think that just as Pres. Roosevelt showed great legislative leadership during the 100 days, Pres. Johnson showed the same kind of legislative leadership during the 89th Congress. And I think that one reason this Congress was so successful was the very excellent leadership it got from the White House.

***Morgan Says:***

# World's Ills and Cures Found In New York, Not in Shangri-La

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

NEW YORK—New York City, says Ambassador Jamil M. Baroody of Saudi Arabia, is a "bedlam. . . . The physical atmosphere of this town is becoming unendurable" with its violence, sex, traffic jams, crowds, noise, air pollution, water shortages, lack of trees, discrimination, abundance of crime and other dangers.

Morgan

Tensions created in such a setting, the Arab diplomat said, are not conducive to the calm, serene consideration of world issues. New York, he added, may have jinxed the United Nations. He told the General Assembly's budgetary committee it should consider moving the UN to Europe or the Middle East rather than approve a study project for expansion of its headquarters in New York.

The ambassador, who has resided here more than 25 years, is dead right on one point. The nation's largest city has become no place to live in and almost impossible to visit. But his excellency is dead wrong when he suggests the UN should quit this human maelstrom and seek its domicile in some neutral country Shangri-La so delegates can reflect with more detachment on world affairs.

**New York is where the action is, and that's where the international forum of the UN should be. The city is a microcosm—if a megalopolis of 8 million can be a microcosm—of almost every crisis currently plaguing our planet.**

There is slag and sludge in New York's human melting pot which should be studied first-hand. Can nations honestly expect any disarmament plan to work if rival nationalities, rival gangs in a single city remain at war? Would the ambassador from Saudi Arabia seriously suggest that Arab-Israeli differences could be diminished by removing the UN to Jerusalem or Cairo or Istanbul?

The population of the world is migrating to urban living—if living is the word—and New York is the laboratory where the staggering problems created by this transition are being identified and solutions to them tested. The world is not a peaceful place and this is no time for UN ambassadors to seek an ivory tower from which to ponder the heaving horizons of international politics.

**Furthermore, if the delegates can take time to look, they might detect in the middle of the throbbing bedlam of New York City the strengthening heartbeat of a new dynamism in the American society which, if properly channeled, is going to help to power vast changes in the struggling, bickering—and multiplying—family of nations.**

The slums of Harlem are an insupportable shame. The acid of prejudice, racial, religious or whatever kind, continues to eat into the fabric of the open society. In the richest country on earth, poverty still flourishes in overcrowded cities, on the scratchy soil of Appalachia and elsewhere.

**BUT SOMEHOW** an exciting discovery has been made. It is that all these things—poverty, prejudice, ignorance, disease, over-population, human hostilities and desperation—are interrelated. An intelligent attack on one has an effect on the others. It is this discovery which has directed the thrust of the most important load of social legislation steered through Congress since Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

It is barely beginning to gather momentum. Individual parts are grinding their gears with wasteful ineffectiveness. But viewed in the large, these efforts bear much hope. Congress completed action on the Johnson Administration's high priority "demonstration cities" bill, which blueprints a coordinated assault on the very human and material problems of cities which Ambassador Baroody rightly said were making New York so unliveable.

The Planned Parenthood-World Population conference bestowed on Pres. Johnson the Margaret Sanger Award for world leadership in formulating policy to deal positively with the international population explosion.

A mere decade ago "birth control" was such a poisonous term in politics that Pres. Eisenhower shunned any federal action on the problem. He later reversed himself and became a valuable supporter of education and clinical help in this controversial field. Pres. Kennedy first approached the issue at arm's length but then prepared the ground which Lyndon Johnson has stood on so courageously that almost overnight active assistance in family planning has become a part of official U.S. policy.

**In his eloquent acceptance of the award for the President, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz recalled the observance of the late A. Powell Davies, a Unitarian clergyman, that the world has become "too small for anything but brotherhood and too dangerous for anything but truth."**

The truth is that coordinated attacks on mankind's interrelated ills can correct the meaninglessness of life for millions. The U.S. is beginning belated experiments by this rule. The process is as complicated as life itself but it holds promise. And the promise of the UN itself will be brighter if it will stick around to encourage the process with constructive criticism and help propagate its positive results.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**NEGRO VOTERS** can play a major role in the Nov. 8 elections, clear across the country, although in no state, southern or northern, can they win a statewide contest by Negro votes alone.

Mayor Robert King High of Miami, for example, has become the target of a renewed campaign of Republicans and conservative Democrats in his race for governor. He is a liberal, a modern-minded political figure, and the best thing that has happened in the state's Democratic Party since Leroy Collins was elected governor in far more tranquil times.

**High knocked incumbent Gov. Hayden Burns out of office in the Democratic primary last May, and the state's nearly 300,000 registered Negro voters helped him do it. The conservatives are zeroing in on him now, however, with the Republican nominee, Claude R. Kirks, Jr., talking extensively about Miami's "high crime rate," a phrase with a well-understood meaning in the context of this year's campaigns.**

High needs all the help he can get, from moderate to liberal white voters as well as Negroes who have finally managed to lift the registration total of their voting-age citizens to nearly 61 percent.

In Maryland as well, Negro voters in Baltimore can exercise a clear balance of power in the triangular race for the governorship between Democrat George P. Mahoney, Republican Spiro T. Agnew and Independent Hyman C. Pressman.

Scores of thousands of Democrats are unable to tolerate Mahoney, with his open appeal to racism, and will vote for Agnew, who has been endorsed by the state AFL-CIO just as High has been endorsed by the Florida AFL-CIO. Any splitoff involving the traditionally liberal white Maryland Democrats and Negro voters who are ordinarily equally Democratic might be just enough, however, to put Mahoney in the statehouse.

* * *

**THE MAVERICK MAYOR** of Los Angeles, Samuel Yorty, polled a shockingly large vote against incumbent Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in the Democratic primary. Los Angeles contains the tortured Watts ghetto. If Negroes and other minority groups including Mexican-Americans and Spanish-Americans do not help Brown carry Los Angeles County substantially, Ronald Reagan, the Goldwaterite Republican, may be the new man in Sacramento.

**Negroes in the Chicago area have been engaged in running disputes with Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley, but the veteran liberal Democratic Sen. Paul H. Douglas clearly needs a heavy Cook County majority if he is to win over the Republican nominee, Charles H. Percy.**

There are congressional districts by the dozen in which Negro voters are vital to the re-election of liberals. State legislative seats are at stake as well as congressional elections, and the state legislatures, it might be remembered, still have the power to set the benefit levels, duration and qualification rules for unemployment compensation; a great deal to do with aid to city school systems; the nature of a state's participation in medical care programs.

The elections this year are important to all our people, and not least to Negro voters.

* * *

**THERE IS** a final fillip. In Dallas County, Ala., where Selma is the county seat and where federal court injunctions, the presence of the Justice Dept. and the imposing presence of federal troops were required to guarantee the safety of perfectly peaceful demonstrators for the march to Montgomery, Sheriff James G. Clark is trying to get returned to office through a write-in vote.

**Clark was beaten for Democratic renomination by a moderate, former Selma Public Safety Dir. Wilson Baker. There aren't as many registered Negro voters in Dallas County as white voters, but the primary proved that Negroes and even moderately liberal white citizens could win an election together.**

It would be a regrettable incident if Clark should reverse this result by the write-in route.

***Legal Safeguards Urged:***

# 'Sanctioned' Strikebreaking Held Barrier to Farm Unions

**STRIKEBREAKING** is a major roadblock to organizing California farm workers, Cesar Chavez, director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, charged during a network radio interview.

**Chavez said that legal safeguards for the right of farm workers to form unions are vital to the continued success of their drive to win fair wages and decent working conditions.**

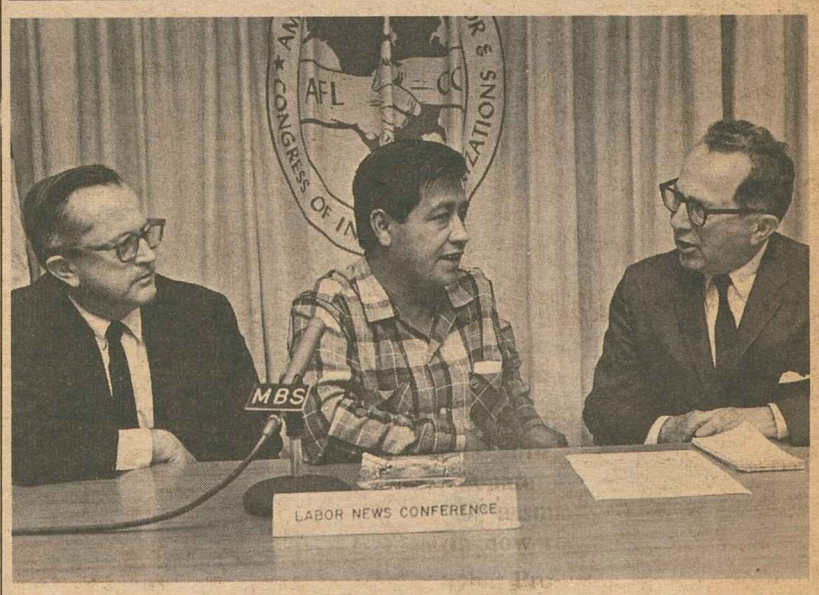
California Gov. Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown (D) has pledged to push next year for a "little Wagner Act" which would end "strikebreaking, which is now, in effect, being sanctioned by the state" because laws already on the books exclude farm workers, Chavez said. His statements came during the public affairs program, Labor News Conference over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Chavez praised Brown's quick response to the farm workers' plea for help in setting aside a "rigged election" at the DiGiorgio Corp. He said the governor "really set up the new representation election without any law, without any precedent in the whole history of the country."

**IN A SENSE, Brown** "gave birth to the union . . . gave us the life that we needed at that precise moment," Chavez declared.

**The farm workers' leader reported that determination to form unions runs high among both resident and migratory farm workers. He noted that some workers have "come from as far away as 2,500 miles to vote in [union representation] elections."**

Reporters questioning Chavez on the weekly AFL-CIO-produced program were Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers and John Herling, editor of John Herling's Labor Letter.




**THE "LITTLE WAGNER ACT"** pledged by Gov. Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown (D-Calif.) would halt strikebreaking practices hampering farm workers' efforts to build their union, Dir. Cesar Chavez (center) of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee told Sam Sharkey (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and John Herling, syndicated columnist, on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public affairs interview on the Mutual radio network.

# Denver Hotel Signs Contract After Boycott

Denver, Colo.—Some 800 members of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 14 have ratified a new contract that removed a picket line which four distinguished speakers had refused to cross so as to address a convention at the Denver-Hilton Hotel.

The settlement raised cooks and bartenders from $15.20 to $16.60 a day; other non-tipped employes, who have been getting $9 to $12, by $1.35 a day, and gave hikes of 85 cents to tipped employes—waitresses who have been paid $8.10 a day and bellboys getting $4.65.

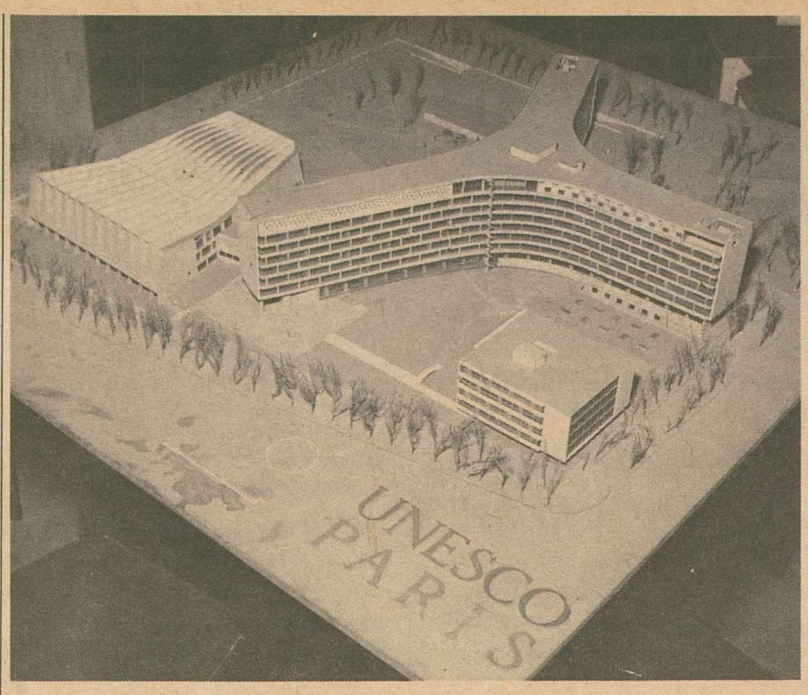
**Hot Meal Provided**

The contract, which also covers employes of the Cosmopolitan, Shirley-Savoy and Oxford Hotels and the Union Station Restaurant, improves the seniority clause in the old agreement, establishes a nondiscrimination policy in hiring, and assures each employe a hot meal, plus breakfast for night workers.

**The picket line at the Denver-Hilton, where about half the membership covered by the settlement is employed, was honored by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner, Executive Dir. Whitney M. Young of the National Urban League, Gov. John Love of Colorado and Mayor Tom Currigan of Denver during the convention of the National Rehabilitation Association.**

Gardner learned of the picket line after flying into Denver and registered at another hotel, declaring the strike was "legitimate." Young cancelled his scheduled appearance, explaining that "I am honoring the picket line."

Love, a Republican, sent word he would not open the convention as scheduled because of the picket line. Currigan, a Democrat, wrote convention authorities that "it has always been a strong personal conviction of mine never to cross a picket line."




**FROM THIS BUILDING** on the left bank of the Seine River in Paris, the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization—which marks its 20th anniversary on Nov. 4—carries on its work of promoting cooperation among nations in the areas of education, science and culture. The agency is embarking on its third decade of furthering universal respect for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedom affirmed in the UN charter.

# *Equal Time Ordered To Rebut 'Weep' Film*

An employer who made coercive "captive audience" speeches to his employes and showed them the slanted anti-union movie "And Women Must Weep" has been directed to give the Communications Workers equal opportunity to reply—to both the movie and the speech—on company time and property.

The order, subject to National Labor Relations Board review, was directed by Trial Examiner Arthur M. Goldberg to the Forest Industries Co. of Forest, Miss., a subsidiary of the giant Sunbeam Corp., Chicago.

The CWA filed charges last January that management launched a union-smashing drive in 1965 at the plant, which employes 800 persons to make Sunbeam clocks and food mixers in a plant built by Scott county on 40 acres of county-owned land.

**The campaign started early that year when a group of its employes held a meeting to discuss efforts to get a wage increase, witnesses testified. Within a day or two, management instructed supervisors to tell employes the company did not want a union in the plant, though no union had been involved up to that time.**

Next the firm held employe meetings at which top management delivered a "coercive anti-union speech," and herded the workers into showings of the discredited "Weep" movie depicting union members as thugs and terrorists.

Employer showings of the film have since 1961 brought repeated NLRB rulings that it exceeds the permissible limits of free speech.

The movie purports to document a 1957 strike of the Machinists at the Potter-Brumfield Co. plant in Princeton, Ind. The IAM describes it as a fictional account by professional actors using a contrived script showing a brutal local union president forcing a strike on terrorized members and then committing violence in the town.

The facts, the IAM said, are that the union president was a "warm, grandmotherly woman" who urged the 400 workers not to walk out on her account but only if provoked by company actions. Only nine of the members voted against the strike.

**Rebuttal Film**

In a rebuttal documentary film—"Anatomy of a Lie"—the IAM revealed how management imported strikebreakers.

**Besides showing the phony movie, the examiner said, Forest Industries also questioned employes unlawfully about their organizing activities for the CWA, which started an organizing campaign later in 1965; recruited workers to spy on the union, solicited employes to withdraw, threatened to fire union sympathizers, and discriminated against workers who wore union buttons to work.**

He ordered the company to halt these unfair practices and to give the union at a mutually agreeable time, within three months of the decision, an equal chance to address the assembled employes on company time and premises and on a second occasion to answer the representations of the "Weep" movie.

*In State Federation Case:*

# AFL-CIO Contests Hatch Act Penalties

The AFL-CIO's associate general counsel has filed a Hatch Act test case challenging the right of the U.S. Civil Service Commission to dock a postal worker 30 days' pay for mailing out newsletters reporting activities of far-right extremists in the 1964 Goldwater-Johnson campaign period.

The commission ruled 3-0 last Aug. 9 that Robert E. Hobart of Concord, N. H., member of the Postal Clerks and part-time secretary-treasurer of the New Hampshire AFL-CIO, "took an active part in a political campaign in violation" of the Hatch Act and civil service rules. Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., and Commissioners L. J. Andolsek and Robert E. Hampton upheld a CSC hearing examiner's finding and ordered that Hobart be suspended for 30 days without pay.

**Asks Pay Refund**

Hobart denied the charges, and a petition filed in the U.S. Court of Claims by Thomas E. Harris of the federation's legal department asked that court to award Hobart a refund of $674.62.

**At issue in the case is whether Hobart engaged in partisan political activity when, at the direction of state AFL-CIO officers, he mailed copies of Group Research Report to a mailing list of New Hampshire citizens.**

Hobart's counsel said that "the basic concern of the publication is extremism, as distinguished from" normal political activity and that it does not support or oppose either the Democratic or Republican Party.

Hobart mailed only one issue of Group Research Report—for July 15, 1964. He and other officers testified that it was "pure chance" that the issue was the only one mailed. About half of its contents dealt with right-wing activity at the Republican convention, which had just been held.

Associated with Harris in the case are J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel, and two associates, Robert C. Mayer and Laurence Gold. They argued that Hobart's suspension violated his free speech rights and also was "illegal and void" for the following reasons:

- The finding that Hobart "took an active part in a political campaign" in violation of the Hatch Act and a Civil Service rule "was not supported by substantial evidence" and was arbitrary and capricious.
- Hobart's activities did not violate the Hatch Act or CSC regulations and in fact were "affirmatively sanctioned" by a section of the Hatch law.
- If the act or the regulations are interpreted as prohibiting the activities complained of, they violate the 1st and 5th amendments to the U.S. constitution and are unconstitutional.

**The brief contended that the general counsel for the Civil Service Commission both files the charge and later makes an "initial decision" and that the commingling of his roles as both prosecutor and judge deprives Hatch Act respondents of a "valuable protection essential to fair procedure."**

It argued also that a 1940 Hatch Act amendment states that nothing in a specified section of the act shall be construed to prohibit political activity "in connection with any question which is not specifically identified with any national or state political party."

# Union Carbide Lockout Ruled Illegal Coercion

Union Carbide Corp. has been ruled guilty of forcing a lockout that triggered a strike of 6,100 union workers at nine company locations.

Trial Examiner George J. Bott heard testimony on charges by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers that Carbide tried to force 1,200 workers at the Alloy, W. Va., plant to accept unwanted admendments to the pension-insurance plan that was not open for bargaining until 1967, in exchange for the economic gains they were seeking. He found the firm guilty of illegal discrimination, coercion and refusal to bargain in locking out its employes last July 1 to compel them to accept the company "package."

**Management's whole course of conduct, Bott concluded, was "equivalent to insistence upon union acceptance of an altered pension-insurance plan as a condition of settlement." He said the company "insisted to the point of impasse . . . on obtaining a settlement of this nonmandatory issue, and locked out its employes to secure that end."**

He recommended that the NLRB order Carbide to resume operations at the Alloy works; to offer immediate and full reinstatement with backpay to the locked-out workers, and to bargain with OCAW Local 3-89 in a lawful manner.

The strike spread to eight other plants after the billion-dollar corporation resisted all contract settlement efforts by the Steelworkers, the Chemical Workers and the OCAW, union spokesmen said.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has been coordinating the bargaining and strike efforts of the Carbide unions. The unity effort will continue to aim at getting management to engage in "real bargaining," the IUD said.

Other strikers include 1,800 members of the Steelworkers at Kokomo, Ind., 800 at Ashtabula, O., and 100 at Portland, Ore.; 200 members of the Chemical Workers at Sistersville, W. Va.; and OCAW locals representing 1,150 strikers at Marietta, O., 450 at Speedway City, Ind., 425 at Whiting, Ind., and 100 at Hammond, Ind.

Local 749 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Fostoria, O., has a contract expiring Oct. 28.

The NLRB finding at Alloy will blunt the company's attempt to destroy the union coalition by its "take it or leave it" bargaining policy, OCAW Vice Pres. E. D. Swisher predicted.

## Claude Ramsey Heads Rights Advisory Panel

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the appointment of Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO as chairman of the AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

# Roofers Pledge Support To U.S. Viet Nam Effort

San Francisco—The 17th triennial convention of the Roofers pledged full support to the nation's global commitments and paid tribute to American troops in Viet Nam.

A special resolution hailed "the position taken and the efforts put forth by our country in Viet Nam and other areas of the world where the inhabitants are being threatened with political and economic slavery."

**The resolution was introduced by Robert Hall of Louisville, who told the convention that "we are keenly aware of our responsibilities to our fighting men in Viet Nam and other places in the world" and praised the American stand "to keep free those who want to be a part of the free world."**

The convention, largest in the union's history, re-elected Pres. Charles D. Aquadro, Sec.-Treas. John A. McConaty and nine of 10 vice presidents without opposition. Tenth Vice Pres. James A. Price won re-election over John Critchey of Local 4, Newark, N.J., in the convention's only election contest.

Several resolutions dealing with internal union operations were referred to the executive board. One proposal urged the board to implement safety measures by recommending to suppliers and manufacturers that "when feasible and permissible" they follow certain material specifications.

Others proposed establishment of a department of research and industry and efforts to set up a pension plan for local officers.

The officers reported that membership is continuing to rise despite some job losses due to automation.

The delegates voted salary increases for the officers and organizers and chose Pittsburgh as the site of the union's 50th anniversary convention in 1969.

**They also voted full support of the three-year-old Kingsport, Tenn., Press strike and called on all locals to request that Boards of Education buy no educational materials published by the struck firm. Nearly 1,000 members of five unions have been on strike against Kingsport Press for a fair contract. The big book-publishing plant is operating with strikebreakers.**

Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO told the delegates that success for Gov. Edmund G. Brown against the challenge of Actor Ronald Reagan in the Nov. 8 election is vital to the continuation of a whole series of progressive measures.

## CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employees Federal Credit Union was made as of Sept. 30, 1966. Members who do not receive statements by Oct. 31, are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 711, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

'Economic Landscape' Changing:

# *New Monopoly Curbs Urged As Merger Trend Speeds Up*

Vigorous enforcement of existing anti-monopoly laws and a wide range of new steps to deal with problems rising from the "massive" merger movement in industry are proposed by Irving Beller, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research economist, in an article in the current issue of the American Federationist.

Mergers, coupled with rapid internal growth, are producing a "fundamental change in the American economic landscape," Beller writes. And the change is taking place not only on the national scene as a whole, but in specific regions and industries as well.

If the present pace of mergers continues, he warns, "America will be faced with a condition of super-concentration within little more than a decade. By 1977, the 100 largest manufacturing corporations will control more than two-thirds of the nation's net manufacturing assets."

**While not all mergers are against the public interest, Beller observes, "mountains of testimony" before congressional committees, administrative agencies and the courts indicate that this "enormous power of big business has frequently been abused," he notes.**

Concern over its concentration in private hands led to enactment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in 1890, the Clayton Act of 1914 and the Celler-Kefauver Act of 1950, he pointed out.

### Problem Persists

"Some of the cruder abuses, such as agreements to fix prices or divide markets, were either curtailed or driven underground," he observes. "But the basic problem was still with us."

Most commonly, he continues, executives in industries dominated by a few powerful firms are able to "get around" the law by "administering" prices through a system of price leadership under which one of the larger producers in an industry sets a figure and everybody else follows suit.

Despite occasional court decisions, mergers have "clearly enhanced" corporate power to set prices, "bulldoze" competition by selling at a loss in one area and recouping in another, interfere in the operations of suppliers and "influence other aspects of American life," Beller points out.

**"In the process," he adds, "thousands of jobs have been merged out of existence as well—often with little or no provision for cushioning the impact upon those who have been displaced."**

**His suggestions for action to meet the difficulties created by the accelerating merger trend include:**

- Requirement of advance notice to the government by the parties to proposed mergers. "This would avoid unnecessary litigation and provide an opportunity for making arrangements which would preserve healthy competitive conditions."
- Authority to government anti-trust agencies to temporarily delay, subject to court appeal, mergers they feel may violate the law.
- A requirement that corporations disclose sales, expenses and profits for each field of operation as well as in total—to tell "not only how much money they made but where they made it."

**"Actually, the Securities & Exchange Commission is now in the process of formulating requirements for information by division and in some cases by product. This should be completed and put into effect without unnecessary delay."**

- Lifting of "the cloak of secrecy" surrounding efforts to take over firms through stock purchases. "Legal loopholes make it possible for a corporation or a group of individuals to purchase controlling blocks of shares of other firms without the latter's management or stockholders knowing about it."
- An increase in capital gains tax rates to "dampen some of the present ardor for mergers" that have little justification in terms of efficiency. . . . This would encourage stepped-up dividend payments and "compel corporations, to a greater extent than otherwise, to meet the tests of the money markets for additional funds for mergers and other purposes."

Beller concedes that some mergers have "genuine social value," such as the rescue of a failing firm from extinction, and that they may result in "real gains" in efficiency that can be translated under some circumstances into lower prices, higher wages and improved working conditions.

### No Assurance

"However increased size via mergers or internal growth does not invariably result in genuine increases in the efficiency of production or distribution," he declares.

"Numerous studies have shown that medium-sized plants are often at least as efficient and in some cases more efficient than the largest establishments in an industry. They have also shown that the operation of many plants by a single company doesn't necessarily result in significant cost reductions."

This is particularly true, Beller notes, of the "giant conglomerates" that result from mergers of companies making diversified rather than related products. The possibilities for "genuine savings" by highly-diversified conglomerates, he maintains, are "minimal."

"In fact," he adds, "the effort to coordinate a far-flung industrial empire embracing parking lots, undertaking establishments and countless other unrelated activities may even lead to inefficiency and to added costs."

**The incentive to merge, he says, "is often purely financial" and "frequently has little or nothing to do with the introduction of new or improved products or to more efficient methods of production."**

The most important factor, he suggests is the accumulation of "hoards of cash" which corporations prefer to use to buy other companies rather than pay higher dividends, purchase securities with fixed returns or build new plants or equipment.

### Shortcut to Profits

"The merger route provides a shortcut to more rapid growth and higher profits," Beller continues, "manpower, production facilities and a market for the goods produced by such resources can be acquired overnight in one fell swoop . . . a merger is a way to enter a new market without increasing the number of competitors. . . . A soaring stock market offers another inducement."

Tax angles also are a frequent factor, he says, citing the advantages of paying at the lower capital gains rate rather than the normal income tax rate.

"The fact that relatively large-scale operations can yield genuine social benefits does not mean that they automatically will," Beller says.

**"Presumably, competition would compel firms to produce better products at lower prices. But in industries dominated by a handful of large firms, competition is weak and almost non-existent. Instead of being regulated by the marketplace, the dominant firms in such industries regulate the marketplace."**

In calling for more vigorous enforcement of anti-trust laws already on the statute books, Beller suggests that "increasing attention" be given to conglomerate mergers.

Judgments, he says, cannot rest solely on shares of the market they control, adding that "enforcement agencies must be more vigilant in rooting out anti-competitive practices in such situations."

He also suggests:

- Stronger deterrents to anti-trust violations. "Jail sentences where justified are obviously more effective than fines."
- Govenment procurement policies that "support rather than undermine government anti-trust policies."
- Special financial aid to encourage new competition in industries dominated by a few firms but which are difficult to enter because of large investment requirements or other barriers.

"Determined action along the lines suggested thus far," Beller says "can do much in the longer run to deal with the kind of pricing power which has imposed a heavy burden during the past year upon families with limited incomes and inhibited the government from taking more vigorous steps towards full employment. . . ."

### Strong Action Sought

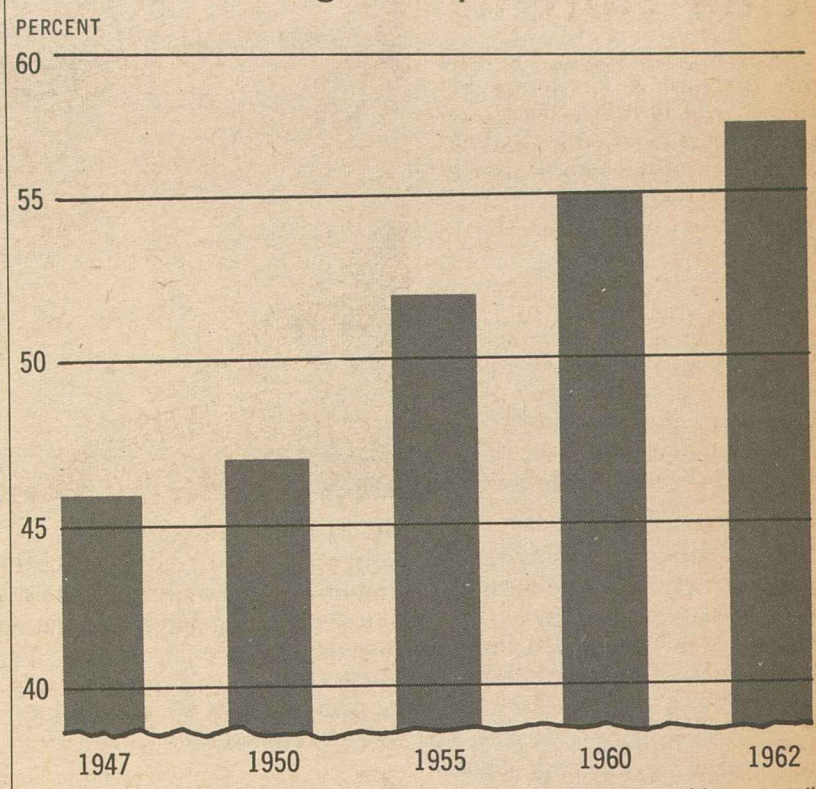
"Such action could take the form of direct congressional investigations of the price-profit-investment policies of dominant firms in important industries. Or it could result in the establishment of a special board which could hold hearings and publish findings and recommendations concerning intended price increases by dominant firms in key industries." However, he concludes:

**"No combination of measures can ever be fully effective without a much greater appreciation of the dimensions of corporate power in the American economy today, the freedom with which that power is currently exercised and the danger of allowing it to continue to reside in the hands of the officials of a few private corporations.**

"Hopefully, such appreciation will ultimately lead to a new and greater respect for the positive role which a democratically-elected government can and must play in the creation of a better life for all Americans."

## THE CONCENTRATION OF CORPORATE POWER

Share of Land, Buildings and Equipment in Manufacturing Owned by 100 Largest Corporations*




*All other firms, including partnerships and single proprietorships as well as corporations, exceeded 400,000 in 1962.

SOURCE: Staff of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

# Florida Labor Supports High For Governor

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Delegates to the 10th annual convention of the Florida AFL-CIO voted a unanimous endorsement to the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Miami Mayor Robert King High.

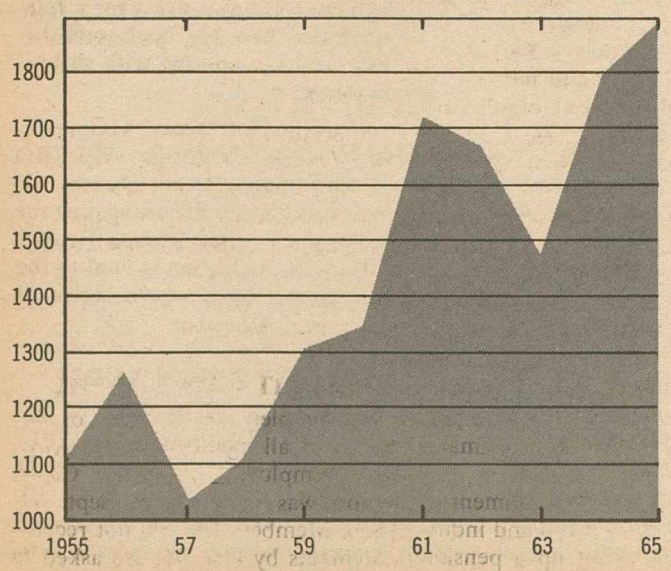
High, who is battling a conservative Republican, was given an ovation when he addressed the convention and the session was recessed after his speech so he could mingle informally with the delegates.

At the state level, the 400 delegates reiterated their support for a state minimum wage law — now lacking—and for improved unemployment and workmen's compensation.

It was an "off-year" for elections for offices in the state federation, but one post was filled. Noah Richards was chosen vice president from the new 10th Congressional District, encompassing the Fort Lauderdale area.

## THE MERGER BOOM

Mergers Reported in Key Publications*

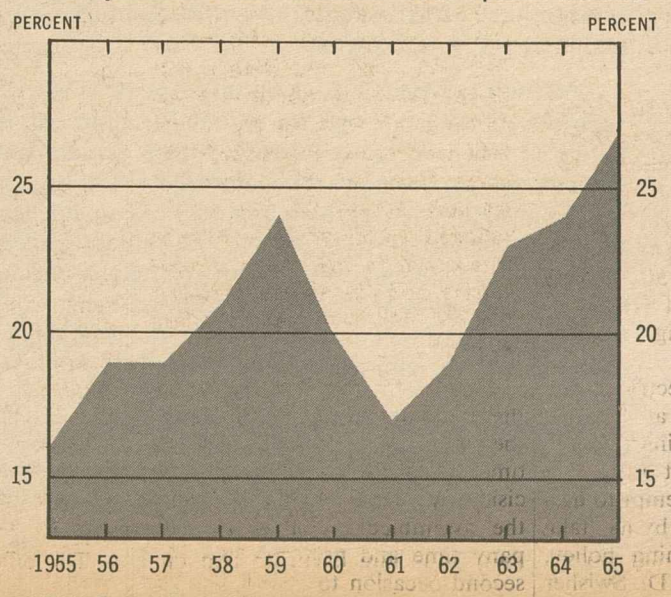



*Moody's Industrials, Standard Corporation Records, Wall Street Journal, Journal of Commerce and New York Times.

SOURCE: Federal Trade Commission

## THE BIG ARE GETTING BIGGER

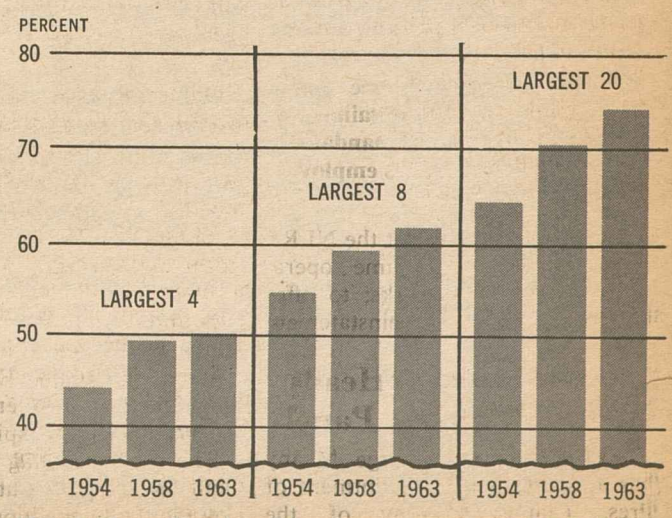
Shares of Manufacturing and Mining Mergers Accounted for by Companies With Assets over $100 Million




SOURCE: Federal Trade Commission

## MONOPOLY POWER IN LOCAL MARKETS

Average Share of Grocery Sales of Largest Firms* In 218 Local Markets




*Refers to largest firms in each local market, not to largest national firms.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census

# Medicare...Schools...Wages...Cities...

By David L. Perlman

Books, not pages, would be needed to tell the full story of the 89th Congress, its massive accomplishments and its areas of inaction.

On these pages, therefore, are mere highlights of the 89th's record on issues of importance to union members.

## Health and Security

**MEDICARE:** Thanks to the 89th Congress, millions of elderly Americans no longer live in fear that a single costly illness will wipe out a lifetime's savings and burden their children with debts.

Medicare is not "socialized medicine," to use the hackneyed scare phrase of the American Medical Association. Neither is it public charity. Medicare is an earned right, financed along with the basic social security system through a payroll tax paid equally by workers and employers. And it is as unlikely to be repealed by future congresses as social security itself.

**The three-layer social security medicare package was passed by the House, 313-115, and by the Senate, 68-21. It included a social insurance program of hospital and nursing home care for everyone over 65, a low-cost voluntary insurance plan to cover additional medical expenses, and a 7 percent increase in social security cash benefits.**

Its passage in July of 1965 was a sweet victory for the labor movement and its senior citizens allies—and for the voters who in 1964 elected candidates pledged to support medicare legislation.

Pres. Johnson has already served notice that he will ask Congress next year to extend medicare to more than 1 million persons under 65 who are receiving social security disability benefits, coupled with an average 10 percent raise in all social security cash benefits.

**MEDICAL TRAINING:** Both sessions voted federal funds to help overcome the grave shortage of doctors, dentists, nurses and other professionals and technicians in the health fields. The programs include both grants to training schools to improve their facilities and scholarships and loans for needy students in the health professions. Other major legislation set up regional medical centers for research and treatment of "killer" diseases, provided funds to staff community centers to treat the mentally ill and stepped up aid to state health programs.

## Education

**ELEMENTARY & HIGH SCHOOLS:** For 30 years, Congress had backed away from the obvious need for federal aid to education. Each time action appeared near, some controversy would loom—the problem of aid without federal controls, the battle over school integration, the sharp differences over assistance to children attending church-operated schools.

The breakthrough came just three months after the 89th Congress convened. The controversies were not insoluble. A carefully-drafted bill was put together, and endorsed by the leading groups on both sides of the church-state debate. Administration supporters held the line against any amendment. The House passed the bill, 263-153, and the Senate concurred, 73-18.

**In that historic legislation, Congress authorized more than $1 billion in federal grants to enrich the education of children from low-income families—through programs such as reduction of class sizes, remedial reading instruction and summer classes. Additional funds were earmarked for textbooks and library books, and for community educational centers—all open to children from private as well as public schools.**

The first big step having been taken, the second session voted a major expansion of the program, going beyond the President's budget to pass a two-year $6.1 billion authorization. Suddenly everyone was for aid to schools, even Republicans who had fought a federal program for years.

**COLLEGE AID:** The breakthrough on federal aid to colleges came in 1963, during the 88th Congress, when federal grants and loans were approved to help build college classrooms, laboratories and libraries. But both sessions of the 89th Congress vastly expanded this program.

The first session doubled the level of construction aid, provided for the first time a system of federal scholarships of $200 to $1,000, based on need. It also set up a new government-subsidized loan program to provide interest-free loans to youngsters from low and modest-income families, and low-interest, insured loans for those in higher income brackets.

The second session bill authorizes nearly $4 billion over three years to expand construction grants and loans for colleges, junior colleges and graduate schools. It also carries new money for loans to students.

**TEACHER CORPS:** This proposal, close to the heart of an ex-teacher named Lyndon Johnson, had rough going in Congress. The goal was to train teams of experienced and novice teachers and send them to school districts where the teacher shortage and the educational problems were the greatest. By the closest of votes, Congress appropriated barely enough money to get the program started on a small scale and its future remained uncertain.

**COLD WAR GI BILL:** The AFL-CIO was at first almost alone in supporting legislation proposed by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) to give present-day veterans education and housing benefits comparable to those given veterans of World War II and Korea.

**This year Congress enacted a permanent GI bill, with eligibility retroactive to 1955. All who serve in the armed forces, in peace as in war, will be entitled to living allowances of $100 a month for full-time students, with up to $50 additional for dependents.**

**LIBRARY AID:** A four-year extension of the library aid program goes beyond the Administration's budget request and includes programs for interlibrary cooperation and services for state institutions and the handicapped.

## Labor

**WAGE-HOUR:** The biggest package of improvements in the 30-year history of the Fair Labor Standards Act ranks as a major accomplishment of the second session of Congress.

Coverage was extended to more than 8 million additional workers, including for the first time a large group of farm workers.

The minimum wage advances in steps to $1.60 an hour, with a $1.30 cutoff for farm workers.

Starting Feb. 1, the 29.5 million persons already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act will be guaranteed a $1.40 an hour minimum. Their minimum will go up to $1.60 a year later.

Newly-covered workers will begin at $1 and advance 15 cents on Feb. 1 of each year until they catch up to the $1.60 level.

**The first-year impact alone will add $1 billion to the purchasing power of America's lowest-paid workers. The second-year impact is estimated at an additional $2 billion. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's prediction is that the legislation will prove to be "the most potent single weapon in the war on poverty."**

Opponents sought to cut back the coverage and delay the effective date of the $1.60 rate. On the key votes, the Senate approved the final version of the bill, 55-38, and the House rejected a Republican attempt to send the bill back to conference committee to "stretch out" the minimum wage hike, 183-163.

**14(b) REPEAL:** Failure to repeal the "right-to-work" Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act was a galling disappointment of the 89th Congress.

It was galling because a majority of both the House and Senate clearly supported repeal.

The House demonstrated its support last year when it voted 221-203 to close the loophole in national labor law which allows states to ban the union shop. Voting for repeal of 14(b) were 200 Democrats and 21 Republicans; opposed were 117 Republicans and 86 Democrats.

**The Senate never had a chance to vote on the merits of the bill. Twice, at the close of the first session and early in the second session, Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen led a filibuster which kept the Senate from taking up the House-passed legislation.**

While 51 senators voted to limit the debate and bring up the repeal bill, this was short of the two-thirds needed to break a filibuster. Some observers viewed Dirksen's adamancy as retaliation for labor's opposition to his constitutional amendment to change the Supreme Court's one man-one vote doctrine.

**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION:** A big disappointment to labor and the Administration was the failure of Congress to set effective federal standards on amount and duration of state unemployment benefits. The Senate approved a labor-supported bill, with federal standards included by a 45-36 vote. The House passed a bill chiefly expanding coverage but lacking any requirement on the amount of benefits. House-Senate conferees sought to reach a compromise in the final days of Congress, but the effort failed and no further action was taken.

A renewed fight on the issue is high on labor's priority list for the 90th Congress.

**SITUS PICKETING:** The labor movement was united in support of a bill to give building trades unions picketing rights at construction projects comparable to those available to unions in other industries. The legislation had considerable bipartisan support, Administration endorsement, the approval of the House Labor Committee, and clearance from the Rules Committee. It was scheduled for floor action in May.

**The bill never reached the House floor. Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell abruptly announced that he would refuse to call the bill up despite an earlier promise to do so. The AFL-CIO Executive Council said Powell "constituted himself a one-man roadblock" in a "mockery of the democratic process." Later in the session, the Labor Committee changed its rules to strip the chairman of such power. But the legislation died with the adjournment of Congress.**

**BONDING:** Some muddled language in the Landrum-Griffin Act had boosted the cost of bonding union officers and employes by requiring coverage for a vague "faithful performance of duties" as well as the customary "honesty" protection. Congress agreed with the AFL-CIO that the added expense merely drained away union funds the law was supposed to safeguard. The House voted overwhelmingly, the Senate unanimously to drop the requirement.

**SERVICE CONTRACTS:** Companies bidding for government service contracts—such as cleaning federal buildings, providing laundry and cafeteria service—had been at a disadvantage if they paid union wages. The contractor who paid lower wages could bid lower.

At labor's urging, Congress passed a prevailing wage law for service contracts, including fringe benefits, comparable to the Davis-Bacon Act in construction.

## Housing & Cities

**DEPT. OF HOUSING:** A new cabinet Dept. of Housing & Urban Development was established to coordinate the government's housing and mass transit programs and provide leadership in helping to meet the problems of the nation's cities. Two previous congresses had rejected Pres. Kennedy's attempt to establish the department. The 89th approved it, 217-184 in the House and 57-33 in the Senate.

**HOUSING ACT**—Congress last year expanded virtually every phase of the government's housing program, authorizing 60,000 new public housing units a year as part of a $2.9 billion, four-year extension of the urban renewal program. Low-income home owners in rehabilitation areas were made eligible for grants to improve their homes and save them from the bulldozer. The VA and FHA can pay up to one year's mortgage payments for homeowners unemployed because of the closing of a federal installation.

**DEMONSTRATION CITIES—This labor-backed program was the major new Great Society program advanced by Pres. Johnson in the second session. It promises stepped-up federal aid to cities that develop imaginative plans to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods through improved housing, better schools, recreation facilities, health centers, social services and improved transit service. Federal funds could be used to pay up to 80 percent of the local cost of existing federal programs involving matching grants.**

The bill also includes labor-urged FHA mortgage insurance for group medical facilities, additional funds for urban renewal, and mortgage insurance for developers of "new towns."

**RENT SUPPLEMENTS:** The 1965 Housing Act authorizes a new program of rent supplements to help low-income families by paying the difference between 25 percent of their income and the rent in privately-built, non-profit housing. But the House in the first session refused to vote any money to start the program. The funding battle was renewed this year and Congress finally appropriated $32 million of the $65 million sought by the Administration, and that by extremely close votes.

## Civil Rights

**VOTING RIGHTS:** In its first session, Congress acted to end a century of disfranchisement for large numbers of Negroes in the South. The peaceful demonstrations at Selma, Ala., the obvious subterfuges used by southern officials to keep Negroes from registering, brought public opinion behind Johnson when he appealed to Congress for a strong voting rights bill, declaring: "We have already waited a hundred years . . . and the time for waiting is gone . . . we shall overcome."

With bipartisan support, the Senate broke a filibuster and passed the legislation, 77-19. The House concurred, 333-85.

**Literacy tests were suspended in counties where they had been used to keep Negroes from voting and federal examiners were sent in to register thousands of new voters. The legislation set the stage for court**

*(Continued on Page 11)*

# 89th Congress Moved America Ahead

(Continued from Page 10)

**tests which resulted in eliminating poll taxes imposed by four states as a condition for voting in state and local elections.**

**JUSTICE, HOUSING:** The 1966 civil rights bill met with a different fate in a year of "backlash" political problems and a spotlight of publicity on an extremist fringe of the Negro movement.

The Administration's bill included a forthright ban on discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, along with provisions for anti-discrimination safeguards in jury selection and stronger protection against interference by force or threats with the exercise of constitutional rights.

After modifying the housing section so that it would not apply to resale of individual homes, the House passed the bill, 259-157. It ran into a filibuster in the Senate. But this time Dirksen was on the side of the civil rights opponents. The Senate voted 52-41 to limit debate, but could not muster the two-thirds needed and the legislation died.

**To mark the occasion, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany used the same words he had applied to the filibuster tactics that killed 14(b) repeal: "The AFL-CIO is, of course, deeply disappointed that the democratic process in the Senate has been thwarted by the shabby parliamentary tactics of Sen. Dirksen and a minority of senators."**

## Railroad Workers

**GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE:** Congress unanimously approved labor-sought legislation to speed grievance procedures on railroads and end a double standard of court review. It amended the Railway Labor Act to make adjustment board decision final and binding on grievances involving wages, hours and work rules. Previously employers, but not workers, could appeal adverse decisions involving money. The legislation also requires special adjustment boards to be named at the request of either party when there is a backlog of grievances.

**SUPPLEMENTAL PENSIONS:** Rail labor and management negotiated an agreement for management-paid supplemental pensions of $45 to $70 a month, in addition to regular retirement benefits, for workers who retire after at least 25 years of service. Congress passed the legislation needed to incorporate this agreement into the Railroad Retirement Act. In the first session, in separate legislation, it enacted labor-supported adjustments in regular railroad retirement benefits resulting in higher payments to many pensioners.

**FLORIDA EAST COAST:** In an area of interest to labor because of the union-busting efforts of the Florida East Coast Railway, Congress plugged a loophole in the Bank Holding Company Act. The Alfred I. du Pont Trust, which controls the struck railway, a vast industrial empire in Florida and a chain of banks, will have to get rid of either its banking or non-banking properties.

## Federal Employes

**PAY RAISES:** Salaried federal employes were voted pay raises in both 1965 and 1966, but in both years the amount fell short of the labor-backed goal of full comparability with private industry.

Administration budget pressures and insistence on a "guideline" formula kept the amount of the raise down to 3.6 percent in 1965 and 2.9 percent in 1966, plus additional fringe benefits. Among the fringes were the first severance pay system for workers whose jobs are abolished, liberalized overtime payments, relocation allowances, and higher health and retirement benefits.

**LIFE INSURANCE:** Johnson vetoed as "inflationary" a bill increasing life insurance coverage for federal employes. It is expected to be reintroduced next year.

**HATCH ACT:** Labor's complaints over restrictions on political activity by federal workers helped bring passage of a bill establishing a bipartisan commission to study the Hatch Act and make recommendations to the President and Congress within a year.

**PRIVACY: Complaints by government employe unions over invasion of privacy and use of lie detectors were aired at House and Senate hearings. While they did not result in immediate legislation, they did bring administrative action to curb the use of polygraph tests by government agencies.**

## Immigration

Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy had all sought to change the national origin quota system which, since 1924, had told the world that this nation considered some countries a more desirable source of new Americans than others.

The first session of the 89th Congress voted 318-95 in the House and 76-18 in the Senate to end the discriminatory admission of immigrants. At the base of the Statue of Liberty, the President signed the bill which will admit immigrants on the basis of what they can do for America, and which opens the door to reuniting of families.

## Consumers & Safety

**TRUTH - IN - PACKAGING:** The legislation that emerged from the 89th Congress was a half-loaf, more appropriately called truth-in-labeling. The Senate voted for a bill designed to clear up some of the confusion and deception in the supermarket by allowing the government to set standards on package sizes and weights. The House passed a bill designed to regulate package labels and make price comparisons easier for the shopper, but left packaging regulation to voluntary action by manufacturers. House conferees refused to compromise and the Senate took the House bill as better than nothing. A companion truth-in-lending bill remained bottled up in committee.

**AUTO SAFETY: Congress directed the secretary of commerce to set safety standards for all new cars and eventually for used cars as well. The first interim, new car standards would apply to 1968 models, with stronger, permanent standards to take effect a year later. The bill also authorizes federal safety standards and a uniform quality grading system for tires.**

**HIGHWAY SAFETY:** The Highway Safety Act provides extra funds for states that adopt federally-approved highway safety programs and a cut in federal highway funds for states that do not.

**MINE SAFETY:** Federal mine inspection, previously limited largely to coal mines, was extended this year to all types of mining. Labor strongly backed the expansion.

## National Economy

**TAXES:** A sharp change in the economy under the spur of Viet Nam military expansion is reflected in the contrasting intent of the 1965 and 1966 tax bills.

The first session saw quick passage of a $4.7 billion cut in excise taxes to pump new purchasing power into the economy.

Early in the second session part of the excise tax cut was suspended and later in the session Congress acted against "profit inflation" by suspending a 7 percent investment tax credit passed in 1964 to encourage business and industry to spend more on new equipment.

**APPALACHIA REDEVELOPMENT: Early in the first session, Congress approved a $1.1 billion program to break through the economic isolation of the 12-state Appalachian mountain region, with emphasis on road-building and construction of area vocational schools and junior colleges. The Appalachian Regional Commission was set up for a joint federal-state program of economic development, and major projects are under way. Budget pressures have resulted in a cutback in funds and a stretchout of the program.**

**MANPOWER TRAINING:** In both sessions, Congress liberalized and expanded the 1962 Manpower Development & Training Act. During this year's debate, the point was made that more than half the money spent on the program during its first four years has been recovered through taxes paid by trainees who successfully found employment.

**POVERTY:** Despite Republican attacks on the anti-poverty program, Congress expanded its scope in the first session and continued it at close to the same level this year.

## Conservation

**ANTI-POLLUTION:** Big steps were taken in 1965 and 1966 to establish federal standards and federally-financed programs to curb water and air pollution. "No one has a right to use America's rivers and waterways as a sewer," Johnson said bluntly. The second session boosted anti-pollution spending authority above the budget request.

**RECREATION: Five major national parks and recreation areas were authorized by Congress this year, including the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore long sought by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).**

**HIGHWAY BEAUTY:** The first session saw a big step to get rid of unsightly billboards and junkyards along highways. The "carrot-and-stick" approach provided federal funds to pay most of the cost of beautification and cut highway funds to states that don't cooperate.

**PUBLIC POWER:** After a series of cliff-hanging votes, the Dickey-Lincoln School public power project on the St. John River in Maine appears assured. It will provide low-cost public power in an area where power rates are among the highest in the nation.

## Reapportionment

**DIRKSEN AMENDMENT:** The Senate's Republican leader used every strategem to win passage of his proposed constitutional amendment to allow one house of a state legislature to be set up on a basis other than population. Labor helped rally public opinion against the amendment and Senators Douglas, Tydings and Proxmire led the legislative attack.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described the two-time rebuff by the Senate of the Dirksen Amendment as "perhaps the most important single victory of the 89th."**

## Transportation

**DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION:** Congress this year approved creation of a Cabinet Dept. of Transportation, bringing together functions scattered in some 30 separate agencies. It voted, however, to exclude the Maritime Administration from the new department. The AFL-CIO has urged an independent Maritime Administration with authority and prestige to reverse the sharp decline in the nation's commercial sea power.

**HIGH-SPEED TRAINS:** Congress last year voted funds to help develop high speed rail transportation, particularly in the Washington-to-Boston corridor, with the intent of relieving crowded highways and airways. It also approved plans for a 25-mile rapid transit system for the national capital area.

## District of Columbia

**HOME RULE:** Congress came closer than it ever had to granting self-government to the 760,000 residents of the nation's capital, but the labor-supported drive fell short.

The Senate passed a D.C. Home Rule bill, 63-29. In the House, strong Administration support brought the needed 218 signatures to a discharge petition to bring a home rule bill to the House floor. On the showdown vote, however, the House substituted a bill setting up a charter commission to prepare a home rule plan subject to voter referendum and congressional veto. The House never appointed conferees and a Senate attempt late in the second session to revive the legislation was blocked by the threat of a southern filibuster. An attempt to limit debate fell short of the needed two-thirds.

**D.C. MINIMUM WAGE—A major accomplishment of the second session was passage of a minimum wage law for Washington, D.C., starting at $1.25 an hour and moving up to the $1.60 level in 1969. It will help some 70,000 workers not covered by federal law. Minimum wages for women and children have been set by industry wage boards under a 1918 law, but there has been no wage floor for men.**

## World Affairs

**FOREIGN AID:** Over the years, Congress has traditionally cut foreign aid budget requests in two steps, first reducing the spending authority and then further cutting the actual appropriations. Johnson, following a "bare bones" policy of holding his budget request to a minimum, escaped with a low 6.9 percent cut last year, the smallest reduction in the history of the program. This year, however, the cut was 13.3 percent and the final $2.9 billion figure was the lowest in 10 years.

**In other areas, the Administration fared better, winning approval of the labor-indorsed bill for U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank and passage of a large-scale Food for Peace program to let American farmers grow crops to feed the hungry of poorer nations.**

Congress backed the President solidly on appropriations to meet the costs of the Viet Nam war.

## Elections

**CAMPAIGN FINANCING:** In a surprise move before adjournment, Congress approved an amendment to a tax bill that could lead to federal financing of the cost of presidential election campaigns. It permits each taxpayer to earmark $1 of his federal income tax payment into a fund to be divided equally between the major parties up to a ceiling based on the total vote in the last presidential election. Minor parties could tap the fund only if they polled more than five million votes in the previous election. The plan was sponsored by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) and endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

No action was taken, however, on the President's proposals for tightened campaign spending report laws and tax deductions for political contributions. Neither did Congress go beyond House hearings on the President's proposal for four-year terms for House members.

*Hails 'Best' Congress:*

# Meany Spurs Labor To Re-Elect Liberals

*(Continued from Page 1)*

gress passed "the greatest volume of progressive social and economic legislation of any Congress in the history of the country."

Meany said labor's legislative victories in the 89th Congress stemmed from COPE's 1964 election effort. He added:

**"The liberals of both parties in both houses, whom we helped to elect, operating under the leadership of a President dedicated to building a better America, wrote this box score.**

"It is now up to us to protect it and expand upon it in the next Congress. While we praise the record of the 89th Congress, we cannot be satisfied or smug. We still must achieve the legislation that didn't pass this time."

If union members follow labor's traditional policy, "support your friends and defeat your enemies," Meany declared, "the box score of the 90th Congress will be even better." **(Text of Meany editorial, Page 1.)**

**Marring the record of the 89th was the failure to repeal the "right-to-work" Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, establish federal standards for unemployment compensation, enact the bill to permit on-site picketing by construction trades, pass the 1966 civil rights bill and give self-government to the District of Columbia.**

Two of the bills that passed the House and had majority support in the Senate—14(b) repeal and civil rights—were killed by what Meany has termed the "shabby" filibuster tactics of Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

It was the defeat of a Dirksen bill, however, that brought about what Meany and Biemiller termed "the most important single victory" in the 89th Congress.

What Dirksen sought to do—through a constitutional amendment—was to scrap the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote directive which has led to reapportionment and majority rule in virtually every legislature, ending generations of rural control.

If the Dirksen Amendment had gone through, states could set up one house of a legislature on a basis other than population. This, the AFL-CIO charged, would have meant stalemated government and continued stagnation.

The vast sums spent to drum up support for the Dirksen Amendment were wasted. The Senate twice rejected his plan to rewrite the Constitution.

Many observers saw Dirksen's 14(b) filibuster as retaliation for labor's leadership in opposing his constitutional amendment, and perhaps as an invitation to a "deal."

**Meany told the AFL-CIO's 1965 convention that he had "no doubt" that the two issues "are solidly and inescapably intertwined." But he served blunt notice that "the Senate minority leader and all his anti-labor stooges can filibuster until Hell freezes over before I will agree to sell the people short for that kind of deal."**

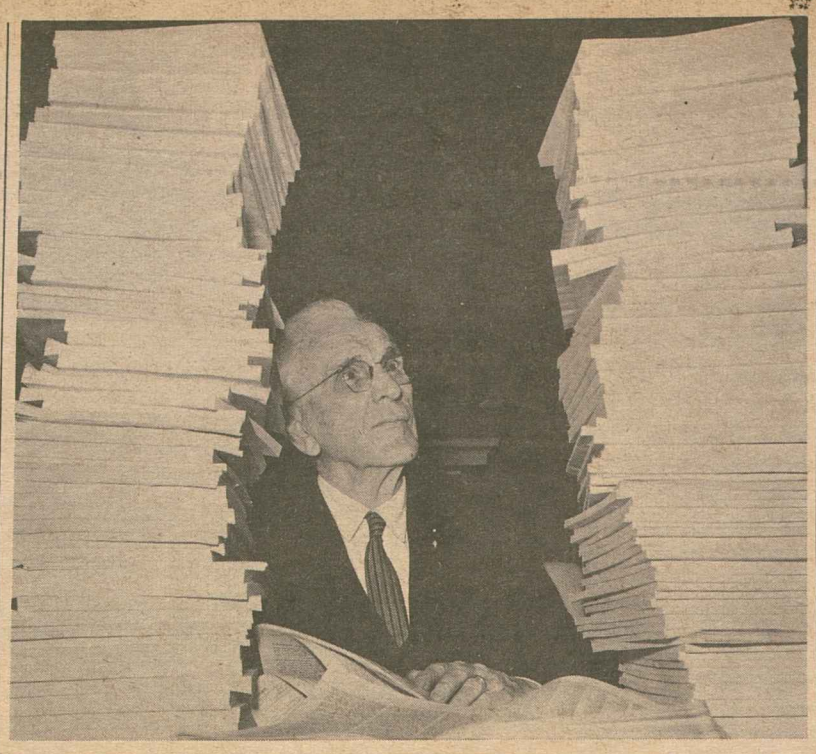
Biemiller predicted a strong effort in the opening days of the 90th Congress to change the Senate rules to make it easier to cut off a filibuster.

**Fight to Go On**

"As long as Sen. Dirksen and the Dixiecrats want to stage a filibuster, they can kill almost any bill," Biemiller stressed. Labor and civil rights groups, he said, "will be fighting with everything we have" to modify the Senate rules.

A major overhaul of the social security system will be high on the agenda of the 90th Congress, Biemiller said, to meet the "obvious" need for higher social security payments and extension of medicare "to all beneficiaries of the social security system." Labor's social security goals go even further than the Administration proposals, he said.

**A top-heavy loss of Democratic and liberal Republican seats in the November election could result in "a stalemated Congress" in January, Biemiller acknowledged, adding: "I don't believe the American people are going to allow it to happen."**



**MASSIVE** legislative output of the 89th Congress is illustrated by House Speaker John W. McCormack, who posed between stacks of bills passed during the past two years.

# *LBJ Veto Says Guam Needs Strong Unions*

Pres. Johnson vetoed the "right-to-work" law passed by the territorial legislature of Guam because it would "inhibit development of free collective bargaining" and prevent the growth of the "strong, responsible and self-reliant labor movement" needed for a prosperous economy.

The President voiced strong disapproval of the Guam legislature's action in a letter to Gov. Manuel F. L. Guerrero. Guerrero had vetoed the bill outlawing the union shop but the legislature, dominated by conservative business interests, overrode the veto. This left the final decision up to the President. He could either sign the legislation, let it become law without his signature—or veto it.

**In the letter explaining his veto, the President noted that private business has flourished on the 209-square-mile island, a major military base in the Pacific with a population of 80,000.**

"Yet one feature which is universally found in the rest of the United States is absent in Guam," he added. "That feature is a strong, responsible and self-reliant labor movement. For more than 30 years it has been the expressed national policy of the United States government to encourage free collective bargaining between employers and organizations of their employes. Such free collective bargaining has helped to raise wage and employment standards, lower working hours, improve safety practices, and in many ways assist the advancement of the economic condition of working men and women. It is fair to say that one of the strong foundations of the prosperity which has been enjoyed by working men and women and their employers in the United States over the past 30 years is the existence of an effective labor movement.

"In my opinion, the bill before me will inhibit development of the free collective bargaining which our national policy seeks to encourage. The development of free collective bargaining in Guam will tend to protect and advance the economy of Guam and the welfare of working men and women in Guam."

# Strike Ties Up Codfish Fleet In Gloucester

Gloucester, Mass.—Four hundred deep-sea fishermen picketed the wharves here and tied up the Gloucester codfish fleet in a strike for contract parity with other East Coast ports.

Members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union struck after negotiating three months for a pension plan, improved health and welfare benefits, an increase from $1 an hour to $2.50 for work performed in port, and reduction or elimination of payroll deductions for oil, radar and sounding machines.

**The union is affiliated with the Seafarers. Since the strike began, two-year agreements have been reached with owners of four of the 30 trawlers represented by the Gloucester Boat Owners Association. They provide for payment of one half of 1 percent of the ship's gross stock valuation into a pension fund to be jointly administered by union and management trustees; and another 1 percent for the welfare fund.**

In negotiations still going on here with the assistance of Federal Mediator John Sullivan and State Conciliator David Grodsky, the union is asking family hospitalization and medical coverage and extension of insurance for crewmen when the fleet operates out of other fishing grounds.

A major issue is the price of oil traditionally deducted from fishermen's income. Union Pres. James Ackert and Port Agent Mike Orlando said the owners charge 16 to 17.3 cents a gallon for oil sold to Boston fishermen for 12.8 cents. They seek parity with fishermen covered by union contracts in New Bedford, Boston and New York.

10-29-66

# State Employe Unions Backed For Georgia

Savannah, Ga. — A resolution urging that state employes be authorized to form unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively on their wages, hours and working conditions highlighted the largest convention in the history of the Georgia AFL-CIO.

A total of 488 delegates was registered for the sessions and adopted a series of clarifying amendments to the constitution.

**Other resolutions called for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to ban the union shop; enactment of situs picketing legislation and a state minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.**

Speakers included E. T. Kehrer, southern area director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Michael Botelho, of the State, County & Municipal Employes, and Robert Shadix of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Pres. W. H. Montague was re-elected by approximately a 3-1 margin over Leonard Hull. Sec. J. O. Moore, Executive Vice Pres. M. J. Counihan and Mrs. Louise Dean, treasurer, were re-elected without opposition.

# Retired President Of ITU Dies at 74

Colorado Springs — Woodruff Randolph, former president of the Typographical Union, died of a heart ailment at the Union Printers' Home Hospital here. He was 74.

Randolph served as president of the ITU from 1944 to his retirement in 1958. Previously he had been secretary-treasurer for 16 years, and earlier had headed the Chicago local.

Although he went to work as a printer after leaving high school, Randolph obtained a law degree by studying at night.

# Quebec Increases Minimum Wage

Quebec, Que.—A two-stage increase in provincial minimum wages has been announced by the Quebec Minimum Wage Commission.

The base rate for the Montreal area goes from 85 cents an hour to $1 effective Nov. 1 and to $1.05 next April 1. For the rest of the province, the minimum goes from 80 cents to 90 cents on Nov. 1 and to $1 in April.

For workers under age 18, the minimum is raised 10 cents to 75 cents an hour in the Montreal area and to 70 cents elsewhere on Nov. 1, with additional 10-cent increases April 1.

# Taxpayers Get Chance to Earmark $1 into Bipartisan Campaign Kitty

Government funds, earmarked by taxpayers, will be used to finance presidential campaigns under legislation passed in the final hours of the 89th C ongress.

It would give the Democratic and Republican p arties a kitty of about $30 million each to pay the expenses of presidential campaigns. Its sponsor, S en. Russell B. Long (D-La.), claimed the plan will assure that presidential candidates are obligated to "all citizens . . . not just to the big contributors."

Here's how it would work:

**Starting in 1968, taxpayers could check a box on their federal income tax forms which would allocate $1 of their tax payments for the campaign fund.**

The money would be evenly divided between the two parties up to a ceiling based on the vote cast in the previous presidential election. Each vote above 10 million cast for a major party's presidential candidate would be worth $1. Thus on the basis of the 1964 vote, where 70 million ballots were cast, $60 million would be available for the next presidential election if enough taxpayers made the checkoff. Each party would be given $30 million for actual campaign expenses, to be verified by the General Accounting Office.

Minor parties could tap the fund only if they received more than 5 million votes in the previous presidential election—a figure no third party in American politics has reached. (Robert M. LaFollette, running as a Progressive in 1924, came closest with 4.8 million). The third party allotment would be $1 for each vote over 5 million.

**At Senate hearings in August, the AFL-CIO commented favorably on the Long bill, declaring "it would substantially aid the national committees in their almost impossible job of financing presidential campaigns."**

Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had "endorsed the idea 10 years ago." Harris also urged a tax credit for small contributors to political candidates, parties or independent political committees in all elections.

The Senate first adopted the plan as a "rider" or unrelated amendment to a bill dealing with taxation of foreign investors. Somewhat to the surprise of observers, House conferees accepted the proposal and the House then adopted the conference report, 174-46, after rejecting by a 127-95 vote a motion to send it back to conference.

Adjournment, expected Friday, Oct. 21, was delayed another day as Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) denounced the plan as unconstitutional and threatened a filibuster. Gore relented the next day, however; the Senate passed the bill by a 31-22 vote, and Congress adjourned.

In other actions in the traditionally hectic windup of the session, approval was given to a $5 billion, two-year expansion of the Food for Peace aid program, a three-year $3.6 billion college aid bill was sent to the White House and a controversial section allowing doctors to "prescribe" segregated hospital accommodations was dropped from an appropriations bill. The final money bill of the year was passed, including a $1.6 billion appropriation for the anti-poverty program. This was about $133 million less than the Administration's budget request but slightly above last year's spending.

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# Meany Spurs Labor Drive To Get Out the Vote Nov. 8

**A VIGOROUS FIGHT** by the nation's elders to win long overdue modernization of the social security program was urged by Pres. John W. Edelman (speaking) of the National Council of Senior Citizens at the annual convention of the organization's Connecticut units in Bridgeport. **(Story on Page 7.)**

## *Turnout 'Crucial' To Elect Liberals*

**By Willard Shelton**

A basic "get-out-the-vote" drive was urged on AFL-CIO affiliates and state and local central bodies by Federation Pres. George Meany as the country moved close to the Nov. 8 midterm elections.

In telegrams sent to the affiliates and central bodies, Meany warned that there is an effort by "certain groups" to shut off labor's gains from the 89th Congress and to defeat the candidates endorsed by COPE.

"Labor's get-out-the-vote drive is of crucial importance this year," his telegram said.

**"Certain groups are trying to divide and confuse the voters by substituting emotion appeals for sound judgment. Their intent is to destroy the gains we made in the 89th Congress and defeat the pro-labor candidates endorsed by COPE.**

"Urge you to do everything humanly possible on Election Day to get out the vote for labor's friends. They need and deserve our wholehearted support."

The people will elect 35 governors, 35 members of the Senate and 435 members of the House when they go to the polls Nov. 8.

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make a three-network radio address to union members this weekend on how organized labor views the so-called "white backlash."**

**The broadcast schedule:**
**12:35 p.m. EST Saturday, CBS**
**5:30 p.m. EST Sunday, ABC**
**Time on the NBC network had not been confirmed as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Local stations should be checked for local broadcast times.**

## Trainmen Accept 5% Wage Hike

Chicago—The Railroad Trainmen, largest of the rail operating unions, have accepted a retroactive 5 percent pay raise plus vacation improvements in a contract settlement for 145,000 members.

BRT Pres. Charles Luna said the contract proposal presented by management negotiators representing virtually all of the nation's railroads was approved at a meeting of the union's 150 general chairmen with only two dissenting votes.

"This settlement puts us in a current situation in relation to a rising economy," Luna declared.

**Similar offers are reported to have been made to 15 other unions involved in three separate sets of negotiations. There was no immediate indication whether the BRT settlement will become a pattern for similar agreements with the other unions.**

Under the BRT agreement, the pay hike would be retroactive to Aug. 12 and would run until next

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**National Agreement Is Key Goal:**

## *Westinghouse Unions Pledge Full Support in IBEW Strike*

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and leaders of 10 unions representing the bulk of Westinghouse Electric Corp. workers pledged "full support in every way possible" to striking locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The IBEW strike, rapidly expanding as local contracts expire, has brought out nearly 10,000 workers at 32 Westinghouse plants and shops throughout the nation. The union offered to call off the strike if Westinghouse management agrees to arbitrate all issues in dispute.

A key goal is a national agreement, which Westinghouse has with several other unions but has denied to the IBEW except for a contract covering a scattered group of repair shops. The big electric equipment chain has also balked at IBEW proposals for a common expiration date for local contracts and a narrowing of geographical wage differentials.

The telegram, made public by Meany, was addressed to IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman. Joining the AFL-CIO president in sending the telegram were the coalition unions which this year put an end to the "divide and rule" policy of General Electric and coordinated bargaining approaches to Westinghouse.

Besides the IBEW, the AFL-CIO National Committee on Collective Bargaining coalition includes the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which recently reached a national agreement covering 40,000 Westinghouse employes; and the Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers, Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Carpenters and Steelworkers.

**Freeman wrote Dir. William Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service that the IBEW is willing to call off the strike if Westinghouse agrees to any of three plans for final and binding arbitration of all issues in dispute.**

Listed in the union's order of preference were these arbitration proposals:

- Submission of the disputed issues to the Council on Industrial Relations, the permanent union-management panel of the IBEW and the electrical contracting industry, or to
- A panel appointed by either the Mediation & Conciliation Serv-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Textile, Garment Unions Form Hemisphere Unit

Cuernavaca, Mexico—A new Inter-American Federation of Textile & Garment Workers was organized here by representatives of unions in a dozen countries and as one of its first acts called for a hemisphere-wide organizing campaign.

Sessions were held in the Inter-American Labor College of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, the Western Hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

**Pres. Oscar Estrado of the Venezuelan Federation of Workers in the Textile, Garment & Related Industries was elected president; Castulo Fernandez of Peru was chosen general secretary and Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America was named treasurer.**

The executive committee includes Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers and Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Headquarters will be in Lima, Peru.

The resolution on organizing also

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Building Trades Warn Of Tight Money Crisis

The construction industry is being "maneuvered into a depression" by the current tight money policy but will not go into it alone, the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Dept. charged in a statement attacking high interest rates.

"We know," the council declared, "that every segment and sector of industry after industry will go with us. . . . It is ridiculous to talk about a housing program and then allow money mismanagement to stop the construction of 400,000 houses.

"It is equally ridiculous to talk about schools, highways, sewers, hospitals, clinics and then make their construction impossible because of the high cost of inflated money."

**The council said it will call on the incoming Congress to give leadership in helping to solve the problem, and specifically will ask the Banking & Currency Committees of both the House and Senate to seek methods "to correct inequities in our monetary program which are now uncontrolled by the representatives of the people."**

The study of the detrimental effects of tight money should cover all facets of the economy, not just the construction industry, the statement said. The aid of the AFL-CIO state and local building trades councils will be sought, it added.

The executive council blamed the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# 2 Shoe Unions Win Key Pacts For 27,000

St. Louis—Approximately 27,- members of two AFL-CIO unions will receive comparable benefits amounting to 25.5 cents an hour under new two-year contracts with two of the country's largest shoe manufacturers.

The United Shoe Workers and the Boot & Shoe Workers bargained jointly in reaching the separate settlements. They affect about 15,000 employes of the Intl. Shoe Co. in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and some 12,000 employes of the Brown Shoe Co. in the same states, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi.

**Increases Spelled Out**

The Intl. Shoe agreement was dated Oct. 1. A wage increase of 9.75 cents an hour takes effect Jan. 2, 1967, and another of 14.5 cents a year later.

**Fringe benefits worth a total of 1.25 cents over the two years include substantial improvements in the hospitalization program for workers and their families; two days paid leave in case of a death in the immediate family, and an increase in pension benefits from $1.75 to $2 per month per year of service.**

The Brown Shoe pact, carrying a Nov. 1 date, pays benefits under a somewhat different formula.

Wage increases of 6 percent for pieceworkers and 9 cents an hour for day workers go into effect Jan. 1, 1967, followed a year later by boosts of 7 percent and 12 cents, respectively.

In addition, on Feb. 1, 1967, piece rates will be raised on jobs where investigation shows the old rates are too low to yield an average of $1.54 an hour. A year later the average will rise to $1.70 an hour.

Improvements were written into the contract clauses dealing with machine breakdowns and the hospitalization insurance program. Pension benefits were hiked from $1.75 to $2 per month per years of service.

Negotiating committees for the unions were headed by the respective presidents—Pres. George O. Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers and Pres. John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers.

**TWO NEW BUILDINGS** were dedicated by Portland, Ore., union members on the same day: At top, the Portland Labor Center, a $2.5 million successor to the 45-year-old Labor Temple; below, the S-shaped Union Manor Apartments, a retirement project for union members and others 62 years of age and older. The Labor Center is on a five-acre urban renewal site, has 86,000 square feet of floor space and provides parking for 300 cars. The apartment project, built with a federal loan, has 300 units, is 10 minutes by bus from downtown and occupies a seven-acre tract with a duck-filled creek running through it. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh represented Pres. George Meany at the ceremonies.

# $500,000 in Union Aid Given Hurricane Victims

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates contributed more than $500,000 in cash, goods and services for relief of victims of Hurricane Betsy, which hit New Orleans early this year, Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services reported.

"But in a sense there never can be a full report," Perlis said. "It is simply impossible to estimate the dollar value of the hours of volunteer labor, food, clothing and shelter which AFL-CIO affiliates and members provided."

Much of the cash raised went to the Red Cross—including $25,- 000 each from the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers.

**The United Fund of New Orleans received $5,000 from Longshoremen's Local 1419; $3,000 from ILA Local 854; $1,000 from Local 130 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and $1,000 from Laborers Local 689.**

Several unions gave direct assistance to members whose homes had been damaged or destroyed in the blow. ILA Local 1419 gave 754 members a total of $35,000, while the Communications Workers gave more than $30,000 to 208 members.

Women's auxiliaries played a major role in raising $36,000 collected from the Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers and other post office employes.

Employers joined unions in raising relief funds in some instances. The American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. contributed $15,- 000 of a $38,000 fund raised by the Operative Potters, and a contractor and IBEW Local 130 together collected more than $25,000 for the homeless.

Other major contributions Perlis listed included $35,000 from the Operating Engineers; more than $20,000 from the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; more than $18,- 000 from the Machinists; $15,500 from the Railroad Trainmen; $12,- 000 from the Fire Fighters; $7,000 from the Steelworkers; $5,000 from the Seafarers and $3,000 from the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

# Automation Plan Urged On Textile Employers

Charlotte, N.C.—Action by the textile industry to "face up to its responsibilities in this age of automation" was demanded by the executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America at a meeting here.

The union council met during the 24th Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville, S.C., and said the "glittering exhibition" again emphasized technical progress, "with no concern about the impact these revolutionary changes are making . . . upon the lives of the men and women who man the machines."

It called upon the industry to:

- Offer workers displaced by automation equivalent jobs or the training, education and assistance needed to obtain them.

- Establish and finance a Textile Automation Fund, formalized by act of Congress, to provide severance pay and the training and relocation assistance needed by workers displaced by technological change.

The resolution pointed out that the federal government has drafted a program to meet "this ominous challenge" which has been approved by "enlightened employers in other industries where collective bargaining is an integral part of the American way of industrial life."

But the council said that the textile industry, "which argues that its workers do not need collective bargaining and makes a practice of thwarting every effort of workers to join unions, has yet to take its first step to meet its clear obligation to ease the heavy burden of adjustment facing workers affected by technological change."

**Import Curbs Sought**

In another resolution the TWUA council cited the threat to employment posed by rapidly-increasing textile imports and urged extension of the Long-Term Arrangement for the cotton textile international trade for five years beyond its expiration on Sept. 30, 1967.

In addition it asked the President for stronger administration of the arrangement so as to prevent further disruption of markets and employment, and urged immediate steps by the Administration and Congress to set up restrictions on imports of wool and man-made textiles to safeguard jobs in other branches of the U.S. textile industry.

## Hospital Planning Unit Re-Elects Labor Official

New York—Pres. Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council has been re-elected to a three-year term as a director of the Hospital Review & Planning Council of Southern New York.

Special Fund Voted:

# *Farm Union Drive Set in New York*

Kiamesha Lake, N. Y.—A program to bring union organization to New York farm workers was approved by the more than 1,700 delegates and alternates—a record attendance—at the 9th convention of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Acting on a request of Pres. Raymond R. Corbett, the state central body's executive council appropriated $10,000 and authorized formation of a special committee to carry out the intent of the resolution.

**It cited "inhuman living conditions" and "exploitation" of workers in the state's agricultural industry, many of them migrants and minor children, and called for action to end these conditions through union organization.**

In late September, the resolution noted, two migrant workers were killed and a third seriously injured when a stove exploded in a chicken coop assigned them as living quarters while they were employed on a farm at Brockton, N.Y.

**Meany a Speaker**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his first address to a New York state convention since he presented the charter at merger in 1958, reminded the delegates of the importance of state labor organizations, citing the more than 100-year history of a state labor body in New York, established in 1864 as the result of anti-union action in the legislature.

Calling the 89th Congress "the best" for labor since he has been in Washington, Meany told the delegates they should not be too disappointed at those setbacks encountered. "Dirksens come and Dirksens go," he observed, while labor keeps on fighting until it succeeds.

**At its opening session, the convention went on record as taking no stand on candidates for statewide office in the Nov. 8 election. This was in line with action taken in late September by the State AFL-CIO executive council. However, Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller; Frank D. O'Connor, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Liberal Party candidate for that office, addressed the delegates.**

Another major resolution called for repeal of the so-called Blaine amendment to the New York State Constitution barring even indirect aid to church-related education. The delegates urged new language similar to that in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The Blaine amendment, added in 1894 in an era of bigotry and "know-nothingism," shapes up as one of the more controversial items expected to come before the New York State Constitutional Convention, the first since 1938, when it convenes in Albany next Apr. 4. The State AFL-CIO had earlier cited it as "discriminatory" and therefore against principles long held by labor.

Prior to the biennial election of officers, Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly, who had served as a vice president of the merged body and the predecessor State Federation of Labor for 44 years, announced her retirement. She was named a vice-president emeritus and a permanent delegate to future State AFL-CIO conventions.

Elected without opposition were Corbett; Sec-Treas. Louis Hollander and the 25 incumbent vice presidents, along with John J. Coleman of the Stage Employes and Joseph J. Collins of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

## Molders Defeat UE Raid Effort

Blossburg, Pa.—Workers at the J. P. Ward Foundries voted overwhelmingly to keep Local 304 of the Molders as their bargaining representative, rebuffing an attempted raid by the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers.

The vote was 238 for the Molders to 121 for UE, with seven no union ballots.

Directing the Molders' campaign were Int. Vice Pres. Mike Kogut, Organizer Ben Musser and District Rep. Levi Collette.

# Carolina Labor Assails Klan State Fair Booth

Charlotte, N.C.—Delegates to the North Carolina State AFL-CIO convention protested the leasing of a booth at this year's State Fair for a "propaganda exhibit" by the Ku Klux Klan—and assignment of 12 police officers for a day and night guard for the exhibit.

The convention resolution affirmed the right of free speech and peaceful assembly for all groups, "however much we may disagree with them." But it said the public interest does not justify a state exhibit by the Klan, a group so inflammatory that a large force of police is needed "either to protect the Klan against others or to protect others against the Klan."

In other resolutions, the State AFL-CIO:

- Strongly endorsed two labor education programs, the Southern Labor School for training of state and local central body officers and the Tri-State Labor School, which holds annual week-long programs sponsored by the state central bodies of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

- Called for repeal of a 1965 amendment to the state's Workmen's Compensation Act which reduced protection to workers subjected to silicosis and asbestosis.

- Urged all central bodies to set up active Community Services Committees if they have not already done so. A separate resolution called on central bodies to take the lead in developing pre-retirement information programs and establishment of senior citizen centers for retired workers, "either on a union or community basis."

**It said such centers should "include opportunities for their members to exercise all rights of citizens, including political education and activities."**

- Voiced support of anti-poverty programs.

- Called for programs of veneral disease education in all schools.

- Urged a renewed fight, "notwithstanding any filibuster," for repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley.

## ACWA Staffer Joins Detroit Transport Body

Detroit — National Rep. Willie Baxter of the Clothing Workers, formerly a member of the city's Commission on Community Relations, has been named secretary of the Transport Commission by Mayor Jerome P. Cavanaugh.

*By Presidential Panel:*

# Airline Pay Pattern Proposed at Pan Am

A Presidential Emergency Board said contract patterns set through "free collective bargaining" rather than anti-inflation "guideposts" should govern negotiations between Pan American World Airways and the Transport Workers.

The presidential board recommended wage increases totaling 15 percent over a 32-month contract, plus additional benefits, which it claimed would produce a package equal to the TWU settlement with American Airlines last month.

It suggested further negotiations between the parties on "the question of whether wages should be subject to reopening during the life of the contract based on cost of living considerations."

**The TWU represents some 12,000 Pan Am employes—primarily mechanics, ground service employes and stewardesses. The three-member emergency board, headed by David H. Stowe, a member of the Missile Sites Labor Commission, was appointed by Pres. Johnson under Railway Labor Act procedures after the union had set a strike date.**

The other members were Charles M. Rehmus, co-director of the University of Michigan's School of Labor & Industrial Relations, and University of Texas Law Professor Jerre S. Williams.

Under the Railway Labor Act, a strike or lockout is barred for 30 days after an emergency board reports.

The board's report drew considerable attention since it was patterned after the American Airlines settlement which Gardner Ackley, the President's chief economic adviser, had attacked as "clearly inflationary."

The emergency board said it was "deeply conscious of its responsibility to the public interest," adding:

**"That interest will not be served by the further disruption of airline operations which would occur if this dispute continues unsettled. Moreover, there has been no evidence of pressures for rate increases resulting from any of the prior settlements in this industry. The high rate of productivity over the past several years in air transportation creates an economic environment in which wage increases may be above average but price increases need not result."**

Besides, the board said, "as a practical matter" it would be "unrealistic" to assume that a settlement could be reached for less than what the union had obtained from another major airline.

The board's recommendations called on the union to withdraw a long list of demands for various improvements and to compromise on others. Among the improvements it did recommend was an increase in the employer contribution—and a cut in the worker's contribution—to the company's pension program. The TWU had asked that the company pay the full amount.

**GREATER EMPHASIS** must be placed on the economic, social and educational dimensions of the problems that confront organized labor and the civil rights movement, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman (seated, left) told the 12th Labor Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago. Seated with Slaiman are Joseph Minsky (center), Chicago attorney, and Theodore Robinson, technical advisor to the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security. Standing are Assistant AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Walter G. Davis (left) and Assistant U.S. Atty. Gerald M. Werksman.

# BRT Accepts 5% Pay Raise From Rails

*(Continued from Page 1)*

September. A third week of vacation would be provided after 10 years of service, instead of the present 15 years.

Other operating unions currently considering the offer are the Firemen & Enginemen and the Switchmen, both AFL-CIO affiliates as is the BRT, and the unaffiliated Conductors & Brakemen. The unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers currently are bargaining with individual railroads.

**The non-operating unions, all affiliates, are negotiating in two groups.**

One set includes the Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Transportation-Communication Employes, Railroad Signalmen and Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Six shopcraft unions are negotiating through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. This group includes the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers.

The early "serious offer" by the nation's railroads took a number of observers by surprise. Rail negotiations more often than not are long, drawn-out affairs, usually culminating in strike notices and appointment of presidential emergency boards under the Railway Labor Act before agreements are finally hammered out.

# High Joblessness Areas Drop to All-Time Low

The number of major job areas with substantial unemployment—6 per cent or more—hit an all-time low of eight in September, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced in releasing the September report on employment trends in 150 major manpower centers.

Atlantic City, N.J., moved out of the labor surplus categories it has been in since 1951 thanks to "significant" long-term employment gains in trade and service industries spurred by the opening of new department stores, restaurants and large motels catering to the tourist trade, and to sustained growth in manufacturing jobs.

New Bedford, Mass., which had been listed in the substantial unemployment group since 1958, showed improvement because of more jobs in the apparel, electrical machinery, rubber products and ordnance industries.

**The major areas still with substantial unemployment were listed as Fresno, San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario and Stockton, Calif.; Fall River and Lowell, Mass., Altoona, Pa., and Mayaguez and Ponce, Puerto Rico.**

"This is a gratifying improvement over a year ago when 19 major areas were classified in the substantial unemployment category," said Wirtz. "This is a dramatic improvement over early 1961 when 101 areas had substantial unemployment."

A record 59 areas now have less than 3 percent of the work force jobless, compared with 46 such manpower centers a year earlier.

"These changes in the past year show that we are continuing to make real progress in attacking the problem of unemployment," he said.

## Labor Force Of 100 Million Seen in 1980

The country will have to find jobs for a labor force of more than 100 million workers in 1980, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz disclosed, with the West expected to show the greatest gains.

Between 1960 and 1970, the work force is expected to increase by 22 percent—from 69.9 million to 85.3 million. In the following decade, it is expected to grow by 18 percent, or from 85.3 million to 100.7 million.

The projections, meaning labor force increases of about 15 million in each decade, are based on a report, "Labor Force Projections by States, 1970 and 1980," in the October issue of the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review.

The study shows that:

- The labor force in the West will rise by 26 percent in the 1970-80 decade; that of the South 19 percent, about 17 percent in the North Central section and less than 16 percent in the Northeast.
- The increase in the number of workers 14 to 24 years old will be less in the 1970s than it has been in the 1960s.
- The non-white labor force will rise by 31 percent in the 1960s and 26 percent in the 1970s, compared with jumps of 22 percent and 18 percent, respectively, in the over-all work force.

# *Rights Parley Hails Labor's Commitment*

Chicago—Organized labor's commitment to stay with the civil rights movement was hailed by Ely M. Aaron, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, in the major speech at the 12th Labor Conference on Civil Rights.

Aaron called the recent statement of principles by seven major Negro leaders and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's endorsement of it a "high point" in the struggle for equal rights.

The conference is sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago and is endorsed by the Chicago AFL-CIO and the Illinois AFL-CIO.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman led a panel session that discussed the relationship between the labor and civil rights movements.

**"While we still have many problems to work on in eliminating discrimination in this country—even some within the labor movement—both labor and civil rights organizations must look more to the economic, social and educational dimensions of these problems," he said.**

Serving with him on the panel was Legislative Rep. Norman Hill of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Charles Chiakulas, IUD coordinator in Chicago, was reporter.

Darrell Smith, area director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, led a panel discussion on the radical right wing. Walter G. Davis, assistant AFL-CIO civil rights director, led another on civil rights legislation.

Panels on education were led by Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers and on the anti-poverty program by Paul Iaccino, assistant to the president of the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Emanuel Muravchik, JLC national director, in opening the conference listed the Negro leaders' condemnation of "black power" and violence among the most important recent developments in civil rights.

Others he specified were the Chicago agreement on open housing, and the civil rights movement's adoption of the social goals of the labor movement.

**RETIRING** Jan. 1 after 30 years as secretary-treasurer of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers and its forerunner, the National Council of United Cement Workers is Toney Gallo. He helped set up the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers' Conference, served as its co-chairman for three years, as chairman for six.

## Union-Backed Housing Co-op Set in Chicago

Chicago—The Clothing Workers have announced plans to build middle-income cooperative housing in Chicago, patterned after the union's successful programs in the New York area.

The program will be developed by the non-profit United Dwellings Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago, headed by Murray H. Finley, manager of the ACWA's Chicago Joint Board.

**Its first project will be construction of some 1,000 apartment units in a Chicago urban renewal area, combining low rises, high rises and town houses, with ample space for parking, playgrounds and landscaping.**

Announcement of the new program was made by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky at a news conference in the office of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley.

## IBEW Canadian Leader Named to Industry Unit

Ottawa, Ont.—Vice Pres. William Ladyman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been appointed to the board of directors of the Polymer Corp., Canadian government-owned synthetic rubber complex with its main operations at Sarnia, Ont.

# Westinghouse Unions Rally Behind IBEW

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ice or the White House, or to

- A single arbitrator appointed by either the Mediation & Conciliation Service or the President.

The wire to Freeman from Meany and the 10 union leaders said:

**"We wish you to know that you have our full support in every way possible in the thoroughly justified strike of your Westinghouse membership against that corporation.**

"Your demands for a national agreement to cover all the IBEW Westinghouse plants, for reducing the difference in wages between your high paid and low paid Westinghouse plants, for a common expiration date for all your Westinghouse locations, and for other improvements, are thoroughly justified and should be met by the Westinghouse Corp. We hope you will call upon us for whatever you may need to bring the dispute to a successful conclusion."

Some 4,000 IBEW members struck Nov. 1 and thousands others joined them as local contracts expired or temporary extensions of agreements failed to produce settlements. The IBEW represents some 14,000 workers at Westinghouse, but some of the contracts do not expire until December. There was also a scattering of strikes by other unions, including more than 650 members of the Flint Glass Workers at Westinghouse's Bath, N. Y., electronic tube plant.

A brief, token appearance of IBEW pickets at the big East Pittsburgh plant of Westinghouse shut down one shift there as the 7,000 IUE members refused to cross the line.

**In another area of electrical industry bargaining, several local issue strikes continued at GE plants, despite conclusion of the national agreement.**

The biggest of these was at GE's Schenectady, N. Y., plant, where 10,000 members of the IUE and the Technical Engineers remained out on strike.

# Opportunity at the Polls

**THE ARITHMETIC** of the Nov. 8 election adds up to the not very encouraging conclusion that, despite a projected increase in the total vote, a minority of the U.S. population of voting age will turn out at the polls.

If the trend of the past 20 years holds up, an estimated 47 percent of those of voting age will cast ballots in the mid-term elections. This means that about 54 million of the 115.8 million of voting-age Americans will go to the polls to elect a new House of Representatives, 35 senators, 35 governors and part or all of the membership of 45 state legislatures.

**In addition thousands of local offices will be filled and scores of referendum questions and constitutional amendments will be passed on by the electorate.**

The vote turnout this year, if it holds up to expectations, will be part of a continuing improvement. The low point of 32.7 percent was reached in the 1942 war-year election and the figure has climbed steadily to 46.5 percent in 1962.

In contrast, the voting in presidential election years, while topping 50 percent of the voting-age population, has moved up and down, reaching a high of 63.8 percent in 1960 but dropping back to 62 percent in 1964, somewhat less than the 62.2 percent of 1952.

**The improved voting participation in the off-year elections is pointed up also by figures showing that from 1950 to 1962 the voting-age population increased 13.7 percent while the total vote cast in the non-presidential years was up 27.5 percent.**

But the fact remains that in the off years a minority of the potential number of voters cast ballots for men who shape policies on the national, state and local level.

* * *

**LABOR,** liberal groups and a wide variety of organizations interested in maintaining representative democracy as a live and vital institution have hammered away incessantly at the theme of a large voter turnout.

Registration and get-out-the vote campaigns have spread across the land, but the increase in participation is small compared to the scope of the problem.

**Much of the trouble lies with antiquated registration and voting laws, seemingly designed to erect barriers to registering and voting. Some of these have been removed by federal action—literacy tests and other discriminatory requirements. More remains to be done.**

While the right not to vote must be recognized as part of the right and privilege of voting, the interest of the electorate must be stimulated so that every eligible voter makes his voice heard in one way or another in selecting the men and women elected to public office.

* * *

**THE NOV. 8** elections are likely to produce an exceedingly large number of close contests where a shift of a few hundred votes will make the difference between progress or stalemate.

**Every vote will be needed to assure that the direction of government at all levels properly represents the needs and thinking of the people.**

This is the year, if past voting turnout trends continue, when the nation has at least the opportunity to strengthen the democratic process by trooping to the polls to mark their choices for public office, to try and knock out once and for all the statistic that less than a majority of the voting-age population cares enough about off-year elections to vote.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***A Story of Growth:***

# Account of President's Cabinet Mirrors the Country's History

**THE 89TH CONGRESS** will go down in the history books for many achievements but one of the most intriguing is that it is the only Congress, since the founding of the Republic, to create two cabinet-level departments.

During the first session it established the Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs and during the second session it set up the Dept. of Transportation.

**How far we have come since George Washington presided over his first Cabinet which consisted of Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state, Alexander Hamilton as secretary of the treasury and Henry Knox as secretary of war!**

The attorney general did not enter the cabinet until 1814 and the Dept. of Justice was not established under him until 1870.

The office of postmaster general has a long and fascinating history. Benjamin Franklin became postmaster general in 1775 and created the postal service. However, he held the office for only one year because he was made ambassador to France. The postmaster general did not enter the Cabinet until 1829. The Post Office was a part of Treasury until 1872.

The State Dept. was and is the senior department in the executive branch.

Prior to 1789 the country's foreign affairs were conducted under the direction of the Continental Congress, first by the Committee of Secret Correspondence, later by the Committee of Foreign Affairs and from 1781 to 1789 by the Dept. of Foreign Affairs.

The vital role of the secretary of state in the early days of the republic is seen in the fact that many men who later became President held the post. They included Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Van Buren.

Until the Presidential Succession Act of 1947, the secretary of state was in direct line to succession to the presidency following the Vice President. Under the 1947 law, the speaker of the House and president pro tem of the Senate are given priority to the secretary of state in succession.

**The growth of the President's Cabinet through the years reflects the needs of a growing and developing nation. Originally it was a small group of presidential advisers but today its members administer vast areas of government.**

The War Dept. was the third most important department in our original government. Today, the Dept. of Defense, established in 1947, is still the third highest cabinet department.

The original War Dept. included the Navy. The separate Dept. of the Navy and office of secretary of the navy was created in 1798 on a Cabinet level. Pres. John Adams offered the post to George Cabot of the Massachusetts Cabots but he turned it down. Benjamin Stoddert of Maryland was appointed the same day.

In the National Security Act of 1947 the Army, Navy and Air Force were all given sub-Cabinet status under the cabinet-level secretary of defense.

The Dept. of the Interior was created in 1849. Originally it was a kind of federal housekeeper. Its original bureaus included the General Land Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Pension Office and Patent Office. However, with the rising concern over our natural resources, one of its main responsibilities today is that of custodian of these vital resources.

**IN THE LATTER** part of the 19th Century ours was a growing industrial nation but agriculture was still dominant. Congress established the Dept. of Agriculture in 1862 headed by a commissioner, but it was not until 1889 that the commissioner was renamed secretary and admitted to the Cabinet.

Business and industry were becoming more and more a powerful factor in this country. The Dept. of Commerce & Labor was established in 1903 for the purpose of fostering, promoting and developing foreign and domestic commerce.

The department, however, was largely a business department and labor was getting limited help from it. Originally, the Labor Bureau was in the Interior Dept. but being in Commerce did not resolve the problems, either.

**Organized labor and many others pushed hard for a separate Dept. of Labor and this was set up in 1913 with William B. Wilson, a member of the Mine Workers, as its first secretary.**

It was 40 years later in 1953 that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare was established. For years such a department was urged because the nation had developed a deeping concern for problems in these areas.

Indeed, these problems have grown so acute that pressure is now being exerted to establish a separate Dept. of Education.

The two new departments set up by the 89th Congress—HUD and Transportation—reflect the serious concern over what is happening to our central cities and the complexities of movement in the modern age.

The history of the President's Cabinet, indeed, mirrors the history of the country. **(PAI)**

***Morgan Says:***

# Old Political Lines Crumbling In Maryland, Virginia Elections

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**WHILE THE CREAM** of the Washington press corps, not to mention this rather curdled member, is dashing about the country covering the "key" contests in this year's elections, some significant races are being run right under their figurative noses in the neighborhood of the nation's capital, in Maryland and Virginia.

Morgan

In Maryland, which has the dubious distinction of tolerating, through the years, one of the worst and most irresponsible state legislatures in the union, there is a dandy choice for governor between a total-segregationist building contractor on the Democratic ticket named George P. Mahoney, who is also totally inexperienced in politics except that he has run unsuccessfully for various offices half a dozen times, and a virtually unknown but apparently moderate Republican, Spiro T. Agnew, who has a creditable if uninspiring record as Baltimore County executive.

A maverick Democrat, Hyman C. Pressman, who has served as city comptroller of Baltimore, is running as an independent. He cites numerous taxpayer's suits he has filed over the years to support his claim to being a "friend of the little man."

But the headlines have inevitably gone to Mahoney, who won the Democratic primary against two major and professional opponents by campaigning on one issue: keep the Negroes in their place, he said, in effect, and out of white neighborhoods. His actual slogan, prettied up a little, was transparently racist: "Your home is your castle," it said, "Protect it." He continues to use that motto as his central theme.

**But housing is not the only issue in Maryland—there is a growing number of Negro voters anyway—and there is some indication that the state's Democratic organization is rather appalled with the narrowly-based political virtues of its unexpected candidate.**

In any event the GOP's Agnew has won strong support from the AFL-CIO over Mahoney and Americans for Democratic Action endorsed the Republican nominee as well.

Maryland has finally redistricted to give urban and suburban areas a more even break in representation with the rural and often reactionary Eastern Shore counties.

As a result the liveliest congressional race appears to be going on in a new congressional district, the 8th, in Washington's fast-growing suburbs, between an American University political science professor, Royce Hanson, a Democrat, and State Sen. Gilbert Gude, a Republican. This race is rated very close by the experts. Both candidates support open housing.

Interestingly enough, racial bigotry shows less of a jagged cutting edge in Virginia, but the issue is there just the same and some moderate Democrats could get hurt by it.

**ONE OF THE MOST** ironic equations emerges in the former fiefdom of Judge Howard W. Smith, the courtly but 19th century chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee. Last July a moderate member of the legislature, George C. Rawlings, Jr., 45, scored a sensational upset by winning the Democratic nomination for the seat that Smith had held for 33 years.

Smith conceded in a close race but then he wrote a letter to a friend saying he had been the victim of a "vicious" campaign and somehow the letter got into print. This and the so-called backlash are hurting Rawlings badly in his race against Republican William Scott, an attorney, who, in the paradoxical manner of Virginia politics, is getting the tacit support of what is left of the once-powerful political machine of the late Harry Byrd, one a conservative giant of the U. S. Senate.

**Harry, Jr., is running for his father's seat though he is being sharply challenged by another Republican lawyer, Lawrence Traylor, a conservative himself. His strength is being eroded somewhat, however, by the presence of two other candidates including an avowed exponent of the radical right.**

Considered safely ahead of Republican candidate James Ould for the other Virginia Senate seat is William B. Spong, a moderate state legislator, who toppled the veteran colleague of the elder Byrd in the primary, Sen. Willis Robertson.

One of the most significant congressional races in Virginia is being run just across the Potomac from the capital in another Washington "bedroom" county, Fairfax.

There Republican Rep. Joel T. Broyhill faces the stiffest challenge of his 14 years in Congress from a former Eisenhower Republican named Clive du Val who, distressed with the Goldwater-orientation of his party—and of Broyhill—won election to the Virginia Legislature as a Democrat.

More of a businessman than a politician, Broyhill has been a molehill as a congressman but a mountain nevertheless hard for moderate Democrats to defeat—partly for the very good reason that he too received tacit support from the Byrd machine. Old political contours are changing in both Maryland and Virginia, but the shape of things to come is not yet clear.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**THE DEVELOPMENT** of visual-audio campaign materials, which then are promptly repudiated by responsible party officials, seems close to becoming a way of life for Republican operators on lower levels.

The latest incident involves a 30-minute campaign film put together by a New York production firm but authorized, apparently, by the House Congressional Campaign Committee headed by Rep. Bob Wilson of California.

**The credit lines at the end of the film listed the Republican National Committee, the House Campaign Committee and Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee as sponsors of the enterprise. But as soon as Republican National Chairman Ray C. Bliss attended a "private preview" of the film, he ordered the name of the national committee removed from the credit list.**

The inevitable stories then began that Bliss had seen just a "first draft" of the film and that revisions were being made.

But a Republican National Committee spokesman said he doubted that Bliss would agree to sponsor the film regardless of the changes.

Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey charged that revisions began only after newspaper stories appeared on the nature of the film, which was intended for use on the National Broadcasting Co. network on the Sunday before election. Bailey also asked the Fair Campaign Practices Committee to investigate the use of "highly distorted and misleading material" in the film.

The Fair Campaign Practices Committee earlier in this campaign had been able to persuade Wilson to check the use in local GOP circles of a "dubbed" tape-recording of what was represented to be a recording of Pres. Johnson's voice.

In one portion of the tape an overlay of unexplained noise made the President's remarks indecipherable. And in another portion an unidentified voice added words that were not Johnson's.

Such things, of course, cannot be accidental. And the harm is done before local Republican groups can get the word from Wilson that the tape, after all, is not supposed to be used.

* * *

**THESE INCIDENTS** are reminiscent of the movie prepared in 1964 for use at Republican meetings complete with topless ladies, wild dancing and a general implication that the moral tone of the country had deteriorated and that Lyndon B. Johnson was to blame for it.

**Barry Goldwater, the GOP presidential nominee, stopped the use of that film after getting a personal preview—and then, too, after newspaper stories had appeared about it.**

The producers of the 1964 film were Hollywood types—and there was at least one additional film which they had prepared and put in cans, but neither was distributed after Goldwater put his veto on the first one.

The difficult thing to understand is why the faked tape and the half-faked films keep on being prepared so that first Goldwater and then Ray Bliss have to repudiate them.

There are perfectly legitimate public issues which Republican candidates can use against the party in power. There are issues that can be discussed in the ordinary manner of American political campaigns.

**Speeches by the candidates, forum programs, the distribution of literature may lack the impact of the faked tape recording or of the essentially faked special film production. But they possess one great advantage: They are not spurious, intended to appeal to emotions through eye and ear with the special techniques of producers who obviously must wonder as they work whether they can get by with this one.**

The determination of relatively low-ranking GOP staff members to continue the production of visual-audio fakes is a new thing in our country's politics—and it is reprehensible. The GOP should be content to win on the issues—or lose.

***As We See It:***

# West German Unions Seeking Stronger Rank-and-File Ties

**GERMAN TRADE UNIONS,** which negotiate overall industrial contracts on a national or regional level, are now seeking means of getting closer to the individual member, Hermann Bremer, labor attache for the West German Embassy in Washington, reported in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, heard on the ABC national radio network.

**Traditionally, grievances and other problems of workers have been taken care of by works councils, which represent all the workers in a plant, regardless of union membership. In addition, Bremer explained, many companies make agreements supplementary to the national or regional contract.**

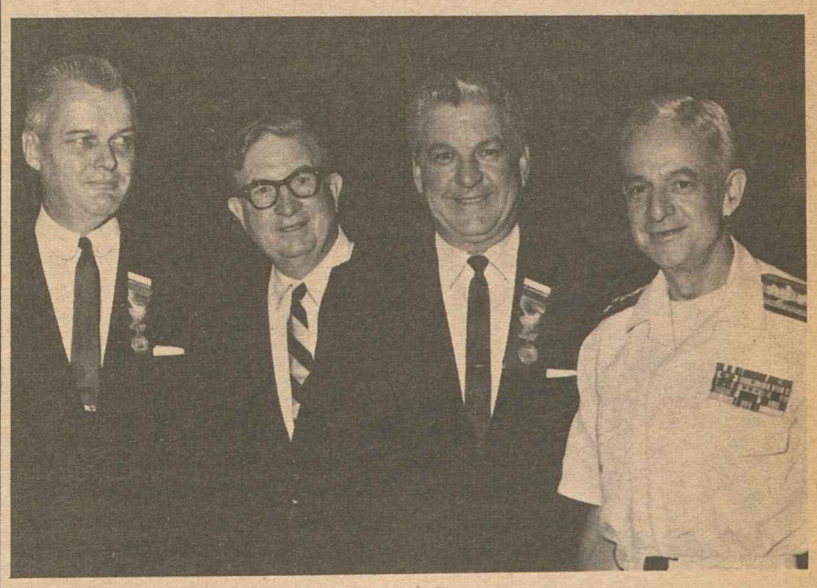
"Works councils of a large company are rather powerful and sometimes their intentions and interests run counter to the intentions and interests of the union," Bremer declared. He added that attempts are being made "to over-bridge a certain gap, which has developed between the union and the rank and file and the works council, by getting closer in the company.

"One of these means is the supplementary collective bargaining agreement, and another is that union representatives collect union dues and distribute union papers at the same time. This seeks not only to bring unions closer to the rank and file, but at the same time makes it easier for the union and the works council to understand each other and work out their problems, should there be any."

**BREMER EXPLAINED** codetermination, which gives trade unionists the right to sit on company boards of directors, by calling it "comanagement . . . an attempt to make the worker an equal citizen not only politically, but also economically."

**"The economic angle stems from the experiences of the labor movement before and during the Nazi period. The overwhelming economic power of certain economic giants, which threw their weight behind Hitler, was one of the reasons Hitler was able to preserve power."**

The West German labor attache recalled that American labor helped the German workers set up a free trade union movement after World War II, sending several men to Germany to work with the American Military Government.



**CHALLENGE** of Russian seapower is the greatest the U.S. has ever experienced, Vice Adm. John S. McCain (right), Eastern Sea Frontier commander, told the convention of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in Miami Beach. He was congratulated on his address by (from left) Under-Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, IUMSWA Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis and Pres. John J. Grogan.

***How to Buy:***

# Fall Decline in Livestock Prices Slow to Reach Supermarkets

By Sidney Margolius

**YOU WON'T HAVE** to pay more again for food this month, but you won't be able to save much on this year's record-high eating bills.

While meat supplies are increasing seasonally and livestock prices have declined, retailers are cutting their prices slowly. There seems little doubt that stores and wholesalers are taking advantage of the supply and price situation.

Some stores are reducing prices more reluctantly than others. One phenomenon that became noticeable as this writer compared prices in several cities with a year ago is that there is a bigger variation in meat prices this year than last.

**While the variation among stores usually may be 8 to 16 cents a pound on various cuts, this year you can find some stores charging as much as 16-20 cents more for the same cuts. This is especially true of pork cuts. Pork supplies are larger than a year ago. But some stores are reducing prices only very slowly.**

For example, smoked shoulder: While the usual spread among stores is only about 6 cents a pound, this year we found as much as 14 cents. In our survey, prices ranged from as little as 45 cents a pound to as much as 59 cents.

Boneless beef stew usually may vary 10 cents among different stores. This year's variation is as much as 20 cents in some cities, with some stores charging as little as 79 cents, others as much as 99 cents. For boneless chuck, the more usual variation of 16 cents a pound—itself a big spread—now has become as much as 24 cents, with stores charging anywhere from 63 to 87 cents a pound. Even the more usual spread of 8 cents on hamburger has widened to a dime.

**What this means is that you do need to do more comparison shopping and rely on specials. Shoe leather is still cheaper than meat. Supermarkets are doing more price juggling than ever.**

When you shop for your Thanksgiving turkey you also may notice this wider variation in prices. There seems no question but that some distributors are holding up their prices (and the public) for turkey and poultry this year. Despite the record-breaking production of turkeys—11 percent greater than even last year's huge crop—prices so far are as high or higher than last fall, especially for the medium-size birds. The variation among stores is greater, too—as much as 16 cents a pound compared to the more usual 10 cents.

The best buys this year are the large turkeys over 16 pounds. Not only do they cost less per pound than the smaller birds, but they also yield more meat per pound.

In broilers and eggs supplies are larger than last year but prices still are higher. The variation among stores is greater on poultry than any other item. Some stores are charging as little as 30 cents for broilers and 49 cents for roasters; others, as much as 49 cents and 69 cents.

You can hold down your own costs to some extent, and also help beat down some of the highest prices, by shopping more stores, and very selectively. Some stores are charging up to 20 cents a pound more than others for sliced bacon; 12 cents more for cooked ham; 20 cents more for rib roast, and even 30 cents more for round steak.

**CLOTHING PRICES:** November is a good month to shop for women's and children's coats, with Veterans Day sales offering reduced prices.

Any man expecting to buy a suit also should take advantage of the November sales. You will save two ways—because of the sale reduction, and because men's suits are scheduled for another price increase this coming year.

**But there's good news in clothing too. Prices of polyester fibers widely used in permanent-press and wash-and-wear garments have been reduced. This means even better values in the increasingly-popular permanent-press shirts, girls' blouses, boys' and men's slacks, work clothes, and women's dresses.**

We nominate as the buy of the month the permanent-press blouse slips for schoolgirls now available in the simpler styles for as little as $3. They are wrinkle free and can be washed and dried with little or no ironing.

**CAR PRICES:** The new models are out, with price increases averaging $56 to $68. Manufacturers attributed the boosts to the new safety features. But the Auto Workers union has called the increases exaggerated. The companies based their increases on what the safety items would cost as optional equipment. But installing them as original equipment by mass production costs much less.

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***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Our Magazines Can't Be Read, But They're Filled with Surprises

By Jane Goodsell

**MAGAZINES** are no longer fit to be read. I guess that's not very important because they're perfectly wonderful in so many other ways.

Who can say what surprises lurk between its covers? Indeed, the cover itself may have a trick up its sleeve and astonish you by unfolding to double—or even triple—size. What will the next page turn out to be? Paper towelling, perhaps? Brown butcher paper? Yellow waffle-weave? Will it pull out to become a double-page advertisement for hair coloring? Or a triple-page spread of 1967 cars?

What to your wondering eyes will appear next? A perforated postcard offering a 10-day free trial examination of a $5.95 book of famous dog stories? A pullout booklet of holiday cookie recipes? A detachable cardboard coupon offering 7 cents off a pound of margarine? A clip-out coupon to be filled in and mailed in order to get a free pamphlet on health insurance?

**Yet, fun and exciting as all these surprises are, they do pose problems for anyone foolhardy enough to try to read a magazine. The multiple fold-out pages refuse to stay folded in. They wrap themselves around the magazine like burial shrouds so that it's impossible to turn the pages.**

Due to some scientific phenomenon (gravity? pressure? survival of the fittest?) a magazine naturally prefers to open itself to an insert page. Unless you use brute force to hold the magazine open where you want it or, alternatively, weight it down with a heavy object, it will flip itself to where it wants to open.

**THERE YOU ARE,** reading the second page of a spy story on page 27 and, the next thing you know, you're staring at a cardboard coupon offering 5 cents off a box of detergent, inserted between pages 236 and 237.

**After losing your place for the fifth time in 10 minutes, you will probably be ready to accept defeat philosophically and admit that the magazine is stronger-willed than you are.**

If you don't feel philosophic, you can rip the magazine to shreds with your bare hands. You'll not only feel better, but you'll end up with a big pile of pretty, home-made confetti.

**THE 100TH GRADUATE** of the training program for Seafarers sponsored jointly by the Marine Engineers and the SIU is honored after receiving his engineer's license from the U.S. Coast Guard in Brooklyn, N.Y. Left to right, Dir. Ronald Spencer of the SIU-MEBA engineer training school; Seafarer Robert Roedel and SIU Pres. Paul Hall. The school also helped 45 MEBA members to upgrade their ratings.

***Michigan U. Study:***

# What America Does In An Average Day

**A PICTURE** of the average American emerges from findings in a national survey of 2,122 persons conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

SRC Program Dir. Philip E. Converse notes that on an average weekday, an employed man spends about eight hours actually working, plus another three-quarters of an hour on work breaks. He requires about 20 minutes to get to work if he drives, but 40 minutes if he takes bus or subway. Work-related activities thus take up 9.2 hours.

**Housewives, on the other hand, spend 5.5 hours on housework—divided into 30 percent cooking and dishes, 40 percent cleaning house, 25 percent laundry, and 5 percent other household tasks. On Sunday, the housewife spends far less time cleaning house and does almost no laundry, but still spends an hour and a half preparing meals.**

The employed woman, because of her double duties, spends one hour less at work than the employed man and two hours less on housework than the housewife. The working woman is probably unmarried, or if she is married, has no children under 18.

The married man spends about 15 minutes a day fixing things around the house and 10 minutes a day helping his wife with the housework. Apparently this is adequate for most housewives, Converse points out. Only one wife in four expressed a desire to have her husband help her more with the housework.

The average person gets about 7.6 hours of sleep a night, in addition to 20 minutes rest during the day. Sleeping time goes up an hour on Sunday for men and employed women, but stays the same for housewives. Time on personal care (washing, dressing, etc.), is 60 minutes for men, 72 minutes for married women, and 90 minutes for single women.

**HOUSEWIVES** have one hour more free time every day than their husbands and almost two hours more than employed women. Free time is divided equally between mass media (radio, TV, reading) and other leisure pursuits such as social life, hobbies, and amusements.

Television time averaged between two and 2.5 hours a day for over 90 percent of Americans who own a TV set—much of it done as a "secondary" activity, especially in the case of housewives. Evening dramatic series, variety-comedy programs, and movies appeared to be the most popular types of TV shows, taking up over two-thirds of viewing time.

**Various other leisure pursuits such as hobbies, sewing and writing letters took an average of 33 minutes a day.**

Religious activity totaled 10 minutes per day across all days of the week. On a typical Sunday 43 percent of Americans go to church and spend 75 minutes in worship. Women and older men, who attend church most regularly, said they derived greatest satisfaction from religion.

*Edelman Cites Opposition:*

# Senior Citizens Rally For Fight on Benefits

Bridgeport, Conn.—Senior citizens were urged to press for meaningful increases in social security benefits using the same means that proved effective in winning the fight for medicare—"demonstrations, letters, petitions, telegrams, phone calls and visits" to congressmen.

Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens told the annual convention of the affiliated Connecticut Council of Senior Citizens that the elderly are "absolutely ready" for the fight, but warned "the conservative forces in Congress are rallying their traditional opposition to proposed increases in social security."

**"Unless the older people themselves take an active role in this fight—just as they did in the fight for medicare—the elderly are not going to win an adequate social security increase from Congress next year," he declared.**

Already, Edelman went on, there is "abundant evidence" that powerful business interests are aligning themselves with the conservative to suggest that the cost of the war in Viet Nam or the threat of inflation is enough to delay "our long overdue major increase" in benefits.

**Delay Held Unjustified**

"There is absolutely no justification for this great nation to delay any further giving our elderly an income which will keep them out of the mire of poverty," he declared. "But Congress is not going to do anything for the elderly unless they hear about the need from the elderly themselves."

Edelman noted that the social security program will have been in operation for 30 years by the end of 1966 and that the time has come for Congress to consider "major substantive changes—a serious overhaul of the system to insure that the nation's elderly get their needed share of improved living standards."

He warmly commended the six-man Democratic Connecticut congressional delegation as "friends of the elderly," and added:

**"Even though these men are your friends they should be given ammunition by you—letters which tell about the desperate needs of the elderly. They need evidence to show to their colleagues that the voice of our senior citizens is being hear throughout the land. . . .**

"Support the increases in social security which have been suggested by the National Council of Senior Citizens—a minimum of $150 a month for a single person and $250 for couples. Let us demand that Congress face squarely up to the issue with a complete overhaul of the system—no more patchwork."

Edelman charged that the elderly poor "seem to be too invisible" to members of Congress and federal anti-poverty officials. The elderly have been "utterly ignored" in the anti-poverty programs, he declared. Seniors support programs to "change the cycle of poverty" among youths, he said, "but we cannot stand idly by when the elderly poor are being ignored altogether."

**AMONG THE THOUSANDS** who gathered at Dulles Airport on a rainy night to welcome Pres. Johnson back to Washington after his Far East tour were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and members of the Executive Council. Visible in this picture are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge and Hunter P. Wharton.

# Job Security Basic Contract Issue In Highly-Automated Oil Refining

There aren't many young men working in the oil industry these days.

Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers says that most of the 85,000 oil workers represented by his union are over 45. They're the survivors of the technological revolution which automated the nation's oil refineries—and displaced thousands of low-seniority younger workers in the past decade.

**Unlike other major industries, the big oil producers insist on plant-by-plant negotiations even though in practice a key settlement covering one of the larger units develops into an industry pattern. Contracts covering some 60,000 OCAW members are being negotiated against a Dec. 31 deadline.**

Grospiron doesn't think that wages will be a major stumbling block to agreements. The oil industry is one of the nation's most profitable, its unit labor costs have been going steadily down, and the union's pay proposals are easily within the range of current contract settlements elsewhere.

The OCAW demands, drawn up last spring by its rank-and-file oil bargaining policy committee, call for 18 cents an hour in each of the next two years, with 6 cents of the first-year raise applied to a better health insurance program. It also asks higher shift differentials.

**End of Inequity Sought**

Another major demand is elimination of what the union terms "wage, retirement age, vacation inequities" resulting from 1964 negotiations. In this bargaining round, some companies provided optional retirement at 62 instead of 65 with no actuarial reduction in pensions; others raised wages 2 percent and granted longer vacations.

**The union wants to restore uniformity by extending the early retirement feature to contracts lacking it and applying the wage hike and longer vacations to workers who already have early retirement.**

The OCAW's No. 1 goal, however, is expressed in this language:

"We propose that each contract provide that all present regular and permanent employes be guaranteed continued employment at present or higher status until retirement on adequate pension."

And that's where the significance of the "middle-aged"-and-over employment pattern comes in.

The men who have survived the automation of oil refineries have spent most of their working lives in a highly-specialized industry and their skills are not easily shifted to other fields. Add to that the extreme difficulty of finding employment at good pay at the age of 50 or 55, and it is easy to see why strong job security has emerged as a major issue in contract negotiations.

Grospiron points out that the union's proposals are modest in many ways. Companies would not be required to fill jobs left open by voluntary quits or retirement. They would be permitted to transfer workers by mutual agreement.

**The OCAW is concerned especially with the likelihood of refineries and other plants being closed down and work shifted to more centralized operations, Grospiron stresses. OCAW negotiators want to make sure that in such cases workers will have the right to move with their jobs, unless other satisfactory arrangements are worked out.**

It may develop otherwise, but OCAW officials see the job security issue as the crux of negotiations—determining whether for the first time since 1952 a large segment of the industry will have to strike or whether the "over 45s" who have seen jobs vanish year by year can look at their own future with some assurance.

# *Political Rights Urged For Public Employes*

Detroit—The executive board of the State, County & Municipal Employes was called for removal of all restrictions that deny public employes the right to full voluntary participation in the American political process.

The board hailed congressional action setting up a review of the Hatch Act, which restricts political activity by federal employes, and voiced the hope "that this review will result in meaningful action to remove these barriers to first-class citizenship."

Statutes such as the Hatch Act, said the board, hold public employes as hostages of a "half-hearted legalistic approach" alleged to protect them from spoils systems.

**Since the Hatch Act was adopted by Congress in 1939, the board noted, there has been an achievement of political maturity at many levels of government which has removed many of the excesses that gave birth to the federal law and related statutes in state and local government.**

The board said the union will continue its efforts in courts and legislatures to invalidate or repeal such measures in all levels of government.

The union will also seek a requirement that public employes working on projects financed in whole or part by federal funds be accorded at least those bargaining rights established in Executive Order 10988 that brought collective bargaining to federal employes.

The executive board pointed out that federal grants-in-aid have resulted in giant strides in the areas of education, medical aid, pollution control, the creation of jobs and other progressive measures. They have come about largely because the states have had to raise their operations to reflect reasonable minimum standards, and labor relations should follow suit, the resolution said.

The union will continue to work for the enactment of new bargaining laws covering public employes where none now exist, the board declared.

# Mothers Leave Relief Rolls as Children Grow

Mothers who go on relief receive public assistance for an average of three years and as their children get older tend to join the labor force, U. S. Commissioner of Welfare Ellen Winston said in commenting on standards of determining the feasibility of employment for needy mothers.

**Mothers who look to public assistance instead of employment "are mainly women who have no other choice," she pointed out, adding that all states require legal and other efforts to get support from the fathers of the children.**

The criteria, which have been sent to state public welfare departments by the Welfare Administration, note that mothers should "not necessarily" take jobs rather than go on welfare. Even with training some mothers could not qualify for jobs that would pay enough to support their children.

# TV Commercial Dispute Draws SAG Strike Poll

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild is taking a nationwide vote among its 17,000 members to authorize a strike against advertising agencies, advertisers, television networks and other producers of television commercials.

Deadline for the return of ballots is noon on Nov. 15—just 12 hours before the current three-year contract expires.

A walkout, the SAG noted, would not affect the production of theatrical feature films or TV entertainment pictures.

In a letter accompanying the strike ballots, the SAG board of directors said that despite the "enormous growth of the TV advertising industry, negotiators for the employers not only have refused the union's demand for "reasonable increases" and "adjustment of inequities," but have denounced present minimums as "too high" and are demanding that they be "substantially rolled back."

**SAG Pres. Charlton Heston, who signed the letter, pointed out that TV network income has increased 40 percent during the life of the contract, and has jumped "an unbelievable 131.5 percent over the past 10 years."**

"It is apparent," the letter said, "that they simply feel we should move backwards to further facilitate their forward movement."

Heston warned that if the TV advertisers can cut wages, "all actors' salaries would be rolled back in short order."

The SAG is seeking an increase from $105 to $125 a day for acting in a TV commercial, plus additional fees for use and re-use of the films.

The SAG constitution requires approval by 75 percent of the vote cast before the board can call a walkout. The union struck against commercial film makers for more than two months in 1952.

The Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA), which also is in negotiations with the TV commercial producers, has announced it will seek strike authorization on Nov. 6. Its contract also expires Nov. 15.

## SAG Re-Elects Charlton Heston

Hollywood, Calif. — Charlton Heston has been re-elected to a second term as president of the Screen Actors Guild, the union announced.

The entire slate proposed by the official nominating committee was elected without opposition, returns showed.

Other officers chosen were Macdonald Carey, Whit Bissell, Ricardo Montalban and Ron Rawson, vice presidents; Marie Windsor, recording secretary, and Gilbert Perkins, treasurer.

*'Friends Need Support':*

# Meany Spurs Drive To Get Out the Vote

*(Continued from Page 1)*

There are 48 freshman members of the House, elected in the Johnson landslide of 1964, whose presence in the 89th Congress strengthened liberal causes and furnished the balance of power for passage of major Great Society programs.

Another calculation lists liberal members of the House, of both parties, who are considered to be "in danger" of defeat Nov. 8 because they won election two years ago by the classic definition of "55 percent or less."

**In some congressional districts the elections are always "classic," because they are so evenly divided that the winning candidate almost never gets as much as 55 percent of the total vote. They are the districts in which the two major parties, every two years, wage war most vigorously.**

These districts are in such states as Ohio, in which Republicans gathered in 49.4 percent of the total congressional vote in 1964 while handing Lyndon B. Johnson a whopping million-plus plurality over the GOP presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater; and Montana, where the Republican candidates for the House collected an actual 50.7 majority of the congressional vote while Johnson carried the state with 50.9 percent of the electorate; and North Dakota, where in 1964, 50.1 percent of the total vote went to Republican congressional nominees while Johnson won 58 percent for the presidency.

**Four States to Watch**

There are four states to watch particularly on Nov. 8 because they involve nationally celebrated names and presumably will have influence in the 1968 party conventions. They are:

**New York**—Two-term Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is seeking a new lease on the statehouse—and a renewed influence on the Republican Party — against Democratic nominee Frank D. O'Connor. The Liberal Party nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., presumably will take some votes from O'Connor but also some from Rockefeller. The Conservative Party's nominee, Paul L. Adams, presumably will take most of his votes from Rockefeller.

**Michigan** — Gov. George W. Romney, Republican, is running for a third term against Democratic nominee Zoltan A. Ferency, the party's state chairman. Actively anxious for the GOP 1968 presidential nomination, Romney wants to win "big," hoping that his coattails will help pull in GOP Sen. Robert P. Griffin, running against the six-time Democratic governor, G. Mennen Williams, who is trying a political comeback in his home state after six years in the State Dept.

**Illinois**—The lion of the liberals, Democratic Sen. Paul H. Douglas, is faced with the hardest race of his life against his Republican challenger, onetime business executive Charles H. Percy. Percy is exploiting the difference in ages (47 for him, 74 for Douglas) to imply that the 70-year-old GOP Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, who has been ailing a good deal more than Douglas, "needs" another Illinois Republican in Washington to help service the state.

**California** — Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, seeking a third term, is under severe pressure from his Republican opponent, Ronald Reagan—TV star, onetime Democratic liberal, onetime Goldwater Republican and star speaker at dozens of GOP clambakes in 1965.

**INTER-AMERICAN** Federation of Textile & Garment Workers, made up of unions in the Western Hemisphere, was organized at a meeting (general view at right) in the Inter-American Labor College of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers at Cuernavaca, Mexico. Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman (left) of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Presidents William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America and George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers were elected to the executive committee.

# *Move to Hike Interest Hit In Virginia*

Richmond, Va.—Inflated interest rates would do more to hamper home-building than a temporary "tight-money" market, the Virginia State AFL-CIO contended at a public hearing here.

Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow, representing labor at public hearings called by a special state study commission on money and interest, was one of the few witnesses who opposed raising the ceiling on mortgage interest from 6 to 8 percent and objected to proposals for a special legislative session for that purpose.

The higher legal ceiling has been sought by real estate interests and savings and loan associations which claim that needed mortgage money would flow into the state if interest rates were higher.

**Snow pointed out that various charges and "points" levied by lending institutions already bring a return well above the 6 percent ceiling. He stressed that while the money market is temporarily tight, the higher debt that buyers would incur if interest rates were raised would burden them for years to come.**

"If we want to throw a real deterrent into the home building market," Snow said, "an inflation of financing costs can eventually accomplish that end. The result can be low volume, high cost housing."

Opposing a "stampede toward inflation in the cost of home buying," Snow predicted action at the federal level to make mortgage money available and said: "It would be shameful if residents of Virginia were to become obligated for huge interest costs . . . too few of our people can afford to sacrifice that extra amount."

# Textile, Garment Unions Form Hemisphere Unit

*(Continued from Page 1)*

called for the establishment of special training courses for organizers and directed the officers of the new trade secretariat "to mobilize all possible support and available resources" to assist in organizing.

In other resolutions the founding convention agreed:

- That in each country the affiliates would seek to mobilize public opinion, governments and parliaments behind a drive for "national minimum wages that guarantee a decent standard of living," with pay floors set for various branches of the textile and garment industries.
- To seek equalization of social benefits between countries.
- To strive for representation of textile and garment workers in all governmental and inter-governmental agencies dealing with the planning and execution of economic development and integration programs.
- That the executive committee, aided by experts, make a study of the technical and economic development of the textile and garment industries throughout the hemisphere with the view of making recommendations that would "protect, strengthen and raise the economic status" of the workers.

In the constitution the delegates spelled out the federation's objectives as:

- Promotion of fraternal cooperation and the spirit of brotherhood among workers in the industries regardless of country.
- Establishment, promotion and maintenance of free democratic trade unions and their unification into a "strong and unbreakable organization."
- **Protecting and improving the economic, social and cultural interests of the workers, improving their living standards and working conditions and safeguarding the dignity of individual workers.**
- Supporting all national or international action against economic exploitation and political oppression tending to curtail trade union freedom.
- Obtaining the greatest possible protection of workers in the industries against occupational hazards.

Other countries represented at the meeting were Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Uruguay. Mexico was represented by a group of fraternal delegates, and George Dearing of England was present on behalf of the Intl. Federation of Textile & Garment Workers, the ICFTU-associated world trade secretariat.

The U.S. delegation in addition to Pollock, Baldanzi and Zimmerman included Sec.-Treas. Francis Schaufenbil of the UTW, Vice Pres. Sol Stetin of the TWUA and Saby Nehama, Spanish activities director of ILGWU Local 22, New York.

11-5-66

# Building Trades Warn Of Tight Money Crisis

*(Continued from Page 1)*

nation's plight on action of the Federal Reserve Board in September 1965 raising the discount rate from 4 to 4.5 percent and boosting the permissable top interest rate on certificates of deposit to 5.5 percent.

**The effect, it declared, was "to start an interest spiral throughout every segment of our economy from the cost of the federal debt to the operation of the smallest retail establishment."**

"The construction industry, particularly the home building field, has already seriously felt the impact of the drying up of the money supply," the statement said. "Residential housing starts in September 1966 were off on an annual average by 400,000 (about 35 percent) from September 1965—an annual rate of 1,070,000 as contrasted to 1,435,000 starts in 1965. . . .

"This chaotic condition has developed in less than a year. Much of the housing construction listed as statistical starts was planned and funded well in advance of the FRB action. Cancellation of plans and lack of financing should make this picture more bleak in the building season of 1967."

An indication of the effect of tight money on jobs was given in the September employment figures of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, which showed a "slightly more" than seasonal drop of 116,000 in contract construction employment. The drop was attributed to "the slowdown in private residential construction."

That the drop in homebuilding is playing a serious role in the economy generally was acknowledged by Chairman Gardner Ackley of Pres. Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers. In an address before the National Industrial Conference Board on "Business in 1967," Ackley said:

**'Outstanding Soft Spot'**

"New homebuilding emerged as the one outstanding soft spot in the economy during the summer months, and it fell sharply enough to restrain the over-all pace of activity significantly. . . . The dollar value of homebuilding activity declined by about $3 billion through August. This nosedive obviously reflected the severe impact of tight mortgage credit."

A nationwide check made by the Associated Press in early October showed that construction of new houses across the country was off sharply and that "homebuilding has all but been shattered by tight money".

Real estate dealers from as widely separated areas as California and New England reported that the tight money market had slowed their business down to a walk. "Money just plain isn't available," one mortgage and loan officer was quoted as saying. "I'm just sitting here twiddling my thumbs."

The BCTD executive council at its meeting elected Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers as 10th vice president. He succeeds his predecessor in the international union—John Murphy, who resigned.

## Retiree Program Set by ILGWU

New York—Establishment of a new program for "cultural enrichment in retirement" to be directed by Honorary Pres. David Dubinsky has been announced by the Ladies' Garment Workers.

**The program will be divided into three phases—cultural, recreational and counseling services for retired members; help to retirees in cutting through red tape to utilize the services of social security, medicare and similar programs; and specially-arranged, low-cost theater parties, concerts and neighborhood entertainment for retirees.**

Zalman Lichtenstein, one-time city councilman in Warsaw who was rescued in 1940 and brought to this country, was named to develop the programs.

## BSEIU Unit Plans Center for Elders

Syracuse, N.Y.—A $1.73 million senior citizens housing loan has been approved for the Building Service Employes Senior Citizens Center to construct a 13-story building here, especially designed for the elderly. It will contain 250 living units.

# Top Officers Re-Elected by ClothingUnion

New York—Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and 19 vice presidents were re-elected to new two-year terms in a nationwide referendum among members of the Clothing Workers.

Six new vice presidents also were elected—including Thomas R. Marsella, manager of the union's Kentuckiana Joint Board, who died while the balloting was in progress.

**The new vice presidents are Sol Brandzel and Val Wertheimer, who have been serving as assistant secretary-treasurers; Howard D. Samuel, assistant president since 1960; Anthony Cortigene, who was elected manager of the Philadelphia Joint Board upon the death of the late Vice Pres. Thomas Di Lauro last winter, and William C. Hall, manager of the Southwest Regional Joint Board since its establishment in 1965.**

Brandzel represents the second generation of union activity in his family. His father, the late Beny Brandzel, was an ACWA pioneer who participated in the 1910 Hart, Schaffner & Marks strike in Chicago.

# AFL-CIO News

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# GOP Gains in Election Pose Threat to LBJ's Program

**THE FIRST NEGRO** ever to be elected to the U.S. Senate by popular vote, Republican Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts (right), and the new governor of Maryland, Spiro T. Agnew (R), who won out over a blatant appeal to racism on the fair housing issue, acknowledge their victories at campaign headquarters.

## *Vote Revives Party From '64 Disaster*

**By Willard Shelton**

Pres. Johnson faced a clear threat of stiffened resistance to his domestic social and reform programs in the 90th Congress as the Republican Party bounced back in the Nov. 8 elections with remarkable vigor from its 1964 disaster.

The GOP emerged with a net gain of 47 members in the House, 3 in the Senate and 8 governorships, substantially beyond advance estimates of most observers.

**The Republican gains in the House represented a major loss in liberal strength, including some of the freshman Democrats elected in the crushing victory scored by Johnson over then-Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona in 1964.**

There were other Democratic losses—among experienced southern, Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain House members with a general record of backing Administration programs—and the GOP picked up scattered new districts resulting from reapportionment within such states as Ohio and Kentucky.

Liberal losses in the Senate appeared to be more limited despite the three-seat GOP pick-up, since the Republican newcomers are generally regarded as modern-minded and moderate.

Control of both the House and Senate remains with the Democrats for the 90th Congress. The new House lineup is 248 Democrats and 187 Republicans. The Senate will be split 64 Democrats, 36 Republicans.

The GOP nevertheless clearly looked forward with more hope to the 1968 presidential year.

One bright spot for the Democrats was success in re-electing 24 of 44 freshman members of the House, who often furnished the balance of power in passage of major legislation and who had replaced Republicans two years ago.

This trend was particularly observable in the Northeast, including all seven in New York, two in New England, two in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, and on the West Coast, including two in California and all four in Washington. There were also three in Indiana and Iowa, one in Colorado and two in Texas.

The President, commenting on election results from his ranch in Texas, acknowledged it would be more difficult in the new Congress to obtain approval of "new legislation" on domestic affairs but emphasized that he anticipated no change in "our course of action in obvious security matters."

The personal popularity of Republican candidates for governor

*(Continued on Page 12)*

**Douglas Major Casualty:**

## *Democrats Keep Firm Hold Despite GOP Senate Pickup*

**By David L. Perlman**

The Senate remains solidly Democratic and generally liberal despite Republican election gains.

With 35 of the 100 seats at stake, Republicans won 18 for a gain of three. In effect it was a four-seat pickup since the Michigan Senate seat had been filled by a Republican only since last May when Robert P. Griffin was appointed to fill the vacancy left by the death of Democrat Pat McNamara.

The full Senate will have a 64-36 Democratic majority and the newly-elected Republicans are considered middle-of-the-roaders, as a group more liberal than the GOP congressional mainstream.

**While the legislative outlook in the Senate is not significantly changed by the election, the ballot results were nevertheless a political setback for the Democrats. They had hoped to unseat at least two conservative Republicans, and possibly a third. The GOP retained all its Senate seats.**

Missing from the 90th Congress will be the senior senator from Illinois, Democrat Paul H. Douglas, who at the age of 74 lost out in his bid for a fourth term.

To admirers throughout the nation, Douglas was a giant of the Senate, a voice of liberalism and of a fierce, uncompromising conscience. His defeat by a former student, 47-year-old Charles H. Percy, was not unexpected. Polls and predictions had agreed that age, a white "backlash" in some Democratic strongholds, and sympathy for the tragic murder of Percy's daughter forecast a victory for the Republican. But admirers of Douglas had clung to the hope that Illinois voters would not turn their backs on the veteran senator.

Oregon's popular young Republican governor, Mark Hatfield, had been an early favorite to win the Senate seat vacated by the retirement of Democrat Maurine B. Neuberger. His Democratic opponent, Rep. Robert B. Duncan, came up strongly during the summer campaigning by advocating strong support for American policy in Viet Nam and putting Hatfield on the

## 10 Shifts to Republicans Mark Governor Races

**By Gervase N. Love**

Republican gubernatorial candidates captured 10 state houses held by Democrats in this week's balloting, and hung on to another dozen the party already occupied.

In only two states—Maine and Kansas—were Democrats able to turn out GOP incumbents. In nine states they retained governorships they had held.

**In Georgia, things were still up in the air as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Former Gov. Ellis Arnall, liberal Democrat, polled enough write-in votes to throw the contest into the courts and perhaps the legislature.**

Neither of the party candidates —Democrat Lester G. Maddox and Republican Rep. Howard H. Callaway, both segregationists, was able to pile up more than 50 percent of the votes cast, which Georgia law requires for a winner.

The situation was further complicated by a suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union challenging the right of the legislature to act in the impasse on the ground that it is not properly constituted on a one man-one vote basis.

When the victors take office, the

## House Liberal Forces Suffer Sharp Cutback

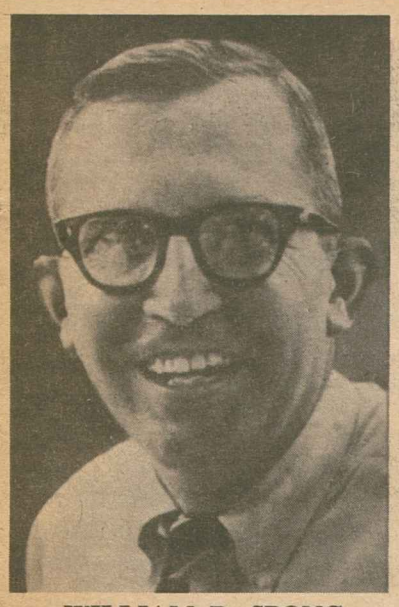
There will be fewer liberals and more conservatives in the new House of Representatives. But the balance of power on legislative issues rests with House members who sought to project a moderate image in the election campaign—advocating progress but at a slower pace than the past two years.

**Republicans made a net gain of 47 seats. They captured 52 House seats held by Democrats, a turn to the right since most of the GOP winners were more conservative than the congressmen they replaced. Conservative southern Democrats replaced four conservative southern Republicans and one liberal Maine Democrat took a seat which had been held by a liberal Republican who did not seek re-election.**

The party breakdown for the 90th Congress leaves the Democrats in firm control of the House, with

is the lowest in 10 years and the combination of the conservative minority of Democrats and the conservative majority of Republicans outnumbers the consistent liberals of both parties who won election.

The key to effective control of the new House appears to rest on whether Republicans who campaigned as middle-of-the-roaders choose to become part of the bipartisan conservative coalition that ruled the House for most of the years between the New Deal era and the Johnson landslide of 1964.



**WILLIAM B. SPONG**
*Virginia Democrat*

**HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.**
*Tennessee Republican*

# GOP Challenge Grows In Once-Solid South

Traditions continued to crack and crumble in the once Solid South as the issue of segregation and a strong Republican challenge highlighted elections in the region.

The Republicans could count among their surprising gains a sizable increase of 9 House seats to a total of 28, the pickup of their third Senate seat, the capture of two governors' chairs and widespread advances in state legislatures.

These were the most noteworthy results:

● In Alabama, Mrs. Lurleen Wallace became the state's first woman governor. She was elected as the Democratic candidate with the recognition she would be a figurehead while her husband, outgoing Gov. George Wallace, runs the state and prepares for his 1968 presidential campaign against, as he puts it, "socialist, communist, beatnik ways."

Lucius Amerson, who served as a paratrooper in the Korean War, easily beat two white opponents in Macon County to become the first Negro sheriff in Alabama since the Reconstruction period.

**● In Arkansas, Winthrop Rockefeller became the first Republican governor since Reconstruction. He defeated Democrat James D. Johnson, a fiery segregationist and a founder of the state's White Citizens Council.**

● In Florida, investment banker Claude Kirk, a Republican, defeated Miami Mayor Robert King High for the governorship, the first member of his party to win election to the post since 1872. Kirk ran an anti-civil rights and anti-Great Society campaign and had the tacit support of incumbent Gov. Haydon Burns, who had lost to High in the Democratic primary.

● In Tennessee, 40-year-old lawyer Howard Baker beat Democratic Gov. Frank Clement in the Senate race and became the first Republican elected to the Senate by popular vote in this state.

● In Georgia, a gubernatorial race turning mainly on who was most segregationist remained undecided, with millionaire Republican Howard (Bo) Callaway holding a narrow lead over Lester G. Maddox. A write-in vote for moderate Ellis Arnall, who was upset by Maddox in the Democratic primary, denied a clear majority to either of the main contenders.

### ACLU Sues

The American Civil Liberties Union filed suit in federal court to prevent the Georgia legislature from deciding the governor's race until it is reapportioned. The state constitution now allows the General Assembly to settle the issue if the winning candidate fails to secure a constitutional majority or over 50 percent of the votes.

In South Carolina, Democrats beat back the first major GOP challenge in this century. Gov. Robert E. McNair was reelected and former Gov. Ernest Hollings won a two-year Senate vacancy left by the death of Sen. Olin Johnston. Sen. Strom Thurmond and Rep. Albert Watson, both running for their first full terms as Republicans after bolting the Democratic Party, were reelected.

**The Republicans also mounted a challenge in Mississippi, but Sen. James Eastland won a fifth term easily and aided five Democrats to victory in congressional races.**

In Virginia, Democratic Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., was elected to complete the term of his late father, surviving strains which had developed in the long-entrenched Byrd machine. In the second Senate race, William B. Spong, a young moderate Democrat, was elected overwhelmingly to the seat of the conservative he upset in the primary, Sen. A. Willis Robertson.

In Texas, Republican Sen. John Tower won reelection while pulling in two Republican congressmen with him. Gov. John Connally won reelection easily as did most other Democrats, an exception being the first Republican to become a state senator in modern Texas history.

● Gov. George W. Romney won a third term in Michigan—a four-year term during which he can seek the GOP presidential nomination in 1968 without surrendering his home-state power base.

● Six-term former Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan lost a political comeback bid when he was defeated for the Senate by incumbent Sen. Robert P. Griffin, a Romney appointee, and five Democrats elected as freshmen in the Lyndon B. Johnson landslide victory of 1964 were beaten.

● The liberal incumbent Democratic Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, for 18 years the "conscience" of the Senate, was beaten by a Republican rising power, Charles W. Percy, Chicago industrialist.

● Republican Gov. James A. Rhodes won a smashing re-election victory over Frazier Reams, Jr., in Ohio, four incumbent Democratic House members were defeated for second terms, and the GOP picked up a new district. Among the GOP House winners was Robert Taft, Jr., of Cincinnati, who scored in a close, tense race against Rep. John J. Gilligan, one of the bright stars of the 1964 Democratic freshmen. Taft had given up a House seat two years ago for an unsuccessful bid to move into the Senate against the Democratic incumbent, Stephen M. Young.

● Democratic incumbent Gov. Harold E. Hughes of Iowa was elected to a third term but four of the five Democratic House members chosen in 1964 were beaten.

● The two parties swapped governorships in two states. Gov. Karl Rolvaag, Democrat, was defeated by Republican Harold E. LeVander in Minnesota, while Democrat Robert Docking, son of a former governor, won over incumbent Republican William H. Avery in Kansas.

### Midwest Gains

Voters gave Republicans in the Midwest a gain of 21 House seats—5 in Michigan, 5 in Ohio, 4 in Iowa, 2 in Wisconsin, 1 each in Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, North Dakota and Nebraska.

If Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma—often midwestern in voting patterns—are added to the tally, the GOP gain reached 25 seats.

Republicans won two new seats in the Senate with Percy in Illinois and Howard Baker over Democratic Gov. Frank Clement, who had beaten incumbent Sen. Ross Bass in a party primary, in Tennessee.

**In the huge 15-state midwestern and border area stretching from the Appalachians to the Rocky Mountains, the Republican recovery from the crushing defeat of 1964 appeared substantial.**

The GOP will hold 87 House seats from the region to 54 for the Democrats in the 90th Congress. There were 10 contests for the Senate and no GOP incumbent was defeated. Among Democrats, only incumbent Senators Fred B. Harris of Oklahoma and Walter G. Mondale of Minnesota, appointed to fill the vacancy created when Hubert H. Humphrey became Vice President, survived the Republican surge.

Three-term Democratic Gov. Frank B. Morrison of Nebraska tried for the Senate against the veteran GOP Sen. Carl T. Curtis and was beaten. The Republicans regained the statehouse when Norbert T. Tiemann defeated Democratic Lt. Gov. Philip C. Sorensen.

**Republican victors included veteran Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, rated as a moderate liberal, as well as Romney and Percy who could be expected to resist another takeover of the party convention by Barry Goldwater-type GOP forces in 1968. Both the Michigan governor and the Illinois senator-elect are considered personally available for national-office nominations.**

Republican House gains were scored substantially at the expense of Democratic incumbents who first won in 1964 but included also victries in new districts, such as two in the Louisville area and one in Ohio where Democratic Rep. Robert T. Secrest and Republican Rep. John M. Ashbrook were pitted against each other and Ashbrook won.

Notable Gains Scored:

# *Midwest, Heartland of GOP, Returns to Party Moorings*

The Midwest, for generations the Republican heartland, returned to its GOP moorings Nov. 8.

It is the traditional Taft country—the stronghold from which the late Sen. Robert A. Taft launched three bids for the party's presidential nomination, losing each time but remaining a party power.

Midwestern Republicans traditionally have elected candidates ranging from moderate to ultra-conservative as distinct from right-wing extremists familiar recently in some other areas.

They gave the GOP these notable 1966 victories:

# Reagan, Hatfield Score Top Victories on Coast

California's voters turned over the state's governorship to the screen actor and television performer, Ronald Reagan, knocking out of office incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in the West Coast's most dramatic single election Nov. 8.

Reagan's name was instantly projected—at least by news speculators—into discussion of GOP 1968 presidential potentials, along with those of Gov. George Romney of Michigan, Sen.-elect Charles W. Percy of Illinois and former Vice Pres. Nixon.

Two-term Republican Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon won his battle for the Senate seat vacated by the retiring incumbent Democratic Sen. Maurine Neuberger, defeating Democratic Rep. Robert B. Duncan.

**Republican gains also were scored in Alaska where the GOP, after years of trying, defeated Democratic Gov. William A. Egan and Rep. Ralph J. Rivers but failed in its challenge to incumbent Sen. E. L. Bartlett. The Republican governor-elect is Walter J. Hickel, a hotelman, and Howard W. Pollack will replace Rivers in the House.**

In the five-state Pacific area including Hawaii and Washington, party changes otherwise were few.

Three Democratic House members, all Administration supporters, were swept out in the course of Reagan's big-vote victory in California, but other Democratic liberals were re-elected despite the GOP statewide margin. Duncan's 4th Congressional District seat in Oregon was lost when former Rep. Charles O. Porter failed in a comeback bid.

Washington re-elected all incumbent members of the House, including four 1964 freshman Democrats, in an election showing remarkable voter stability and handing Republican Gov. Dan Evans a total triumph on state and local levels in his battle with right-wingers.

Hawaii also demonstrated voter stability by re-electing Democratic Gov. John A. Burns and both incumbent House members, Representatives Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga.

**The sun-tanned, glamorous Reagan, once a distinctly liberal Democrat, later a remarkable success as a fund-raiser for Barry Goldwater, scored a Republican victory over Brown that had been beyond the grasp of two formidable GOP professionals — former Vice Pres. Nixon in 1962 and then-Sen. William F. Knowland, his party's floor leader, in 1958.**

Brown, unglamorous and plodding but acknowledged to have been an excellent administrator in producing creative answers to California's explosive state problems, found no ground on which he could force Reagan to discuss these problems.

The two-term governor made speeches on expansion of the state's university and state college system, its freeway and highway programs, the growth of its population by 600,000 a year, his determination to allow student "new left" demonstrations to be handled by the University of California Board of Regents.

### Reagan on Crime

Reagan touched the raw nerve-ends of other audiences in speeches mentioning city crime rates, suggesting an investigation of the University of California and appealing to the tax-resentful by demanding that the able-bodied be taken off relief and sent out to hunt jobs.

Brown failed in attempts to tag Reagan as a right-wing extremist. The politically-sophisticated public relations firm of Spencer-Roberts produced material in which Reagan appeared as a moderate—declaring that he had "always" supported the "principle" of social security and health security for the aged, although in speeches he assailed "big government" in Sacramento.

**Hatfield in Oregon, once considered a virtually sure winner of Mrs. Neuberger's Senate seat, had a scare several months before the election when public opinion polls showed that his attacks on Pres. Johnson's Viet Nam policy had gained him no votes and Duncan, an able, progressive Democrat, directly challenged him on the issue.**

Hatfield moderated his comments, claimed credit for Administration efforts for a disengagement in Viet Nam, and broadened his campaign for the Senate by discussing other issues.

# Federal Grant Aids Project to Place Disabled

The New York City AFL-CIO has been awarded a grant of $56,185 by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration to develop a selective placement program for disabled union members and their families.

The grant will help finance the first year of a three-year research project. The central body as sponsor will put up $21,250 as its share of the cost.

**Workers referred to the project will be interviewed for information about their disability and, if ready to go to work, will be given immediate help in finding jobs.**

Rehabilitation if needed will be provided by the Labor Rehabilitation Liaison Service, another VRA-supported project sponsored by the New York City AFL-CIO. If further placement evaluation is necessary, medical, psychiatric or psychological tests will be arranged with community agencies.

## State Union Leaders Sign Up for Seminar

New York—Thirty-five metropolitan area union leaders have enrolled in a 10-week seminar to acquaint them with the State Labor Dept.'s programs and goals.

## *'Work' Party Routed In Guam Elections*

**Guam voters threw out the party which rammed a "right-to-work" bill through the legislature in an effort to block the growth of unions in the U. S. island territory.**

**Pres. Johnson vetoed the "work" law, warning that it would hurt the welfare of Guam's workers and inhibit prosperity.**

**The island's Democratic Party, which opposes "work" laws, swept all 21 seats in the one-house legislature. The Territorial Party, foe of the union shop, previously had a 13-8 majority.**

# House Liberal Forces Suffer Cutback

## *47-Seat GOP Gain Seen Turn to Right*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

A first test of the strength of the two-party conservatives may come in the opening days of the 90th Congress if an effort is made to abolish the 21-day rule that removed the power of the Rules Committee to keep legislation permanently from the House floor.

Considering the extent of the Republican pickup, the freshman "Class of 1964" elected in the Johnson landslide did not fare too badly, except in the Democratic "disaster areas" of Michigan, Ohio and Iowa.

**Of the 44 freshmen who captured Republican seats in 1964 and ran for re-election, 24 won second terms.**

All seven Democratic first-termers in New York were re-elected, including some whose 1964 victories were considered major upsets. Across the continent in Washington state, the GOP failed to retake any of the four seats captured by the Democrats two years ago. But the general pattern was a one or two seat GOP gain in states all across the nation.

### Liberals Beaten

In the process, some veteran Democratic liberals were upset. Down to defeat went Ralph J. Rivers, Alaska's lone congressman since statehood was achieved, who had a 100 percent COPE record for his four terms. Beaten in Arkansas was James W. Trimble, with the best COPE voting record in his state's congressional delegation. Five-term veteran Harris B. McDowell, Jr., was unseated in Delaware. The most liberal of Virginia congressmen, W. Pat Jennings, was an election casualty.

Although North Carolina's Rep. Harold D. Cooley couldn't be considered a liberal and would be rated a moderate only in southern terms, his defeat ousted a senior member of the House establishment. Cooley, the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, had served continuously in Congress since 1934.

**The GOP wave washed away the beachhead of Democratic liberalism in the Atlanta area. James A. Mackay lost his seat and the Republicans also won the district which had been represented by Rep. Charles L. Weltner, who withdrew as a candidate rather than support the segregationist Lester G. Maddox as his party's gubernatorial candidate.**

One new liberal southern Democrat will enter the House. Labor-backed Nick Galifianakis won in North Carolina.

While conservative southern Democrats took back some of the seats lost to Goldwater Republicans two years ago, the only GOP incumbent who ran for re-election and was defeated was Glenn Andrews in Alabama.

It would take a deep probe of voting patterns, down to the precinct level, to determine if the white backlash had any appreciable effect on the House contests. In the Chicago area district where backlash sentiment was obvious, Roman C. Pucinski won re-election but by a much narrower margin than customary. In other northern metropolitan areas, the backlash issue did not appear to have been a major factor in the outcome of congressional elections.

**Missing from the House will be most of the bright, young crop of Midwest freshmen Democrats who contributed mightily to the impressive record of the 89th Congress. Many of them ran impressively in their districts, receiving more votes than Democrats normally expect in the Republican heartland.**

The conservative coalition will be without its chief strategist in the 90th Congress, however. Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith was defeated in his expanded Virginia district in the primary. Conservative Democrats retaliated by helping to elect a Republican over the moderate Democratic nominee. But there is no natural successor in prestige and power to Smith. However another extreme conservative, William M. Colmer (Miss.), moves up to the chairmanship of the powerful Rules Committee. Replacing Cooley as Agriculture Committee chairman will be W. R. Poage of Texas.

More significant in terms of legislative control will be the expected realignment of House committees to reflect the increased Republican strength.

After the 1964 Democratic sweep, the number of Democrats on each committee was increased and the Republican representation cut. The process is expected to be reversed and effective control of some important committees may switch to a conservative coalition.

### Some Committees 'Vulnerable'

The important Appropriations and Ways & Means Committees are particularly vulnerable to a switch to the right. The Education & Labor Committee, however, will continue to have a liberal majority even after a realignment.

**The Republican House leadership will also have an important voice in the shaping of legislative committees by its appointments of freshmen Republicans. It can give the choicest assignments to the most conservative of the newly-elected Republicans. Or it can acknowledge the political effectiveness of a moderate image by putting freshmen who campaigned as middle-of-the-roaders on important committees.**

In relation to earlier congresses, the 248 House Democrats compare with 259 elected in 1962, 263 elected in 1960, 283 after the 1958 Democratic off-year victory, 234 in 1956 and 232 in 1954. In 1952, the year of Eisenhower's first election, Republicans gained narrow control of the House.

## Six New Senators Still in Forties

Six of the seven newly-elected senators are still in their forties—mere youngsters by standards of past elections.

The graybeard of the group is Wyoming's Republican Gov. Clifford P. Hansen at 54. The youngest is the new Tennessee Republican senator, Howard Baker, Jr., 41.

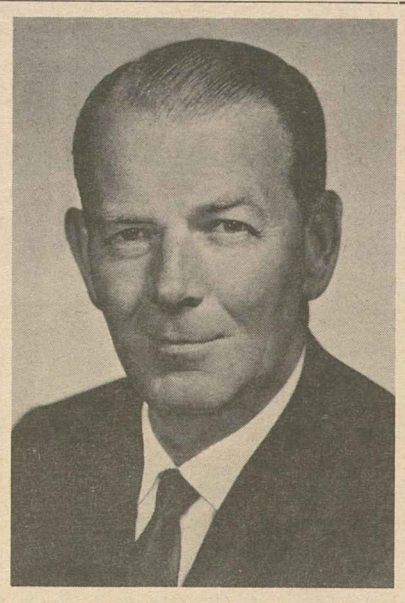
In between are Republicans Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, 44; Edward W. Brooke, Massachusetts, 46; Charles H. Percy, Illinois, 47; and Democrats Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, 44, and William B. Spong of Virginia, 46.

Ages of incumbent senators range from 34-year-old Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts to 89-year-old Carl Hayden of Arizona.

## UAW Names Webber To White Collar Post

Detroit—Wallace Webber, coordinator of the Auto Workers Technical, Office & Professional Dept., has been appointed assistant director in charge of white collar servicing.

**MARGARET CHASE SMITH**
*Maine Republican*



**THOMAS J. McINTYRE**
*New Hampshire Democrat*

## Negro Brooke's Election New England Highlight

Massachusetts voters made history with the first popular-vote election of a Negro, Republican Atty. Gen. Edward W. Brooke, to a seat in the U.S. Senate.

Brooke, a member of the GOP moderate wing, will be the first Negro senator since the post-Civil War period when some members of his race were elected by legislatures in the South.

A feared "white backlash" vote failed to develop as the 46-year-old attorney general overwhelmed his Democratic opponent, former Gov. Endicott Peabody, for the seat being vacated by the veteran Republican, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall.

**The drama of the Brooke election aside, voters in the six-state New England area voted on balance to keep things pretty much as they are.**

Brooke's running mate, Gov. John A. Volpe, easily won re-election over Edward J. McCormack, Jr., a former state attorney general who is a nephew of House Speaker John W. McCormack. The state's congressional delegation — seven Democrats and five Republicans—remained unchanged.

In Maine, Sec. of State Kenneth M. Curtis, a 35-year-old Democrat, defeated the GOP incumbent, John H. Reed, by a substantial margin. In the 1st Congressional District, Democrat Peter N. Kyros defeated former Rep. Peter A. Garland for the seat being vacated by GOP Rep. Stanley R. Tupper.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R) and Rep. William D. Hathaway (D) easily won re-election.

Incumbent governors all won re-election without trouble in the remaining four states — Democrats John N. Dempsey in Connecticut, John W. King in New Hampshire and Philip H. Hoff in Vermont and Republican John H. Chafee in Rhode Island.

Democratic Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre of New Hampshire, seeking his first full term, won a 16,000 vote margin over Harrison R. Thyng, a retired Air Force general with heavy right-wing support.

The only other Senate contest in the region saw Rhode Island Democrat Claiborne Pell re-elected 2 to 1 over Ruth M. Briggs.

Other House shifts occurred in New Hampshire where freshman Democrat J. Oliva Huot was defeated by ultra-conservative Louis Wyman, who formerly held the normally Republican seat, and in Connecticut, where Republican Thomas J. Meskill unseated two-term Rep. Bernard F. Grabowski.

## States Where House Seats Shifted Party

The complexion of the House was altered substantially in the mid-term elections as 57 seats changed hands. Widespread Republican gains left the GOP with a net advance of 47 seats.

With 435 House contests decided by the voters, Republicans captured 52 seats held by Democrats; the latter took five Republican seats.

**While the Republican Party scored single-seat gains state by state around the nation, it enjoyed a spectacular bounceback in the traditional GOP heartland of the Midwest. It took five seats each in Michigan and Ohio and four seats in Iowa. In California, it captured three seats from Democrats.**

The Democrats picked up five seats held by Republicans, four of them in traditionally Democratic strongholds in the South.

After the smoke cleared from the congressional warfare, the Democrats still held a wide margin by party breakdown although it was evident that the coalition of conservatives of both parties had been greatly strengthened.

In the 89th Congress, there were 294 Democrats and 139 Republicans, with a vacant seat on each side. In the new 90th Congress, the Democratic margin will be 248-187.

### Democratic Gains Small

The Democrats gained a total of five seats in the following states: Alabama, 2; Georgia, 1; Maine, 1 and Mississippi, 1.

The Republicans gained 52 seats as follows: Alaska, 1; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 1; California, 3, Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1 and Iowa, 4.

Also, Kentucky, 2; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 5; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2 and Wyoming, 1.

## Mid-Atlantic Incumbents Fare Well; Maryland Voters Reject 'Backlash'

Incumbents fared well in the populous mid-Atlantic states, where a strong two-party system and a tradition of ticket-splitting make the region a major political battleground in every election.

Democrats won 58 of the 97 House seats in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware. The GOP gained six seats in the region, not enough to recoup a 13-seat loss in 1964. And only three of the GOP victories were in districts where Democratic incumbents were seeking re-election.

**Republicans showed their muscle by retaining the politically important governorships of New York and Pennsylvania. The GOP added a governor in Maryland, aided by a flood of Democratic "frontlash" votes withheld from a segregationist-backed candidate.**

In three Senate races, the incumbents — two Republicans and one Democratic—won easily.

National attention was focused on the New York gubernatorial race where Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller defeated his Democractic challenger, Frank D. O'Connor, by more than 400,000 votes. Rockefeller, however, received only a minority of the total vote. The Liberal Party's Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and the Conservative Party candidate, Paul L. Adams, each polled more than 500,000 votes.

New York Democrats actually held all of the seven congressional seats captured from the Republicans two years ago. Their one-seat loss was a GOP victory in an Albany seat vacated by the retirement of Democratic Rep. Leo W. O'Brien.

Republicans held on to the Pennsylvania governorship, electing Raymond P. Shafer, took control of the legislature, but were only able to retake one of the two House seats lost to the Democrats in 1964.

### Case Wins Easily

In New Jersey, liberal GOP Sen. Clifford P. Case swept to a massive re-election victory. His party made a partial congressional comeback, picking up two seats after a four-seat loss in 1964.

Maryland gubernatorial races are often lackluster affairs, but this year's contest drew national attion after George P. Mahoney won a close three-way Democratic primary with a direct appeal for backlash votes.

**The State AFL-CIO and leading liberal Democrats strongly supported Republican Spiro T. Agnew, who won by an unexpectedly large margin in a state with a three-to-one Democratic registration edge. The GOP picked up a newly-created congressional district in a Washington, D. C., suburb for a one-seat gain.**

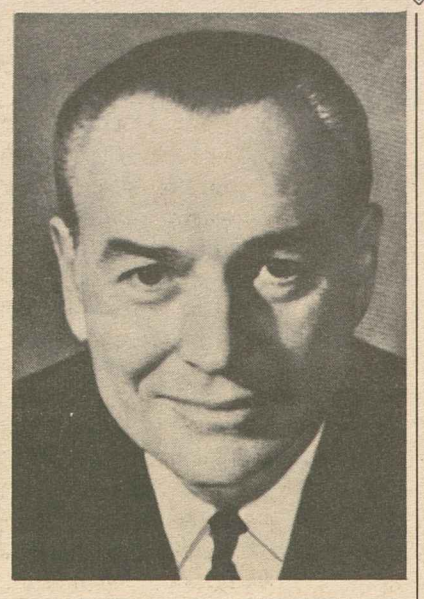
There was no change in West Virginia's election, with Democratic Sen. Jennings Randolph an easy winner and all congressmen re-elected.

Tiny Delaware was a Republican sweep, however. One victim was the state's only congressman, Harris B. McDowell, Jr., a liberal who had served five terms in the House. The GOP also captured the lower house of the legislature, won a tie in the state senate, and easily re-elected Sen. J. Caleb Boggs.

# Governor Races Produce Major Shifts

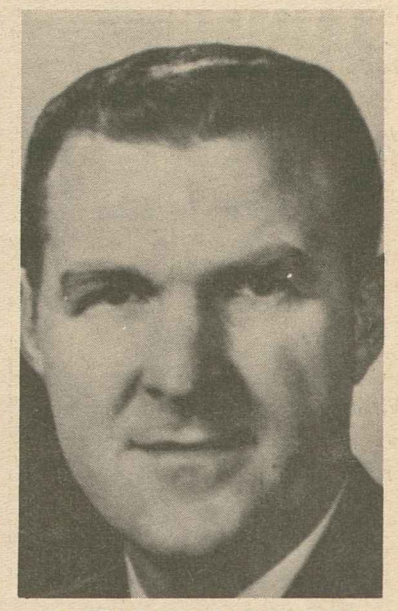
**KENNETH M. CURTIS**
*Maine Democrat*

**ROBERT DOCKING**
*Kansas Democrat*



**WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER**
*Arkansas Republican*

**HAROLD E. HUGHES**
*Iowa Democrat*



**RAYMOND P. SHAFER**
*Pennsylvania Republican*

**JOHN N. DEMPSEY**
*Connecticut Democrat*

## Democrats Lose 10, Take 2 From GOP

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Republicans will hold at least 25 gubernatorial posts and the Democrats 24, excluding Georgia.

Except for Texas and Illinois, the governorships of all the major industrial states are now held by the Republicans—California, which they took from the Democrats; and Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, which they retained. In Texas Gov. John B. Connally (D) easily won another term and in Illinois the governorship, held by Otto Kerner (D), was not at stake.

**A spectacular GOP victory was in California where Movie Actor Ronald Reagan snowed under Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) and the moderates and liberals who supported him. Reagan's election also was regarded as a victory for the Goldwater wing of the GOP.**

Only one of the governorships the Republicans gained was in the East. In Maryland, Spiro T. Agnew, Baltimore County executive, defeated George P. Mahoney (D), whose campaign slogan of "Your home is your castle—protect it" cost him liberal and some moderate support.

### Other GOP Gains

The other Republican gains were chalked up in:

**Alaska,** where Walter J. Hickel edged out Gov. William A. Egan in a cliff-hanging finish.

**Arizona,** where Mayor John R. Williams of Phoenix turned back Gov. Samuel P. Goddard's bid for another term.

**Arkansas,** where Winthrop Rockefeller defeated Judge Jim Johnson and gave the state its first Republican governor since 1872. Rockefeller was regarded as a moderate and Johnson as a segregationist.

**Florida,** which also got its first Republican governor since 1872 when Claude Kirk, Jr., Jacksonville investment banker and a conservative, defeated the liberal three-term Mayor Robert King High of Miami.

**Minnesota,** where Gov. Karl Rolvaag (D), who survived a bitter primary fight, lost out to Republican Harold E. LeVander.

**Nebraska,** where Norbert T. Tiemann defeated Lt. Gov. Philip C. Sorensen, brother of Theodore Sorensen, a top aide to the late Pres. John F. Kennedy.

**Nevada,** where Lt. Gov. Paul Laxalt, son of a Basque sheep-herder, ended Gov. Grant Sawyer's bid for an unprecedented third term.

**New Mexico,** where David F. Cargo pulled a surprise by defeating T. E. Lusk.

Sec. of State Kenneth M. Curtis, Democratic candidate in Maine, ended the record-breaking tenure of Gov. John H. Reed, who had held the office since 1958.

Banker George Docking turned out incumbent Gov. William H. Avery in Kansas and became the first Democrat to hold the post since his late father, George Docking.

**Gov. George W. Romney of Michigan, regarded by many as Republican presidential timber, easily defeated Democratic State Chairman Zolton A. Ferency (D) to win a third term. In Massachusetts Gov. John A. Volpe (R) was re-elected over Edward J. McCormack, nephew of Speaker of the House John W. McCormack.**

In what was once the rockbound Republican state of Vermont, Democrat Philip H. Hoff became the first governor in history to win a third term by defeating Richard A. Snelling.

### 2 Rockefellers Win

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) won a third term in New York State by piling up an unexpectedly large majority over Democrat Frank D. O'Connor. His twin victory with his brother Winthrop in Arkansas marked the first time two brothers were elected governors of different states on the same day since 1851, when the feat was performed by John Bigler in Pennsylvania and William Bigler in California.

This year in Pennsylvania Lt. Gov. Raymond P. Shafer (R) showed unexpected strength in usually Democratic Philadelphia to defeat Milton J. Shapp, who bucked the Democratic organization to win the nomination.

The country got a woman governor for the first time in 42 years as Lurleen Wallace (D) routed Rep. James P. Martin in a battle of segregationists in Alabama. Mrs. Wallace will take over from her equally segregationist husband, George C. Wallace, who was not eligible to succeed himself but who, most people believe, will be governor in fact if not in name.

One of the easiest victories was scored by Buford Ellington (D) in Tennessee. The Republicans failed to field a candidate against him and his chief opponent was a virtually unknown independent, Charles R. Moffett.

## Sheriff Clark Loses Selma Write-in Bid

Selma, Ala. — Sheriff James G. Clark, Jr., lost his write-in campaign for the post he held eight years to Wilson Baker, moderate former safety director of Selma. Unofficial Dallas County election returns gave Baker 7,249 votes to Clark's 6,742.

Clark and Baker were major figures in 1965 demonstrations by civil rights groups here climaxed by the killing of the Rev. James J. Reeb, Boston minister. Clark was accused of handling demonstrators roughly and making mass arrests to break up marches led by the Rev. Martin Luther King and others.

**U.S. District Court Judge Daniel H. Thomas fined Clark $1,500 for violating an order not to interfere with orderly voter registrations or voting rights protests. The court faulted Clark for arresting some 200 Negroes and taking them on a forced march of four miles.**

Baker took the position as city safety director that peaceful demonstrations should not be interfered with. He defeated Clark for nomination in the Democratic primary.

Elsewhere in Alabama elections:

● Seven Negro candidates, running in neighboring Lowndes County under the "Black Panther" emblem, were defeated in races for posts ranging from sheriff to coroner and school board member. They lost by margins of from 200 to 600 votes although Negro voters outnumber whites in the county.

● In Macon County, Lucius Amerson won over Sheriff Harvey Sadler. Amerson, a Negro, repeated his Democratic primary victory over Sadler, who ran again as a write-in candidate.

## Governors Elected

**Alabama—Lurleen Wallace (D)**
**Alaska—Walter J. Hickel (R)**
**Arizona—John R. Williams (R)**
**Arkansas—Winthrop Rockefeller (R)**
**California—Ronald Reagan (R)**
**Colorado—John A. Love (R)***
**Connecticut—John N. Dempsey (D)***
**Florida—Claude R. Kirk, Jr. (R)**
**Georgia—Undecided, Story on Page 1.**
**Hawaii—John A. Burns (D)***
**Idaho—Don Samuelson (R)**
**Iowa—Harold E. Hughes (D)***
**Kansas—Robert Docking (D)**
**Maine—Kenneth M. Curtis (D)**
**Maryland—Spiro T. Agnew (R)**
**Massachusetts—John A. Volpe (R)***
**Michigan—George W. Romney (R)***
**Minnesota—Harold E. LeVander (R)**
**Nebraska—Norbert T. Tiemann (R)**
**Nevada—Paul Laxalt (R)**
**New Hampshire—John W. King (D)***
**New Mexico—David F. Cargo (R)**
**New York—Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)***
**Ohio—James A. Rhodes (R)***
**Oklahoma—Dewey F. Bartlett (R)**
**Oregon—Tom McCall (R)**
**Pennsylvania—Raymond P. Shafer (R)**
**Rhode Island—John H. Chafee (R)***
**South Carolina—Robert E. McNair (D)***
**South Dakota—Nils A. Boe (R)***
**Tennessee—Buford Ellington (D)**
**Texas—John B. Connally (D)***
**Vermont—Philip H. Hoff (D)***
**Wisconsin—Warren P. Knowles (R)***
**Wyoming—Stanley K. Hathaway (R)**

*** Incumbent**

## Schlossberg Named Counsel for UAW

Detroit—The Auto Workers have announced the appointment of Stephen I. Schlossberg as the union's general counsel.

Schlossberg, who has been assistant general counsel for the past three years, succeeds Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., who three years ago agreed to fill the post for a limited period. Rauh will continue as the union's Washington counsel.

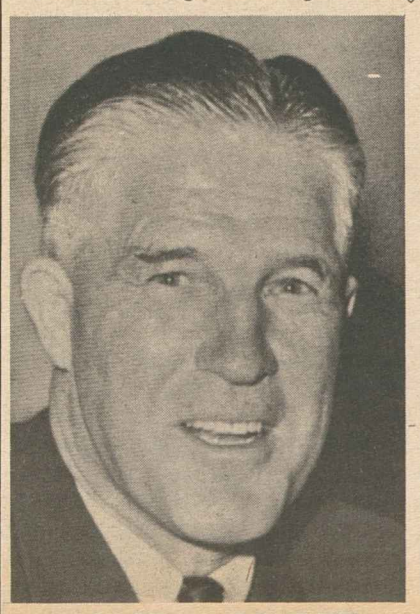
The new general counsel was an organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers, assistant director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and a professor of law at Georgetown University before joining the UAW.

His post as assistant general counsel will be filled by John Fillion, who has been on the union's legal staff since 1959.

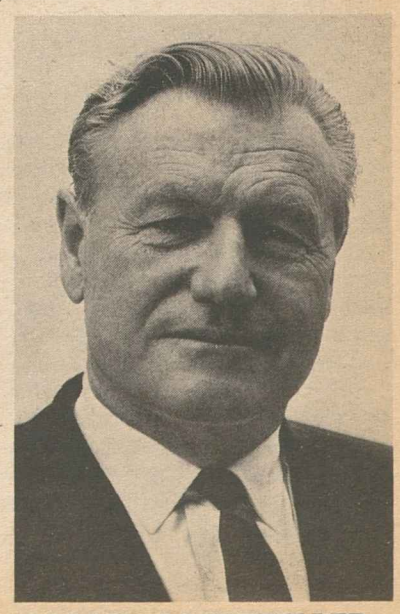
## Botswana Becomes 117th ILO Member

Geneva—The new Republic of Botswana, formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland in southern Africa, has become the 117th member of the Intl. Labor Organization, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse announced.

Botswana has agreed formally to accept the obligations of the ILO constitution, Minister of State for External Affairs M. P. K. Nwako advised Morse by letter.



**GEORGE W. ROMNEY**
*Michigan Republican*



**NELSON ROCKEFELLER**
*New York Republican*

# Republicans Post 3-Seat Gain in Senate

## *Democratic Margin Trimmed to 64-36*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

defensive for his expressed dissent on the issue.

**In the closing weeks of the campaign, however, Hatfield backtracked somewhat and largely succeeded in avoiding making the election a referendum on Viet Nam.**

A middle-of-the-road Republican beat a middle-of-the-road Democrat in Tennessee to replace liberal Democratic Sen. Ross Bass. Former Gov. Frank G. Clement had beaten Bass in the Democratic primary. But he lost in the general election to Howard Baker, Jr., who will be the first Republican Tennessee has ever sent to the Senate. Baker's final position in the GOP spectrum will depend on whether he follows the political footsteps of his late father, a moderate Republican congressman, or his father-in-law, Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen. Two years ago, Baker had run unsuccessfully against Bass for the Senate seat.

### New Republican Faces

New Republican faces in the Senate will include the first Negro senator since the Reconstruction era after the Civil War. Edward W. Brooke, 46-year-old Massachusetts state attorney general, handily beat former Gov. Endicott Peabody. Republican Sen. Leverett Saltonstall did not seek re-election. Neither candidate provided an outlet for conservative votes. Brooke was an outspoken opponent of Barry Goldwater in 1964, and Peabody was if anything more strongly identified with civil rights causes than Brooke.

There aren't many voters in Wyoming but most of them picked Republican Gov. Clifford P. Hansen to succeed a retiring Republican senator, Milward Simpson. The outcome was a blow to Democrats who had high hopes of electing Rep. Teno Roncalio to the Senate.

**Another Democratic setback came in Idaho, where conservative Republican Len B. Jordan won re-election to the Senate. Most observers had given former Rep. Ralph Harding, the Democratic candidate, a good chance of unseating Jordan.**

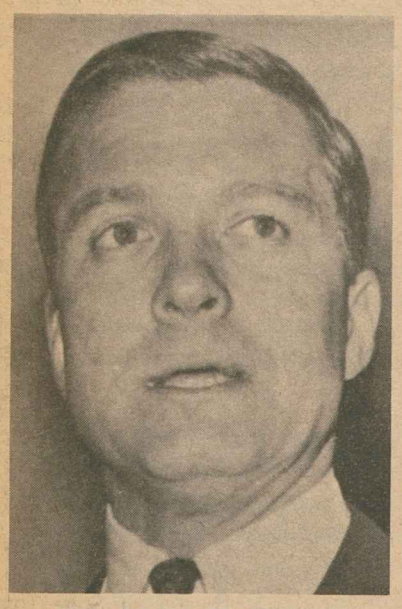
In Michigan, former Gov. G. Mennen Williams was unable to make the transition from the State Dept. post he held for six years to the political supremacy he once held in Michigan. Gov. George W. Romney, eager to prove to Republican presidential-pickers that his coattails have real carrying power, campaigned hard for Griffin—the man he had appointed to the Senate. Griffin had been favored, but his victory margin was bigger than expected.

The new faces aren't all Republican and two Democratic newcomers from the South are considered, by liberal standards, improvements over the Democrats they replace.

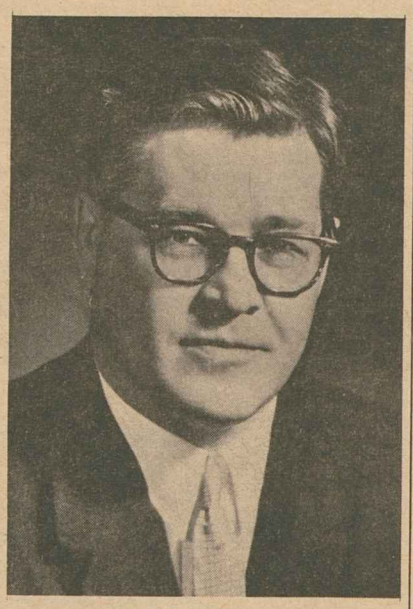
Both Virginia's William B. Spong, Jr., and South Carolina's Ernest F. Hollings would be conservative Democrats by northern definition. But in the context of southern politics they rank as moderates.

**Spong defeated veteran Sen. A. Willis Robertson in the Democratic primary and went on to win an easy victory in the general election, despite a strong Republican effort in the state. Hollings, a former governor opposed by bitter-end segregationists, defeated Sen. Donald Russell in the primary and won election to a two-year term Nov. 8.**

In a clearcut test of liberal-conservative sentiment, Democrat Lee Metcalf won re-election in Montana by a bigger-than-predicted margin over Republican Gov. Tim Babcock.

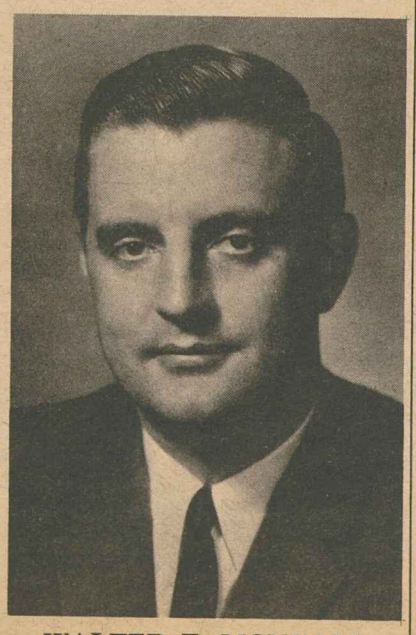


**CHARLES H. PERCY**
*Illinois Republican*



**LEE METCALF**
*Montana Democrat*

**MARK HATFIELD**
*Oregon Republican*



**WALTER F. MONDALE**
*Minnesota Democrat*

## *35 Senate Winners*

**Alabama—John J. Sparkman (D)***
**Alaska—E. L. Bartlett (D)***
**Arkansas—John L. McClellan (D)***
**Colorado—Gordon Allott (R)***
**Delaware—J. Caleb Boggs (R)***
**Georgia—Richard B. Russell (D)***
**Idaho—Len B. Jordan (R)***
**Illinois—Charles H. Percy (R)**
**Iowa—Jack Miller (R)***
**Kansas—James B. Pearson (R)***
**Kentucky—John S. Cooper (R)***
**Louisiana—Allen J. Ellender (D)***
**Maine—Margaret Chase Smith (R)***
**Massachusetts—Edward W. Brooke (R)**
**Michigan—Robert P. Griffin (R)***
**Minnesota—Walter F. Mondale (D)***
**Mississippi—James O. Eastland (D)***
**Montana—Lee M. Metcalf (D)***
**Nebraska—Carl T. Curtis (R)***
**New Hampshire—Thomas J. McIntyre (D)***
**New Jersey—Clifford P. Case (R)***
**New Mexico—Clinton P. Anderson (D)***
**North Carolina—B. Everett Jordan (D)***
**Oklahoma—Fred R. Harris (D)***
**Oregon—Mark Hatfield (R)**
**Rhode Island—Claiborne Pell (D)***
**South Carolina—Full term: Strom Thurmond (R)***
**Two-year term: Ernest F. Hollings (D)**
**South Dakota—Karl E. Mundt (R)***
**Tennessee—Howard Baker (R)**
**Texas—John G. Tower (R)***
**Virginia—Full term: William B. Spong (D)**
**Four-year term: Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D)***
**West Virginia—Jennings Randolph (D)***
**Wyoming—Clifford P. Hansen (R)**

*** Incumbent**

## Trend to GOP Marks Mountain State Voting

The Rocky Mountain states moved toward Republicanism on Nov. 8 with the notable exception of re-electing Democratic Sen. Lee Metcalf to a second term in Montana and freshman liberal Rep. Frank E. Evans in Colorado.

In five Mountain States and three additional southwestern states, the GOP scored a net gain of five seats in the House of Representatives and three governorships.

**The Republican trend was toward traditionally moderate to conservative candidates, however, rather than the open right-wingers who took over the machinery of the GOP in several Mountain States prior to 1964.**

The most clearly identified regional supporter of Barry Goldwater for the 1964 presidential nomination, Republican Gov. Tim Babcock of Montana, lost to Metcalf, a Democrat with an established liberal reputation.

### Two Democrats Win

Evans won a second term in Colorado's 3rd Congressional District, long a GOP stronghold, after a solid record in the 89th Congress.

The veteran Democratic Sen. Clinton D. Anderson, sponsor of the medicare program, was re-elected in New Mexico.

Otherwise the trend generally was to the GOP.

Democrats held a 14-3 House of Representatives regional margin in the 89th Congress which will be reduced in the 90th Congress to 9-8.

Among the Democratic incumbent House members beaten were Representatives Compton I. White (Ida.), David S. King (Utah) and Roy H. McVicker (Colo.), all rated as supporters of Johnson Administration programs.

**A Republican sweep in Wyoming resulted in the election of conservative GOP Gov. Clifford Hansen to the Senate over Rep. Teno Roncalio, a freshman Democrat, while Roncalio's House place was lost to former Rep. William Henry Harrison III.**

A similar Republican sweep in Idaho produced the rejection of former Rep. Ralph Harding's bid for the Senate against incumbent GOP Sen. Len B. Jordan. Conservative State Sen. Don Samuelson, who defeated incumbent liberal Robert E. Smylie for nomination for the governorship, won against two opponents — Democrat Cecil Andrus and independent State Sen. Perry Swisher.

In New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada, Democratic governors were replaced by Republicans, apparently on largely local issues.

Lt. Gov. Paul Laxalt, generally rated as a moderate, defeated incumbent Democratic Gov. Grant Sawyer in Nevada in a contest involving discussion of alleged criminal activities of gambling-casino personalities and FBI tapping of telephones.

David F. Cargo, also rated as a GOP moderate, defeated Democrat Thomas E. Lusk in New Mexico, replacing Democratic incumbent Gov. Jack M. Campbell.

Democratic incumbent Gov. Samuel P. Goddard of Arizona was defeated by Republican Jack Williams.

**The doctrinal overtones were further mixed with such results as the re-election in Colorado of both Republican Sen. Gordon Allott, a conservative, and Gov. John A. Love, who supported the presidential bid of the anti-Goldwaterite Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania in the 1964 GOP convention.**

The three Republican victories for governorships left the entire area from the Great Plains to the Far West with only one Democratic incumbent, Gov. Calvin L. Rampton of Utah, in the eight-state region.

## Majority With Labor Backing Win Contests

Candidates supported by organized labor for the U.S. Senate, the House and governor won a majority of their races in the Nov. 8 election.

The endorsements include those of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, the political action groups of federation-affiliated unions and the United Mine Workers.

**In the 35 Senate races, these groups supported a total of 28 candidates of whom 14, or 50 percent, won. There were 22 candidates supported by COPE alone, of whom 9 were victorious. There were no labor endorsements in Senate races in a number of southern states.**

In the 435 House races, there was a total of 333 COPE-endorsed candidates of whom 181 or 54 percent were victorious. There were a few additional endorsements by individual unions, but not enough to change the percentage. In the House races, also, there were no endorsements in some southern states.

In the gubernatorial elections, there were 29 labor-endorsed candidates in the 35 contests of whom nine, or 31 percent were victorious.

In all, there were 203 labor-backed candidates who were elected out of 390 endorsed, for an overall batting average of .520.

COPE endorsements, and those of other political action groups, are made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO and other state labor groups.

**Endorsements are based primarily on the records or the espoused programs of the candidates in terms of a wide number of economic, welfare and labor issues.**

**CLIFFORD P. CASE**
*New Jersey Republican*

**CLAIBORNE PELL**
*Rhode Island Democrat*

# The 90th Congress

**THE 1966 ELECTIONS** produced a crazy-quilt pattern of results that will have the political analysts puzzling for months. But amidst the cross-currents and contradictions from section to section of the country, some basic facts emerge.

Perhaps the most important is that the make-up of the 90th Congress represents neither a major upheaval nor a critical change in direction from the course the country has followed in the past six years.

**Over 80 percent of the members of the 89th Congress—one of the most productive in the nation's history—has been returned to office. Only one incumbent senator was defeated and about 50 House members lost their seats.**

The liberal majority of the Senate remains to all effects unchanged. The number of liberals in the House has been reduced, and it may be more difficult than in the past to put together a working majority on issues of national concern.

* * *

**THERE IS** a growing concern, however, that the election results will revive an attempt to put back together the conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition in the House that for decades proved a barrier to passage of legislation in the national interest. This coalition was built on the axis of opposition to civil rights and support of economic conservatism and succeeded in frustrating programs aimed at dealing effectively with national problems in both areas.

The coalition came somewhat unstuck in 1962 and was further weakened in 1964 when the Johnson landslide brought in enough votes in the House to override the coalition's legislative ploys.

**The possibility that the coalition will be rebuilt in the House in the 90th Congress is present, but the Republicans would do well to scan the election returns carefully. By and large the majority of Republicans to win office last week were moderates on civil rights questions. In the South, hardnosed GOP segregationists—nearly all former Democrats—lost ground to even more hardnosed Democratic racists.**

There were few, if any, attacks during the campaigning on programs such as medicare, aid to education, minimum wage, consumer protection, and a host of other measures adopted by the 89th Congress—a sure indication that these and other programs for helping solve the problems of a modern society have wide popular support.

* * *

**WHETHER** the coalition reforms in any effective way or not, the continuing need for progressive and liberal legislation must be reaffirmed, the case presented to the new Congress and support rallied from the citizenry.

For those who have labored long and hard to win a measure of progress in the Sixties, this is a time for careful inquiry and study as the prologue to an intensified effort to make certain that the country stays on the move. The nation cannot afford two years of stalemate.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
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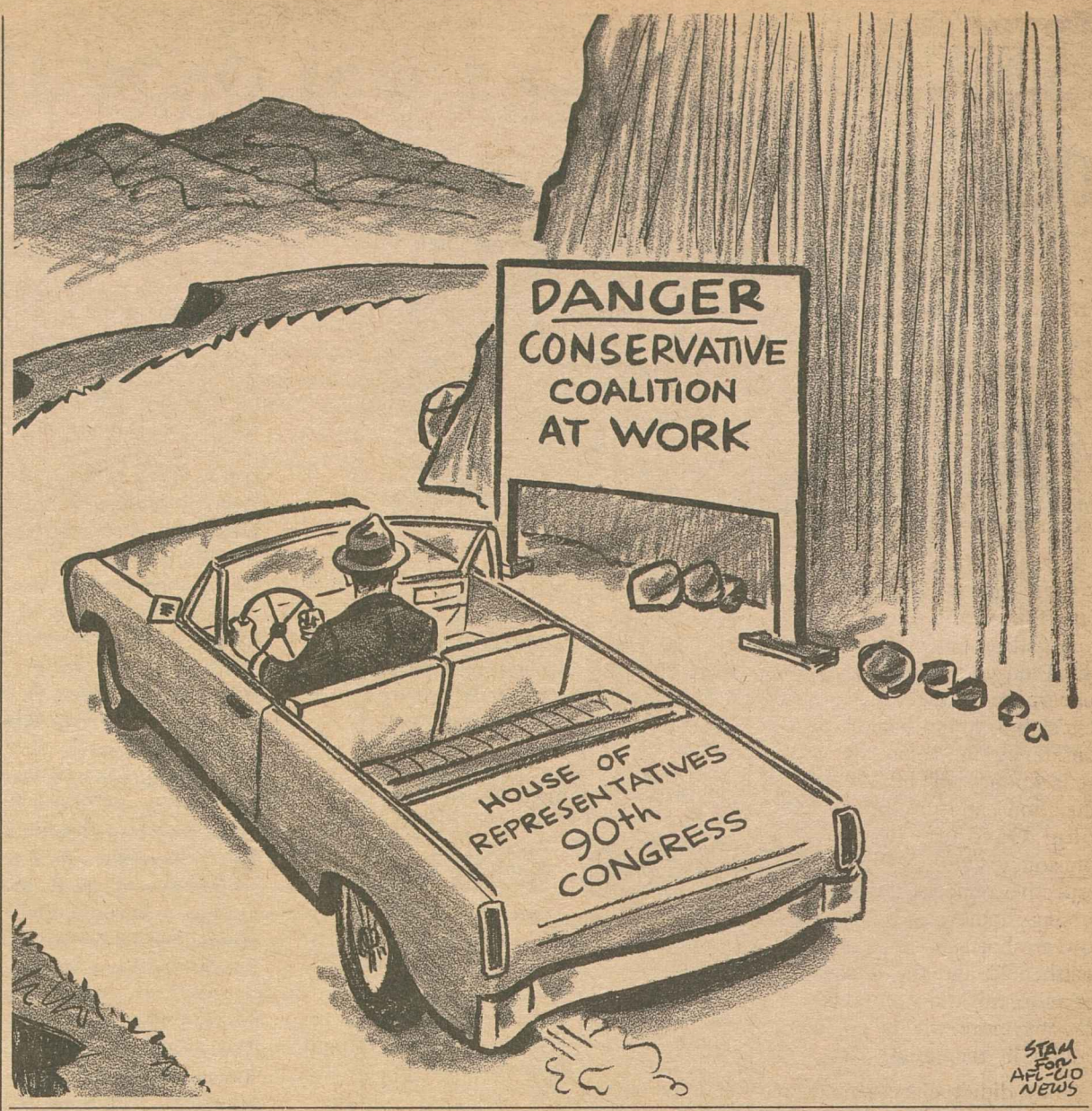



***A New Chapter Unfolds:***

# Demonstration Cities Act Seen Restoring Quality of Urban Life

**ALL OVER** the United States the complaint is rising that our core cities are collapsing.

Great cities such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles have become the center of bitter slum riots while thousands of their residents flee to the suburbs to escape the sometimes overwhelming problems that have faced the mayors of every great city in the nation.

**For some years slum clearance, low-income housing and the rehabilitation of long-outdated areas have been slowing down. Added to these woes is the current depression in the construction of private residential housing due largely to "tight money" which has made it difficult to finance mortgages.**

Nor are their problems only the physical ones such as slums, transportation needs, water and air pollution and health problems. In addition, there are the problems of adequate education for their children, training workers for productive jobs in an age of automation, bringing beauty and culture into the lives of their citizens.

Finally—and hopefully not too late—Congress has adopted the "Demonstration Cities" program proposed by the Johnson Administration and warmly supported by organized labor to meet many of these needs.

Calling for funds amounting to $1.3 billion, the program is far from answering the immense needs—Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, for example, estimated that his city would need $50 billion to do the job—but it represents a beginning that is of the utmost importance to every worker in the country.

The new program offers two major helps for hard-hit cities:

- It provides for special grants to revitalize the center city and the people who live there.
- It provides special grants to encourage metropolitan planning.

**THE DEMONSTRATION CITIES** Act of 1966 is designed to give new hope to cities—not merely in terms of their physical development, but in the quality of the life they can give their residents.

Basically, it seeks to encourage cities, both large and small, to plan for the future and to carry out those plans with the aid of the federal government.

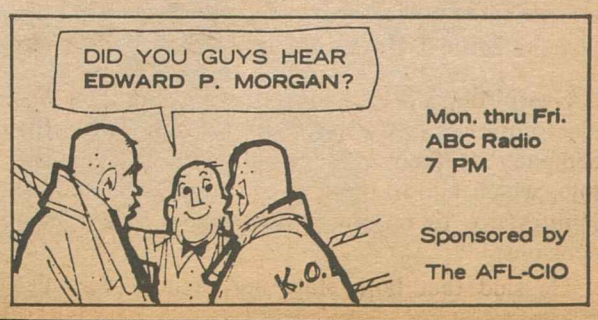
Here are some of the vital facts that emphasize the importance of this step:

- From a largely rural country of fewer than 36 million people less than a century ago, the United States is now a nation of 195 million people.
- Approximately 70 percent of all Americans now live in 212 metropolitan areas that occupy less than 10 percent of the country's surface. By 1985, the population is expected to reach 250 million—and about 80 percent will live in metropolitan areas.
- To meet the housing needs of today's population alone, residential construction should be maintained at a minimum of 2.5 million units a year over 10 years.
- Yet in the first six years of the 1960s, the total of public and private housing starts (including farm) has been far below this minimum.
- Latest statistics show a worsening of the situation with housing starts declining to an alarming degree. In September starts dropped to their lowest level of the year. At 1,102,000 starts they were 21 percent lower than during the previous six months.

**Modest as is the Demonstration Cities Act at this point, it nevertheless must hold hope that it will help provide many thousands of jobs in the construction and other industries that will be affected by it. In fact, one of the announced purposes of the act is "to expand job and income opportunities."**

Of great importance is the provision that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in federally financed projects, whether in whole or in part, must be paid prevailing wage rates as determined by the secretary of labor under the Davis-Bacon Act.

All in all, the act opens a new chapter in the battle of the people to restore their cities to the place that they should occupy in the nation's life and, above all, give the people who live in them a chance for a decent and fulfilling life. **(PAI)**



***Morgan Says:***

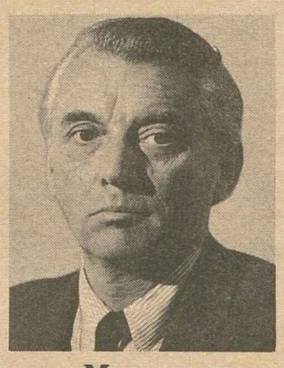
# Shortage of Health Personnel Threatens Strain on Medicare

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**MEDICARE** is going to be more in the headlines this winter in what threatens to be a sharply controversial way. Already the Administration is bracing for complaints and criticism.

Indeed it was keen apprehension about the problem and a determination months ago to take steps that would keep it from getting out of hand which led up to the joint appearance at the President's "surprise" news conference in Texas of the secretary of health, education and welfare, John Gardner, with Johnson. Oddly, their respective remarks about nursing homes, a manpower shortage in the health field and the major reorganization of HEW to make its vast operations more wieldy got comparatively little attention in the press.



Morgan

They didn't discuss medicare but a whole lot of things are going to happen almost simultaneously to strain the administration of that program. Thanks to the foresight, organizational efficiency and capacity to deal with unexpected emergencies, the HEW crew, steered by Gardner who, as the President took some pains to point out, is a Republican, got medicare off to a virtually unfaltering start last July.

Even the crisis feared in southern hospitals over the desegregation of wards—as a price for eligibility—did not cause more than transitory hitches. Things are by no means perfect on that point yet and the summer's racial disorders did not help blunt the problem. It seemed almost as if Mississippi's Sen. Stennis was using that chaos to punish HEW with narrow legislative restrictions on its desegregation guidelines. For some curious reasons, however, southern and other regional resentment over such guidelines has not run so deep in hospitals as in schools.

**But medicare's honeymoon, if any, is over. In the first place, winter is the time when more people get sick, so the shortage of hospital beds for the eligible elderly will be more acute than during the summer and fall. In the second place, medicare's coverage extends to nursing homes in January and this polyglot collection of institutions, whose standards and services vary widely, will inevitably give rise to a new spate of problems.**

Some high HEW officials make no secret of their professional contempt for the quality of some of these places, which they would be happy to see abolished. Johnson himself implied concern when he told reporters yesterday that some time ago he had created a special task force on nursing homes, asking Gardner to "develop a radical new program for care of the elderly and to call on the best architects available in America to create designs for these homes."

But one of the most serious problems affecting not only medicare but the whole broad and neglected spectrum of health is the desperate lack of trained personnel. For this the American public is largely indebted to the American Medical Association, whose lobby in protection of the closed union of doctors has—until recently—been able to limit the scope of public health programs to a figurative wiping of the public's nose against the common cold.

**IT MAY TAKE** the public a long time to realize how damaging the selfish policies of the AMA hierarchy—as distinguished from the sometimes heroic selfless dedication of individual doctors—have been to the health of the American population. If the AMA, for instance, were as concerned about hospital wages as doctors' fees, hospitals wouldn't be so short-handed. The situation was uncomfortably dramatized last month by strikes of practical nurses in Chicago and the exposure of shocking conditions in municipal hospitals in New York.

**Practical nurses, licensed, earn $1.57 an hour; unlicensed, $1.22 an hour; nurses' aides $1 an hour. The American Nurses Association's figures for 1963 and 1964 show that general duty nurses earned $4,700 a year—less than $100 a month—compared to an average yearly salary for teachers of $6,235; secretaries, $5,170 and factory workers, $5,075. No wonder there is an edge of anger in Gardner's voice when he declares that, except for farm hands and migrant crop workers, hospital employes are the most underpaid lot in America.**

The secretary said no problem is a higher barrier to the country's health goals than the serious shortages in health manpower. Perhaps the most acute shortage of all shows up in "sub-professional" help—nurses' aides and the like—the kind of technicians particularly needed on the nursing home level for the elderly. Gardner and Labor Sec. Wirtz are putting their heads together to double the supply of these health workers. They may borrow a leaf from the Army's book which allows the military to turn out a first class medical corpsman after a few months' training. But the situation is not healthy. You might even go so far as to say it is sick.

***400 Pacts Near Termination:***

# Automation's Job Toll Creates Key Issue for Refinery Talks

**JOB SECURITY** to offset "depression day" employment conditions in the oil industry is a key union goal as nearly 400 contracts near termination, Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers declared in a radio interview.

**Plant relocations, centralized operations and automation are taking a heavy toll of oil workers, Grospiron said. Many long-seniority workers are being terminated with little hope of finding similar jobs, he asserted. His statements came on Labor News Conference, carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System.**

Grospiron said the union is proposing that regular employes be allowed to continue with the company at their present rate "or at a higher rate, which allows them to advance if the opportunities are there, until retirement on adequate pensions."

He said that both state and federal commissions have taken the position that there is "an obligation on the part of industries and government" to develop plans to ease the human problems created by technological advances.

But employers in the oil industry "have completely failed during the past seven or eight years to do anything about this," he said.

**THE UNION** is also seeking 18-cent hourly wage increases effective Jan. 1, 1967, and Jan. 1, 1968, and the correction of inequities existing since 1964, the union president said.

He noted that the OCAW represents about 75 percent of the petroleum refinery workers in the United States and that contract talks will involve "all of the major oil companies," covering some 60,000 oil workers.

Reporters questioning Grospiron on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**INTELLECTUALLY** and physically as well as ethically the veteran Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois has been a giant in the Senate in his 18 years. He is now beaten, defeated in his effort for a fourth straight term at the age of 74 years, but he went down with all banners flying gallantly.

**He went down, moreover, to a Republican opponent, Charles W. Percy, who long ago had been one of his economics students at the University of Chicago, and between the two—representing different generations—there is well-known mutual respect and personal affection that were admirably expressed in their victory-and-defeat statements on election night.**

Affection is a word that comes very easily to mind in regard to Sen. Douglas.

There were other liberal Democrats during the 1950s who had a superior knack and tactical skill in securing the passage of legislation, which is a special applied art.

There have been others better able to hold together the essentially individualistic urgencies of the great group of liberals who began moving into the Senate in 1948, year of the Truman victory, and finally won vindication with passage of a great mass of progressive legislation in the Kennedy and Johnson years.

None of them was personally kinder than Douglas—to friends, to students, to professional associates.

None of them was more deeply respected for qualities of mind and character that eventually became deeply etched into the lines of the crag-faced lion from Illinois.

None surpassed him in the quality of evoking a warm personal glow among those who met him from time to time.

* * *

**HE IS A HERO,** an authentic hero, who enlisted as a combat infantryman in the Marines at the age of 50 because he had favored U.S. participation in World War II and believed he had an obligation to fight the war as well as urge it. His left arm was stitched by a Japanese machine gun during an island landing, and an arduous series of operations was required to restore its partial use.

He did not exploit the experience, but he was likely to be very attentive and courteous to a fellow veteran who had won, for example, a Silver Star, if the colleague came up before a committee on which he served.

**He has had a long political career—longer than most people remember, for he served before the war as an anti-machine Democrat on the Chicago Board of Aldermen, and he ran unsuccessfully against the Chicago organization for Democratic nomination for governor in 1940 because he feared dissipation of gains achieved under a fine Democratic predecessor, Henry Horner.**

The organization had changed after the war, and it helped send him to the Senate. Douglas learned how to get legislation passed, also, during his three terms—social security improvements of major importance, the area redevelopment plan that became broadened into regional attacks on chronically undeveloped sections, and many others.

* * *

**ALL OF THIS** without self-righteousness or the curse of intellectual arrogance that hampers some other intellectuals.

**All of this with a growing wryness of humor as he realized that he could not accomplish all he wanted to accomplish but an absolute, total commitment that he would fight as long as he could for any cause in which he deeply believed.**

There was a charm in what he said a year or two ago, when he was battling against what looked like impossible odds to establish the Indiana Dunes as a nationally protected recreational area. It ran something like this: "I used to think I should seek to save the world; then that I should seek to save the nation. Now all I want to do is save the Dunes."

He saved the Dunes. Weekend before the election Pres. Johnson signed into law the authorizing bill.

Affection—that's what Paul H. Douglas carries with him as he retires to private life, beaten politically but as firm in his courage and personal integrity as ever.

**PLANT RELOCATIONS,** centralized operations and automation have created "depression days" employment conditions in the oil industry, Pres. A. F. Grospiron (center) of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers told Stanley Levey (left) of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Murray Seeger of Newsweek on Labor News Conference over the Mutual Radio Network.

***How to Buy:***

# More Food and Fewer Games Sought by Supermarket Pickets

By Sidney Margolius

**ALMOST EVERY** major city and many smaller towns now have seen spontaneously-organized groups of housewives parading in front of supermarkets.

The protests and letters from working people show anger especially towards trading stamps, supermarket lottery games, the fantastic prices of some processed foods, and concealed price increases effected by reductions in contents of packages. At least some working people are getting wise to what's happening, and are beginning to figure out how much they really pay for processed foods. "My daughter bought a six-ounce box of Puffed Rice for 45 cents," writes Thomas Lundy. "That's 7.5 cents an ounce, or $1.20 a pound. This label I'm sending you shows what they are charging for four sugar buns—69 cents. I have seen bread for 59 cents a loaf."

**The public also is angry about the current tendency of many food manufacturers to hide price rises simply by giving you less.**

"In September I purchased two packages of M.C.P. Jam and Jelly Pectin at two for 35 cents," reader Bert Halpin writes. "My wife still had a package bought in June at two for 33 cents. If not for that, we might not have noticed that the old package was three ounces, and the new one *two*. This is an increase of more than 54 per cent!"

This kind of concealed price rise, in fact, is one of the main reasons why consumers wanted the "truth in packaging" bill to include some provision for standardized weights. But this provision was eliminated by Congress. So now you have to be on your guard and not depend on the same brand providing the same net weight as the last time you bought it.

Among many examples cited by consumer spokesmen, one brand of instant mashed potatoes kept the same price but reduced its contents three times; manufacturers of paper goods have reduced the count of towels and tissues without announcement; manufacturers of cooking oils reduced contents from a quart (16 ounces) to 14 ounces; contents of frozen vegetables in packages, originally a pound, gradually were cut to 14 ounces, 10 ounces, and now even 9 ounces.

**Much of the anger has been directed toward supermarkets, and especially towards such highly visible factors that raise prices as trading stamps, "bonus bingo" and other lottery games, night openings, carryout and other services.**

In reality, the food manufacturers are even more responsible than the stores. But the supermarkets are trying hard to dodge their share of the responsibility. If extra services such as check-cashing, carryout boys and night openings were discontinued, retail prices could be brought down 6 to 9 percent, the president of the National Association of Food Chains commented. But, he said, the public wants these services. Furthermore, he pointed out that supermarket profits are only about 1.3 cents of the dollar you pay for food.

**THIS IS WHERE** they're dodging. It's not their percentage that hurts as much as the money they waste—your money—to achieve their dollar profits.

The fact is, supermarkets have joined in the food manufacturers' modern game of pushing at you a host of highly-advertised processed food products whose prices have little relation to their actual value.

**Cutting down some services, including trading stamps and bingo games which together can take 2.5 cents of your food dollar, could cut prices. Some stores already have cut out stamps as the result of the recent boycotts and picket lines.**

But the best boycott you can make is to refuse to buy the processed and ready-to-eat foods priced out of all proportion to their value. Kellogg's already has had to discontinue the costly "Corn Flakes with Bananas" because the public turned thumbs down after a first rush to buy.

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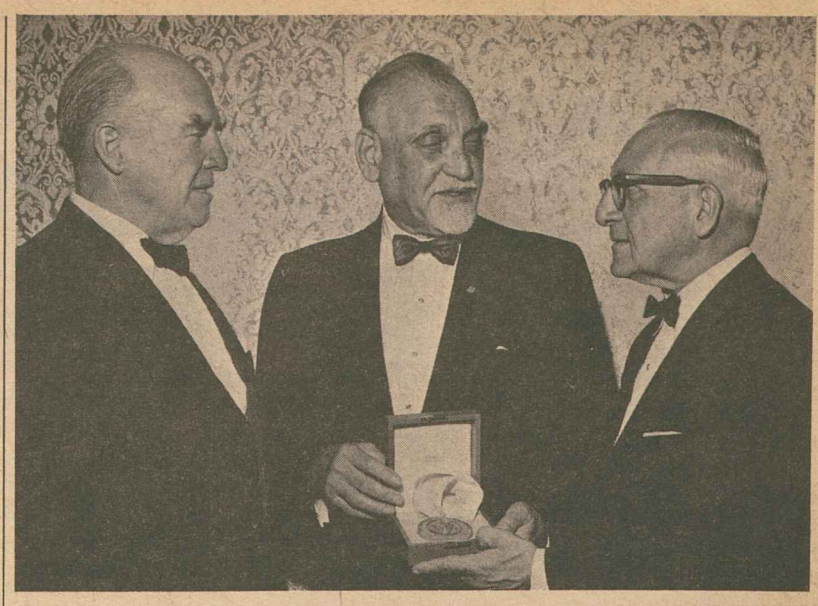


**BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY** bestowed its Medal for Distinguished Service to Higher Education on Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (center) of the Clothing Workers. The presentation was made by Brandeis Pres. Abram L. Sacher (right). At the awards dinner, the university also announced establishment of a chair in sociology named in Potofsky's honor and financed by a committee headed by Barry T. Leithead (left), president of Cluett, Peabody & Co.

***A Century of Statistics:***

# Time Turned Back By Commerce Dept.

**IF YOU WANT** to talk about "the good old days" the Dept. of Commerce has just turned out an impressive, 250-page document that provides all the facts and figures you'll need.

In fact, some of the facts and figures go back to 1860 which is admittedly a period in which none of our contemporaries have had any personal experience. More than anything else, though, the document dispels a lot of myths.

The publication is called "Long Term Economic Growth." It is not exactly bedtime reading since many of its pages are filled with complex tables and charts, but it does tell an important story.

**For example, it shows that the nation's economy has multiplied 25-fold in a little more than 90 years, providing the average American with six times as much goods and services as his great-grandfather had.**

From 1874 through 1965 the Gross National Product (that's the total value of all goods and services produced) increased from $27 billion to $681 billion, measured in 1965 dollars.

The annual GNP per person, during this same period, increased from $600 to $3,500.

Over this 91-year period the U.S. economy grew at an annual average rate of 3.6 percent compared with 3 percent in 1929-65 and 4.7 percent in 1960-65.

**THE DOCUMENT** was prepared by the Bureau of the Census and for the first time brings under one cover all the statistical series bearing on the nation's economic growth.

The charts provide various alternatives.

If you don't believe a chart based on 1958 dollars is accurate, you may use a chart based on 1929 dollars.

It doesn't take a top-notch specialist to ascertain the basic facts about our economic history as shown in the charts and tables.

Here are a few:

- In 1935 and 1936, 42.2 percent of all family units had personal incomes of $2,000 or less. In 1960-63 this dropped to the lowest point in history, 14.3 percent.
- On the other end, only 3.2 percent of the family units earned $10,000 or more during the earlier period, while in the 1960-63 period it leaped to 14.6 percent, the highest in history.
- In 1900 to 1909, 55 percent of all income came through employe compensation. From 1960 to 1965 this had risen to 70.7 percent.
- During the same earlier period, store owners—many of them with small stores—produced 23.6 percent of the income; this has now dropped to 10.6 percent.
- Corporation profits, as a percentage of income, rose between 1900 and 1965 from 6.8 percent to 12.4.

The sum total of all this data is worthy of additional note:

**More people have better living standards today than ever before in our history. Yet, the percentage of the very poor and very rich has not greatly altered in the last three decades. (PAI)**

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# O Tempora! O Mores! O MGM! Life Just Isn't What It Used to Be

By Jane Goodsell

**NOT LONG AGO** I came across a portrait of Disraeli and was surprised to see what a poor likeness it was. The nose wasn't as high-bridge as it should have been, and the expression around the eyes was all wrong. "It doesn't look a bit like him," I remarked to a friend.

She looked at me curiously. "How do you know what Disraeli looked like?" she asked.

"Because I saw him in a movie," I answered without thinking.

When I did think, I realized with some astonishment that I hadn't seen Disraeli. I'd seen George Arliss play the role of Disraeli. But back then, when the movies and I were younger, it was the same to me. George Arliss was Disraeli, just as Paul Muni was Emile Zola and Robert Donat was Mr. Chips and Mickey Rooney was Andy Hardy.

**Movies were real, more real than life. Life was peopled with shadowy characters who played their roles unconvincingly and seldom looked right for their parts. I never quite trusted Dr. S———, our family physician, because he was neither crusty like Lionel Barrymore (Dr. Gillespie) nor homespun like Jean Hersholt (Dr. Christian).**

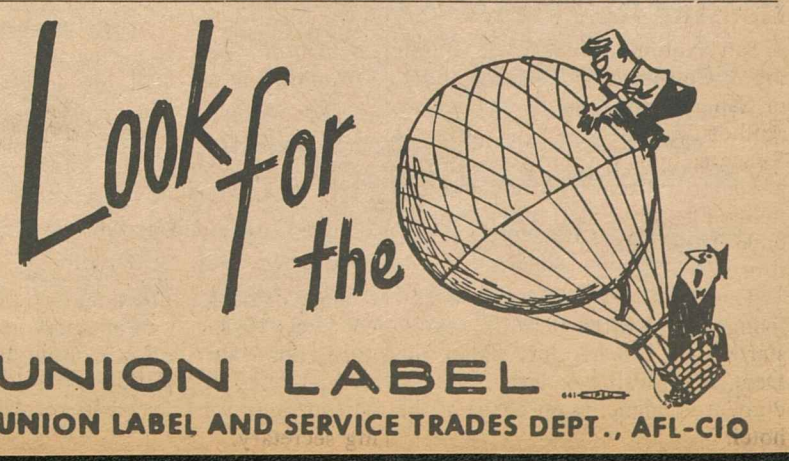
Then, too, real people had a disconcerting way of switching moods and changing personality, but movie actors stayed dependably in character. Fred Estaire was invariably gay and charming, and Myrna Loy and William Powell (as Nick and Nora Charles in The Thin Man series) were unflaggingly witty and sophisticated. Ronald Colman could be counted on to die nobly and W. C. Fields to keep on tippling.

**I LEARNED** from the movies how life was lived outside my own limited range of experience. Oh, I know, I know. It was a hoked-up version of life as it never was, but knowing this changes nothing. To this day I carry in my head a kaleidescope of old film clips. They're tattered, faded in spots and absurdly old-fashioned, but I'd be lost without them.

**Mention China to me, and my first mental image—is a sequence from "Dragon Seed" of coolies wearing picturesque pajamas and speaking pidgin English as they toil in the rice fields.**

I know perfectly well that my mind's eye China is really California—and painted scenery at that. Nonetheless, I have to blink it away before I can focus on the real China of Mao and Chou-En-lai and the Red Guard.

See what you did to me, Warner Brothers? Look at me now, Paramount Pictures and RKO-Radio! Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, I'm your baby! You bewitched me many long years ago, and I haven't been quite right since.

*After 16 Months:*

# Electricians Strike At Coast Shipyards

San Francisco—Shipyard electricians, frustrated by 16 months of unsuccessful effort to get new wage agreements, called a strike that has affected 11,000 workers in yards from the Golden Gate to Seattle and may spread to 4,000 others.

The walkout was begun Nov. 3 by 1,400 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who do ship repair work in 13 yards represented in contract bargaining by the Pacific Coast Shipbuilders Association. An additional 450 IBEW members are ready, the union reported, to walk out at 112 other "independent" yards employing about 4,000 union workers.

**A spokesman for IBEW Vice Pres. W. L. Vinson said the strike, if it spreads to all yards, would affect repairs on merchant ships in the Viet Nam trade. He added: "We regret having to take this action but the shipbuilders have left us no alternative. We have waited 16 months while costs continue to go up and our members take an economic beating."**

No negotiations with the association have been conducted since the walkout started. Regional Dir. Edwin W. Scott of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service named a three-man panel to meet with the disputants, but the talks broke off after a short session Nov. 2.

Union negotiators have been meeting with representatives of the "independent" yards here and in Seattle and Portland, Ore. They said no agreement seems in sight there, either.

The IBEW, reporting that the major employers have "refused adamantly to move" from the wage offer they made 16 months ago to other unions, said wages of shipyard electricians are "far below" those paid by non-shipyard employers, notably in building construction.

"We want a coastwide agreement with the association keyed to today's prices, not those of 16 months ago," the IBEW representative said. "We want a similar agreement with the independents."

**He said the union had notified the employers nearly a year ago that it desired to bargain individually, and not with other unions, as had been the practice. The employers challenged its right to bargain separately, but on Mar. 4 the National Labor Relations Board upheld the IBEW position, according to its spokesman.**

Meanwhile, the IBEW said, the major employers reached agreement on a three-year pact with other unions providing hourly wage hikes of 10 cents each year, plus welfare benefits, with the first wage increase retroactive to July 1, 1965.

The electricians have refused to accept that settlement on the ground that it does not meet today's living cost needs.

Members of the IBEW operate all electrical equipment in West Coast shipyards, including communications and fire control, they said.

**ADDRESS OF WELCOME** is read by Gen. Sec. Jose Mora (middle, back to camera) of the Organization of American States at opening session of a meeting of the Trade Union Technical Advisory Committee to the OAS in Washington. Facing him are five of the delegates, each representing the dominant free trade union body of his country: left to right, Joao Wagner, Brazil; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan, U.S.A.; Alvaro Jimenez Zavaleta, Costa Rica; Jesus Elias Pina, Mexico, and Julio Cruzado, Peru, with Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui of the Inter-American Organization of Workers. With Mora are Leo Suslow (left) and Theodore Crevenna of the OAS.

# *Membership At New Peak In Canada*

Ottawa, Ont. — Union membership in Canada reached an all-time high of 1,736,000 at the beginning of 1966, according to a Labor Dept. study.

The total reflected a rise of 147,000 since the start of 1965—or 9.3 percent, the largest percentage increase since the 11.4 percent of 1952.

**The Canadian Labor Congress had as affiliates unions with 1,282,000 members, or 74 percent of all union membership. This was an increase of 101,000, or 8.5 percent, over the previous year.**

International unions represented 1,220,000 members, or just over 70 percent of the total union membership, the report showed.

The Steelworkers retained their place as the country's largest union with 120,000 members of whom 10,000, or 9 percent, were added during the previous year.

The largest numerical gain was chalked up by the Auto Workers, who had 96,800 members or 19,300 more than a year earlier. The UAW has kept up the same pace this year and recently announced average membership of 102,300 for the first half of 1966.

Third largest was another CLC affiliate, the Canadian Union of Public Employes, which had 89,400 members at the start of the year and has since passed 100,000.

The Confederation of National Trade Unions reported 188,000 members, or an increase of 38,000.

# OAS Labor Advisers Set Up 'Watchdog' Unit

A tripartite watchdog committee charged with overseeing compliance in the Americas with the Intl. Labor Organization's covenants on labor rights was set up at a meeting in Washington of the Trade Union Technical Advisory Committee (COSATE) to the Organization of American States.

The committee was charged specifically with keeping an eye on observance of the ILO conventions on freedom of association and collective bargaining.

It was authorized to conduct direct inquiries into charges of violations filed with it, and to publish annually a report of its activities with special reference to the extent to which the conventions are being fulfilled.

**Action of COSATE in setting up the committee provides the first machinery for helping legitimate trade union bodies resist repression by political or military dictators in many of the OAS member-states.**

The membership will include three representatives each of labor, employers and government, with a government appointee to serve as chairman.

It is expected to work closely with another new committee intended to insure trade union participation in the planning and execution of national development plans.

Duties include regular discussions with planning bodies about "the bases on which development plans are oriented and carried out." There will also be consultation with labor ministries in matters that most affect workers, such as wages, fringe benefits and the utilization of human resources.

### McLellan Named

The OAS established COSATE on recommendation of the first Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor and of the Inter-American Economic & Social Council. Its function is to offer opinions and suggestions on labor projects of concern to the trade union movements of Latin America. AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan represents U.S. workers.

# *Defiant Pork Packer Ordered to Bargain*

Harlan, Ia.—A U. S. District Court judge ordered the struck Western Iowa Pork Co. here to bargain with Local 1225 of the Packinghouse Workers on a first contract and end its defiance of the union's certification. The firm then exchanged contract proposals with the union but filed notice of intent to appeal the court decision.

Federal Judge Roy L. Stephenson ruled after a hearing in Council Bluffs, Ia., that the pork company violated the labor act by refusing to meet with the union, which won bargaining rights in a National Labor Relations Board election last April.

A strike by the more than 200 employes of the company, Harlan's largest industry, started Aug. 18 in protest against management's refusal to bargain.

**When the employer brought in strikebreakers Oct. 2 and 3, the strikers countered so effectively that the intended employes gave up the effort and left town. For a brief period, Iowa Gov. Harold Hughes was under Republican attack for failing to mobilize the National Guard against the strikers, the UPWA reported.**

But management continued to refuse to bargain, and the union urged the NLRB to act. The board's general counsel concurred and filed a petition that led to the injunction order.

NLRB Counsel David Hols, Minneapolis, told Judge Stephenson that the company conceded Local 1225 was the certified bargaining agent but still refused to bargain. Another year might elapse before usual labor board procedures would force the company to the bargaining table, he said, adding:

"If the matter drags through the courts, it would result in the destruction of the union as the bargaining representative. It would allow the employer to profit from his own wrongdoing."

The NLRB subpoenaed Fred F. Claxton of Denison, Ia., as a witness. He is president of the Associated Employes Organization, unaffiliated, representing 800 to 2,000 Midwest packing plant workers.

Claxton testified that Plant Manager Edward Hannan called him, asking that he protest the election won by the UPWA. Claxton said he replied there were no grounds for a protest since his group received no votes in the four-way contest.

Another union later filed a protest which the NLRB dismissed as without merit, the court was told.

## Unions Co-sponsor Housing for Seniors

San Antonio, Tex.—The Building & Construction Trades Council of San Antonio, the city's Housing Authority, and Senior Community Services, Inc., are joint sponsors of a senior citizens housing project involving conversion of the Granada Hotel into a high-rise structure.

The building will contain 250 living units, with monthly rentals starting at $58. A loan from the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development is financing purchase of the hotel.

## Office Union President Gets United Fund Post

Detroit — Thelma O'Dell, president of Office & Professional Workers Local 10, has been appointed to the Labor Participation Committee of the United Foundation and at her first meeting was elected its recording secretary.

## *Eternal Light Film To Be Aired Dec. 11*

**The fifth annual television drama produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation will be broadcast over the NBC-TV network at 1:30 p.m. (EST) Dec. 11, it was announced by Joseph D. Keenan, treasurer of the foundation.**

**This year's play, "The Liquid Fire," by John Vlahos, dramatizes the efforts of Samuel Gompers, founding president of the former AFL, in behalf of Latin American workers and international labor relations, Keenan said.**

**The George Meany Foundation is an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Its annual TV programs are incorporated into the "Eternal Light" series, presented weekly by NBC and the seminary. Local station listings give the time of broadcast on each NBC outlet.**

# Food and Housing Costs Found Higher for Poor

The poor pay more for food and housing than their higher-income counterparts, according to the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review.

They pay higher prices for food because few supermarkets are found in poor areas and independent stores—where they are forced to do their buying—charge more whether they are in poor or better-off neighborhoods, according to the survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the low-income areas, the study found, the meat and produce in the stores tend to be less fresh than in other neighborhoods, and the stores themselves usually are less clean and orderly.

**The survey covered New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Atlanta and Houston, Tex. It led to the conclusion that "for equivalent rents, poor families get poorer housing than families with higher incomes," the article noted.**

In 1960, it points out, housing that was dilapidated or lacked plumbing was the lot of 25 percent of urban families with incomes under $3,000 a year. But only 6 percent of the home owners and 13 percent of the renters were forced to occupy such quarters, it says.

The survey made these points:

- In Houston, nearly 80 percent of the $40-$60 a month apartments occupied by lowest-income families were deteriorated or dilapidated, but only 21 percent of those in the same range occupied by families with incomes in the $3,000-$6,000 bracket were in comparable condition.
- In New York, nearly 12 percent of the $80-$100 a month apartments housing families with less than $3,000 income didn't have complete bathroom facilities; for the $3,000-$6,000 range, the rate was less than 7 percent. All apartments had hot and cold running water.
- In Atlanta, hot water was lacking in half the apartments costing less than $40 a month and occupied by residents earning less than $3,000; among families earning $3,000 to $6,000, only 20 percent of such apartments had no hot water.

## 3 Union Leaders Join Refugee Group's Board

New York—The presidents of three AFL-CIO affiliates have been elected to the board of directors of the Intl. Rescue Committee.

Named for three-year terms were Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

**BACKLOG OF BILLS** was signed by Pres. Johnson upon his return from Asia, with the pens he used presented to union leaders active in securing enactment of some of them. At top, he gives AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany one of the pens he used on Aid to Education legislation; center, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers receives a pen used on the Demonstration Cities bill, and at bottom, Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens gets a souvenir of the Truth-in-Packaging bill signing.

## Meetings Moved to Washington:

# *Westinghouse Strike Widens, Mediators Spur New Talks*

Federal mediators got negotiators for the Westinghouse Corp. and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers back to the bargaining table for the first time since IBEW members struck the big electrical manufacturing chain Nov. 1 over contract issues.

The talks moved to Washington, D.C., at the request of Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. This followed company rejection of IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman's offer to call off the strike if management would agree to final and binding arbitration of all unsettled issues.

The IBEW, one of 11 unions that coordinated their 1966 negotiations through the AFL-CIO Committee on Collective Bargaining at General Electric & Westinghouse, seeks a national agreement like those granted other unions; a common expiration date for local plant contracts, and narrowing of geographic wage differentials, among other key objectives.

**As IBEW contracts expired and additional picket lines went up before Westinghouse plants, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany released a statement adopted by the 11-union committee in support of the strikers and their union.**

Pointing out that the committee was established in March to bring about "more genuine and effective bargaining" with GE and Westinghouse on behalf of union workers, the statement said that "in the main that objective has been accomplished" at GE, though important local issues remain unresolved at some locations. It added:

"Westinghouse, however, continues to refuse a just settlement of basic contract issues with the IBEW, one of the founding members of this coalition. . . .

"The IBEW has, therefore, found it necessary to pursue its only remaining recourse by calling a strike of the Westinghouse employes it represents.

**'Our Fight as Well'**

"We want to make it crystal clear that, individually and collectively, we consider the IBEW's fight our fight as well."

Declaring that the IBEW proposals are "completely justified and eminently fair," the statement emphasized that "IBEW members are entitled to a fair and just contract and we intend to do everything in our power to help them win it."

**Besides the IBEW, the AFL-CIO national committee includes the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which recently reached a national Westinghouse agreement covering 40,000 members; and the Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Technical Engineers, Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Carpenters and Steelworkers.**

The IBEW represents some 14,000 Westinghouse workers but only about one-fourth are covered by a national contract. The others fall under local agreements, which must be negotiated locally.

Other unions in the coalition are on strike over local issues at scattered locations. The biggest was at the Schenectady, N. Y., plant of GE, where more than 10,000 members of the IUE, the Technical Engineers and Plumbers have stopped work.

**GE Pact Reached**

A national agreement with GE, reached in bargaining Oct. 15, was the first fruit of union cooperation. It shattered GE's "take-it-or-leave-it" approach and was followed by a similar offer from Westinghouse. The IBEW turned it down because it fell short of achieving the key goal of a nationwide contract.

The 11-union coalition was formed at a March "unity" meeting chaired by Meany. The participating unions agreed to coordinate their bargaining efforts this year but separate contract proposals were presented to GE and Westinghouse under their then current contracts.

When IUE held its first meeting with GE, representatives from the other 10 unions were present as observers. Management representatives staged a walkout, but returned to bargain "under protest" while challenging in court the right of the unions to engage in coordinated bargaining.

**Meetings continued while GE took its protest to the Supreme Court. When contract expiration dates grew near without a settlement, IUE and the other unions agreed to a two-week contract extension at the request of Pres. Johnson, who cited the national interest.**

The 11 unions then reached a settlement with GE on terms of a national pact but some local strikes broke out when plant managers failed to move rapidly enough. Westinghouse then offered national terms which some unions accepted.

The coordinated approach will remain in effect until all contracts are settled, and will be strengthened in the future, the unions agreed. They kept each other informed of daily developments through message centers at 17 key points.

Union bargaining efforts were spurred by reports in late October of profits breaking all previous GE and Westinghouse records.

# Board Crackdown Hits Firm's Union-Busting

The Louisville Chair Co. Inc., target of a nationwide "Don't Buy" campaign, has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to bargain with the Furniture Workers and reimburse employes for pay losses they suffered in a long strike caused by the firm's union-smashing attempt.

In a 3-0 decision the board sustained a trial examiner's ruling that the company had illegally refused to recognize and bargain with UFWA Local 236, the certified bargaining representative of nearly 300 workers at the Louisville, Ky., plant.

The board found that a strike starting Aug. 17, 1965, was caused by the employer's refusal to bargain, and therefore was an unfair labor practice strike instead of for economic reasons. It ruled also that the employer violated the law by threatening economic reprisals against workers who tried to exercise their right to engage in union activity.

**The company was ordered to reinstate all the strikers, stop its unlawful conduct and begin bargaining with Local 236 on the terms of a first contract. Named specifically for rehiring was a union backer who was offered his job back during the strike but declined to cross the picket line.**

During the winter and spring of 1965, the union started its third organizational campaign among employes of the Louisville firm, which makes dinette sets. Two other campaigns had been frustrated, the UFWA said, by management opposition.

The union won and was certified by the NLRB on July 16, 1965. Its members walked out when negotiations brought no acceptable settlement, and stayed out until need forced a return to work the following spring.

Meanwhile management hired strikebreakers to keep the plant operating. Such workers must be laid off, if necessary, to make room for discriminated-against employes, the board ordered.

UFWA leaders said the strikers had the strong backing of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., which conducted the "Don't Buy" drive, and the Louisville Central Labor Council.

## IUE Wins Vote At Texas Plant

Mineral Wells, Tex.—Workers at the Electric Mfg. Co. here rejected anti-union arguments and voted decisively for representation by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The tally was 168 for IUE to 116 no union votes.

W. A. Ford, president of IUE Dist. 10, said the union's organizers received "excellent help" from AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Nicholas Kurko and Staff Rep. I. R. Gray.

### *Meany Defines Role Of American Labor*

**The role of American trade unions and the part they have played in building a better nation and a better world are defined by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a new leaflet, "Labor's Role in a Free Society."**

**Single copies are available free. They can be ordered in quantity from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Prices, 2 cents each; $1.75 per 100 copies and $14 per 1,000 copies. Checks should be made out to William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO.**

# *CWA Pacts Ratified By More Bell Units*

New three-year contracts with the Bell telephone system have been ratified by Communications Workers units with more than 124,000 members and an additional 41,000 members are balloting on new pacts, the union announced.

All the agreements adhere to the "pattern" the CWA sought for its members in bargaining that began in June between Bell companies and the CWA. They provide wage hikes of about 7 percent, wage reopening provisions after 18 months, retroactivity for the first time in any CWA-Bell pacts, plus better life, health and hospital insurance programs and improved vacation and pension plans, according to the union.

**Ratification has been voted in contracts covering 35,000 employes of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. in California and Nevada; 5,100 who work for Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland; and 3,000 workers in Illinois Bell's Chicago traffic department. Another 81,000 Bell system employes are covered under previously ratified pacts, CWA said.**

Four other contracts are in various stages of ratification. They cover C & P of Virginia, 7,700; C & P of West Virginia, 4,000; Indiana Bell, 6,900, and Western Electric Co., 23,000 installers whose votes on a second contract proposal will be counted Nov. 16. The installers turned down a first offer in September.

Nearly 18,000 plant, traffic and accounting employes of Michigan Bell also rejected a company offer. That contract is being renegotiated.

Two other Bell contracts have expired but negotiations are continuing. These are for 62,500 Southern Bell employes in nine states, and 13,400 Mountain States workers in seven states.

The union will negotiate for more than 100,000 other Bell workers when their contracts expire this fall and winter.

## Maryland Unit Joins Insurance Workers

An unaffiliated union which bargains for the 350 Metropolitan Life Insurance agents in Maryland has voted to come into the AFL-CIO Insurance Workers.

The unity move was announced by Insurance Workers Pres. William A. Gillen and Louis B. Hall, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Agents Union of Maryland. Hall's group had at one time been a directly-affiliated local of the AFL-CIO.

## Cabinet Post On Transport Goes to Boyd

Pres. Johnson filled out his Cabinet by appointing Alan S. Boyd, currently Undersecretary of Commerce, to head the newly-created Dept. of Transportation.

The appointment of Boyd, 44, is subject to confirmation by the Senate when the 90th Congress convenes in January. The new department brings under single management 31 government agencies and bureaus employing nearly 100,000 persons and spending almost $6 billion in federal funds.

**In announcing Boyd's selection, Johnson noted that transportation is "the nation's biggest industry." He described Boyd as the best-qualified person to deal with the problems of "untangling, coordinating and building a national transportation system."**

The Maritime Administration remains outside of the new department. It is currently in the Dept. of Commerce and the AFL-CIO has urged that it be made an independent agency.

*October Report:*

# Jobless Rate at 3.9% Shows Little Change

The 1966 pattern of high but not yet full employment continued in October, the Labor Dept. reported. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.9 percent. It has hovered about that figure all year, and the change from September's 3.8 percent rate is not considered statistically significant.

Most of the job shifts reflected seasonal patterns. One exception was construction, hard-hit by the tight-money squeeze, where employment was down 80,000 over the month, about 30,000 more than seasonal. It was the fourth successive month of downturn in construction work.

**Unemployment normally is lowest in October and this year was no exception. The number of persons out of work dropped 50,000 to 2.5 million, the lowest it has been in nine years and 250,000 below a year ago. Despite a drop in farm jobs, total employment rose over the month by 500,000 to 74.7 million—following the seasonal pattern.**

The Negro unemployment rate in October was 7.6 percent, a slight improvement from September's 7.9 percent but more than double the 3.4 percent rate for whites.

Of the persons looking for jobs in October, 840,000 were adult men, all but 80,000 of them seeking full-time jobs. Of the 970,000 unemployed women, over one-fifth were looking for part-time employment. About half the 715,000 teenage jobseekers were in school and seeking only part-time work.

Commissioner Arthur M. Ross of the Bureau of Labor Statistics saw the employment statistics and other economic indicators reflecting a tapering off of the rapid economic growth the nation experienced last year. He emphasized that it was not a downturn in the economy, but a less rapid expansion that has brought with it "relaxed pressure" on the job market. There are fewer shortages of skilled labor than several months ago, Ross noted. The length of the average workweek has declined slightly as has the rate of labor turnover.

**Most of the October job increase was in retail trade, services and state and local government. Manufacturing employment, which usually declines seasonally by 100,000 from September to October, dropped only 25,000 over the month to 19.5 million. This is one million more than a year ago, with the biggest job gains in electrical equipment (up 240,000), transportation equipment (175,000) and machinery (150,000).**

The factory workweek at 41.4 hours was fractionally less than September. Average hourly earnings of factory production workers were $2.75 in October, up 1 cent over the month and 11 cents over the year. Weekly earnings averaged $113.85, a new high and $4.82 above a year ago.

There was no significant change over the month in the 2.4 percent unemployment rate for men, the 4 percent rate for women or the 11.9 percent rate for teenagers.

About two-thirds of the reduction in unemployment over a year ago—from 4.3 percent in October 1965 to 3.9 percent—occurred among those out of work 15 weeks or longer.

**During the past 12 months, more than 1 million women entered the job market as compared with only 100,000 men and 150,000 teenagers. Over this period, the armed forces rose 500,000 to nearly 3.3 million, while the civilian labor force increased 1.3 million.**

The Labor Dept. estimated that 97 percent of all men aged 25 to 54 are in the labor force and only 2.1 percent of this group is unemployed.

# Codfish Fleet Wins Contract, Member Gains

Gloucester, Mass.—A 42-day strike of 400 deep-sea fishermen ended here in a greatly improved contract for members of the port's codfish fleet.

Pres. James Ackert of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the Seafarers, said that the union not only won most of its contract objectives from the Gloucester Boat Owners Association but also succeeded in bringing 18 formerly non-union boats under contract.

**The new pact provides that one half of 1 percent of the proceeds of each fishing trip will be set aside for pension purposes. Trawler crews will be relieved of payments for radar fish-finding equipment after this year, and of payments for sounding equipment after 1967.**

The union also won an increase of $1 an hour for work performed in port, and better conditions.

Ackert and Port Agent Mike Orlando, who assisted the union negotiating committee, said the strikers were strongly backed by the SIU's New Bedford Fishermen's Union, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., and former codfishermen who rallied to the union's support when boat owners refused to agree on terms.

**VISITORS FROM TANZANIA** join other observers as Sec.-Treas. Manuel Barfield (left) of Retail Clerks Local 888, New York, explains the functioning of the local's Education Dept. at its annual Shop Steward Seminar. From left: Samuel T. Songoro, John Garrett, Naomi Spatz, Kaiso N'Quot, Gerald P. O'Keefe and G. H. Mikongomi.

# *Job Bias Studies Find Negroes Still Making Only Token Gains*

Only token job gains have been made by Negroes despite efforts by federal, state and local agencies to put an end to employment discrimination, according to studies made for the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The studies were directed by Wayne State University and were made by state or local fair employment commissions. Job opportunities studied varied with the locality and covered a diversity of fields. Banking, retail stores, manufacturing, transportation and hospitals were among the industries covered.

Commenting on the studies EEOC Chairman Stephen N. Shulman said:

**"Although it is true that many companies have advanced during recent years, from a policy of outright discrimination against non-whites to one of token hiring, it is disconcerting to note the scarcity of employers who have progressed beyond this point."**

He said the findings confirm the view "that the federal law's stated purpose of achieving equal employment opportunity for all Americans will not be realized without affirmative efforts by federal, state and municipal commissions in cooperation with employers and community groups."

One study, conducted by California's Fair Employment Practice Commission, concerned the use of tests by industry.

This study rated most of the tests "poor" as an indicator of an applicant's ability to perform a specific job. It found only three companies, all large, whose testing practices could be rated "good," and considered none "superior."

Among the 533 companies studied in the nationwide services, employing more than 386,000 workers, Negroes were found to comprise a smaller percentage of the workforce than their ratio in the population of the area in nearly every case.

**Menial Jobs**

The findings also showed that even where progress in employing Negroes had been made, they and other minority groups were usually confined to the lowest paying and most menial jobs.

**The reports indicated that employers who made an effort to recruit non-white workers succeeded in finding qualified applicants, but only 40 percent of those questioned reported having taken such measures. Most employers said they have no intention of changing their present employment practices.**

The report summation warned that existing equal employment laws will have little impact on the present job pattern unless there is an affirmative effort to open up employment opportunities for minority groups.

Shulman expressed the hope that state and local commissions will use the data uncovered for programs "to achieve a substantial increase in the number of job opportunities for Negroes."

# Jailed Canadians Fight Contempt Convictions

Toronto, Ont.—Union members serving jail terms for demonstrating against the use of injunctions in labor disputes will ask the Supreme Court of Canada to overturn their convictions their counsel said.

The sentences grew out of a strike by the Textile Workers Union of America, at the anti-union Tilco Products, Inc., Peterborough, Ont. They were imposed after conviction on charges of criminal contempt of a court order limiting pickets to 12 persons, and were upheld by the Ontario Court of Appeal.

**The jailed unionists argue that they were not picketing in violation of the injunction, but instead were protesting against laws which allow the use of injunctions in labor disputes.**

E. B. Jolliffe, counsel for 24 of the 26 men found guilty, asserted that the demonstration was not covered by the curb on picketing.

The strike, involving 35 women, began in December of 1965. The company promptly obtained an injunction prohibiting picketing which was later modified to restrict it to a dozen persons at a time.

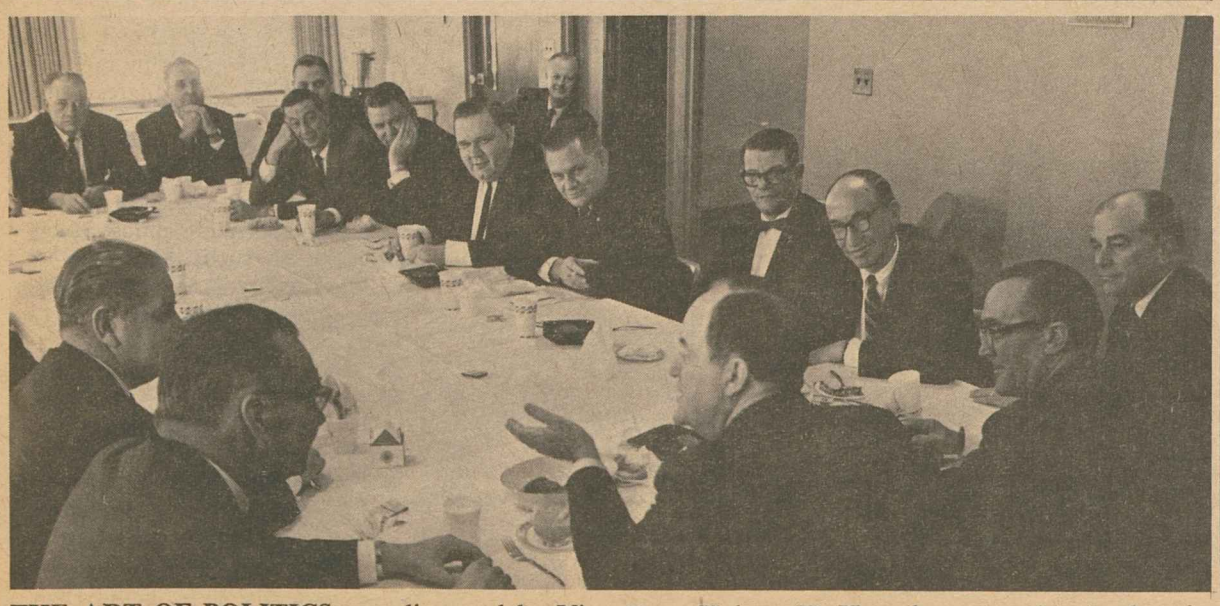
Five protest leaders were sentenced to two months in jail; 20 others were given 15-day sentences and one was given a suspended sentence because of his physical condition.

The Executive Council of the Canadian Labor Congress, at a meeting last month in Ottawa, called on provincial and local central bodies and international and national unions "to engage in vigorous and appropriate activities . . . seeking abolition of the use of the injunction in industrial disputes."

# 'Impact' Projects Set in 14 Countries

Forty-nine projects under the AFL-CIO "Impact" program have been approved for 14 Latin American countries, according to a report by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which administers the program.

The projects are of the type that can be financed with moderate-size loans or grants and which can be completed largely with labor in the community. A total of $99,224 has been earmarked largely to pay for materials.



**THE ART OF POLITICS** was discussed by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey (speaking) when he dropped in on a meeting of the executive board of the Communications Workers in Washington. At Humphrey's right is CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

# GOP Election Gains Cut Liberal Margin

## *New Threat Posed To LBJ's Program*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

in Ohio, Michigan and California, he suggested, played a part in the GOP gain of 13 House seats in those states.

There were these major patterns observable in the voting:

● The much-discussed and threatened "white backlash" to civil rights legislation for the second straight election failed to show up as a nationwide factor, although present in scattered locations.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a pre-election radio speech urged trade unionists specifically to reject appeals to "hate and fear," which he saw aimed at driving from public life "liberals in both parties." Pres. Johnson in a press conference struck a parallel theme.**

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama was successful in getting his wife, Lurleen, elected as his successor, and Republican Claude R. Kirk, Jr., used what are termed "code" phrases for "backlash" in defeating the liberal Democratic Mayor Robert King High of Miami for governor of Florida. California riots in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland played a clear part in actor Ronald Reagan's defeat of incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. But other issues besides simple segregationist appeals played a part in these contests.

On the opposite side, Massachusetts elected a Negro, Atty. Gen. Edward W. Brooke, to the U.S. Senate, moderate Republican Winthrop Rockefeller defeated hard-shouting segregationist Democrat Jim Johnson for governor of Arkansas, and Democratic voters in Maryland deserted the party's candidate for governor, George P. Mahoney, opposed to open housing, and elected Republican Spiro T. Agnew, who favors open housing.

● Four new GOP senators elected—Charles W. Percy in Illinois, Mark Hatfield in Oregon, Howard Baker in Tennessee, Brooke in Massachusetts—are all rated as moderate to moderately liberal.

**The most Goldwaterish candidate, Gov. Tim Babcock of Montana, was beaten in an effort to unhorse liberal Democratic Sen. Lee Metcalf.**

● The Republicans emerged with at least two new presidential possibilities—Gov. George W. Romney of Michigan, who led the way to a statewide party victory, and Sen.-elect Percy in Illinois—to consider along with former Vice Pres. Nixon.

Reagan, the California winner, is rated by some in this class but he must prove himself as governor in the absence of previous public experience.

● The Republican tide was almost nationwide in scope—but strongest in the traditional GOP heartland, the Midwest, where the party scored almost exactly half its House gains—25 of the net 47.

● The GOP made a substantial advance toward a two-party system in the South, raising its House members from 19 to 28, its senators from two to three and winning two governorships.

In the Deep South, further, it scored gains in state legislatures as a foundation for future operations.

● Regional gains otherwise included, for the Republicans: one governorship and six House seats in the Mid-Atlantic States; two governorships and one Senate seat in the Midwest; three state houses and five House seats in the Mountain States and Southwest; two governorships, one Senate seat and five House seats in the Far West; one House seat in New England.

**One governorship remains undecided—in Georgia, where Democrat Lester Maddox holds a lead over Republican Rep. Howard (Bo) Calloway, but enough write-in votes were cast for Democratic former Gov. Ellis Arnall to deny a majority to either Maddox or Calloway. Court action has been filed to block selection of the winner by the state General Assembly as presently apportioned.**

● Republicans now hold governorships in five of the Big Seven industrialized states—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and California—with all it implies regarding influence at the party convention and possible influence in the 1968 election. In the other two Big Seven states, Democratic incumbent Gov. John B. Connally won re-election in Texas and Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois is in the middle of a four-year term.

● Despite the Reagan spectacular in California, it is by no means sure that rightist-dominated Republicanism came out of the elections without a weakened grip.

The organizer of the pro-Goldwater "southern strategy," which gave the former Arizona senator an unshakable bloc of about 270 delegates, John Grenier, was beaten by Democratic Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama. Rep. James Martin, another Alabama activist, was outmaneuvered by Gov. George Wallace and failed to win the governorship. Two of the five Alabama districts taken by Goldwaterites were lost this year and one in Mississippi.

**By and large the Republicans elected in the Midwest sweep appear to be moderate-to-conservative and fairly typical Republicans, perfectly familiar, and having no observable bent toward rightist causes.**

The scope of the Republican victory nevertheless makes undeniable the threat of immediate difficulties for the White House.

The new party breakdown of 248 Democrats and 187 Republicans obviously clears the way for possible re-establishment of the old conservative coalition of southern Democrats and northern Republicans that functioned for a generation before Kennedy and Johnson.

**NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL** Labor Conference chairmanship passes from Grand Lodge Rep. J. George Eichhorn (second from left) of the Machinists to Safety Dir. John R. Kumpel of the Rubber Workers at a meeting in Chicago. Also shown are Paul H. Connelley (left) of the Carpenters, the new vice chairman, and NSC Pres. Howard Pyle.

# Farm Union Wins DiGiorgio Election, Extends Drive to Smaller Growers

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO farm workers continue to roll up gains on the California farm front, winning a major new election at the giant DiGiorgio Corp. and a significant agreement for still another ballot.

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee was designated bargaining agent on Nov. 4 for both field and shed workers at DiGiorgio's sprawling grape ranches in the Arvin-Lamont area, near Delano. The vote was 283 for UFWOC and 199 for no union, with 72 challenges and three void ballots. Ninety percent of the 618 eligible workers voted in the state-supervised election.

**The Arvin victory, coupled with the defeat of the Teamsters last August at DiGiorgio properties in Delano and near San Diego, gives the UFWOC bargaining rights for an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 workers DiGiorgio normally uses during peak times.**

The Arvin-Lamont election came after the Teamsters suddenly withdrew from the picture last month.

Meanwhile, a crack in the "small" grower front appeared as the union reached agreement for a Nov. 15 election at the Mosesian-Goldberg-Hourigan grape ranch in Delano.

Ground rules were approved with the aid of the California State Conciliation Service, culminating a strike that goes back to September 1965.

An observer at the negotiations was a representative of the California Association of Employers, a management advisory group whose members include other growers.

**Thirty-three Delano growers have yet to accept the collective bargaining concept for their field workers. In the absence of laws making it mandatory, the UFWOC has been forced to fight for it on the picket line.**

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher has sounded a somber note for the holdout growers.

**Growers Warned**

"To the extent there is any degree of intelligence and decency among the remaining growers on strike—what has happened here [at DiGiorgio] should be pretty clear handwriting on the wall. DiGiorgio has taken 95 percent of our total interest and attention for the past six months" and this will now be turned to organizing efforts among the other growers, Kircher said.

He warned the growers "they can dictate the terms of how bitter the next few months are going to be" by their readiness to accommodate the farm worker's determination to have a collective bargaining base.

**Bargaining with DiGiorgio is due to pick up momentum now that the Arvin-Lamont situation has been settled.**

Still undetermined is an election date for the DiGiorgio fruit ranches in the Northern California area around Marysville.

11-12-66

## The Morning After

## Howard Hague Takes New Government Post

Commissioner on Aging William D. Bechill has announced the appointment of former Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague of the Steelworkers as his assistant for legislation.

Hague, who was USWA vice president from 1954 to 1965, resigned from the President's Committee on Manpower to take his new post, in which he will help Bechill in handling legislative affairs under the Older Americans Act of 1965. Earlier this year he directed the Medicare Alert program as a consultant with the Manpower Division of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

# CBS Network Technicians Vote on Pact

New York—Weekly pay scale increases totaling $38 feature a new three-year agreement on which 1,100 engineering technicians of the Columbia Broadcasting System stations are voting by mail ballot.

The technicians, all members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, maintain audio and visual equipment in CBS stations here and in Washington, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and St. Louis.

**Lengthy contract negotiations had reached a stalemate when IBEW leaders helped get the parties back to the bargaining table in Washington, D.C. The tentative settlement, agreed to by majority vote of the union committee, calls for an average yearly wage hike of 4.9 percent, along with improvements in schedules, vacations, jurisdictional language and fringe benefits.**

Under the pact, the present $212 weekly scale would rise to $220 as of last Feb. 1 and by successive $10 raises every Nov. 1 to $250 by 1968.

Ratification by members will make the term effective for a period ending Sept. 30, 1969.

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# Council Review Reaffirms AFL-CIO Foreign Policies

## Protecting Legislative Gains Vital

The accomplishments of the 89th Congress "must be both protected and broadened" despite the difficulties posed by the results of the elections, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Terming the 89th Congress the "most progressive" in history, the council said the laws enacted must be safeguarded especially "against the strangulation of inadequate appropriations."

Acknowledging that the election has made this job more difficult, the council pledged that organized labor will not "shirk" its job in this regard. It noted that there is also unfinished business from the 89th Congress that should be completed by the 90th Congress.

**The election results, it said, have not changed the problems that face the nation—poverty, racial discrimination, improved education, inequities in labor laws and the challenges posed by an urban America. While some of these problems have been ameliorated "none of them has been solved," the council declared.**

Commenting on the elections and the outlook for the 90th Congress at a press conference, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made these points:

- Organized labor may not "move as fast" in legislative terms

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Installers Ratify New CWA Pact*

New York—A contract between the Communications Workers and the Western Electric Co. for more than 22,000 Bell telephone equipment installers has been ratified by nearly a 2-1 margin. The same unit had narrowly rejected an earlier settlement.

**The nationwide vote was 10-697 for ratification, 6,027 against. A total of 16,742 CWA members cast ballots, according to the accounting firm of Ernst and Ernst, which tallied the vote.**

After the earlier agreement was rejected, the parties returned to the bargaining table, made some amendments in the first pact, and the union submitted the revised version to a second referendum with the proviso that a no vote would empower the CWA to call a strike.

Terms agreed to by union and management have set a pattern for

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**CROWDED PRESS** conference heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Executive Council's action after a day-long meeting and review re-endorsing the federation's foreign policy positions as standing the "test of time."

***Results Parallel Congress:***

## Liberal Strength Cut In State Legislatures

**By David L. Perlman**

Liberal strength in state legislatures receded from its 1964 high-water mark much as it did in Congress as the Republican Party made its political comeback in the 1966 elections.

The outlook in most—but not all—states is for harder sledding for labor's legislative programs over the next two years.

The shift to the political right was not quite as great as the shift in party strength, however. This election year marked the virtual completion of the reapportionment process which has transferred legislative power from the towns and rural areas to the suburbs and cities. And even in states where the GOP captured most of the reapportioned seats, the successful Republicans were often closer in viewpoint to their Democratic competitors than to the conservatives of both parties they replaced.

**Reapportionment also brought about the one major Democratic gain in state legislative elections. Connecticut Democrats captured the reapportioned House to win control of the legislature for only the second time since 1876. The old House was 184-120 Republican; the reapportioned House, reduced to 177 seats, will be 117-60 Democratic. And the State AFL-CIO rates the legislative outlook "excellent."**

Connecticut was an exception, however. All the other shifts in party control were from Democratic to Republican.

The GOP took both houses of the legislature away from the Democrats in Alaska, Arizona, Maine and Utah.

In Michigan it captured the Senate and achieved a 55-55 tie in the previously Democratic house.

Republicans won complete legislative control by winning Democratic-held lower houses in Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Wyoming and by breaking a previous tie in the Ohio Senate.

Eight of these 12 states where legislatures switched to GOP control

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## *Finds Past Stands 'Sound, Justified'*

**By Saul Miller**

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has unanimously re-endorsed the federation's positions on foreign policy developed since the merger as "sound" and "justified by events."

The council's review of position statements and convention actions on international affairs opened its fall meeting in Washington. The day-long discussions on 19 different items making up the AFL-CIO's comprehensive views on foreign policy brought the conclusion by the council that labor's positions "have stood the test of time."

The three-day meeting also took a detailed look at the results of the 1966 election and the makeup of the 90th Congress. Despite the difficulties posed by liberal losses, the council said, the accomplishments of the 89th Congress must be both "protected and broadened." **(Story this page.)**

The council also voted support of strike and bargaining objectives of a number of affiliates and dealt with internal matters of charter application and requests for financial aid.

**On international affairs, the council noted that the AFL-CIO has continually re-evaluated its positions for the past 11 years and "will continue to do so." It declared that "our judgment in all cases will continue to rest upon our unalterable devotion to freedom for all men in all places at all times."**

Federation Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the council's decision was unanimous on the resolution with an exception voiced by Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky on the question of admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Meany said Potofsky now favored a "two-China" policy of having both Nationalist and Communist China represented in the world organization.

Meany added that the review produced the conclusion that there has not been a single thing that the AFL-CIO has said in the past 11 years "that we wouldn't say again."

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Farm Union Wins New Grape Vote

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO farm workers made history again with a lopsided 285 to 38 representation election victory on a so-called "independent" vineyard in the Delano grape district.

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee thus became the first union to crack the wall of small-grower resistance which precipitated a strike against nearly 40 companies 14 months ago.

**The victory, at the Mosesian-Goldberg-Hourigan ranch, appeared to solidify the UFWOC's position in agriculture in the state. Since April, the fledgling union has been named bargaining agent at four big California grape operations connected with wineries, including the pacesetting Di-Giorgio Corp. and Schenley Industries.**

The UFWOC also worked with the Distillery Workers to win an election of the winery employes at

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## IBEW Votes on Westinghouse Pact; Strikes Continue over Local Issues

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reached tentative agreement with the Westinghouse Corp. on national contract terms but members of seven locals remained on strike until local contracts are settled, the union said.

Achievement of the national agreement was the latest development in the drive for better contracts by 11 AFL-CIO unions that coordinated their 1966 negotiations through the AFL-CIO Committee on Collective Bargaining at General Electric and Westinghouse.

**The coalition came to terms on national-level agreements with both big firms, subject to ratification by the members of each local union, but strikes over local issues involving nearly 20,000 union members continued as the AFL-CIO News went to press.**

At a meeting of the AFL-CIO committee scheduled for Nov. 18 in Washington, D. C., members of the 11-union coalition were to plan future moves and hear reports on the following strikes over local contract issues:

- Seven IBEW locals with more than 3,600 members in Westinghouse plants at scattered locations.
- Locals of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Technical Engineers and Plumbers at the GE plant in Schenectady, N. Y., where 12,000 workers have been out since Oct. 17.
- The AFTE local at the Pittsfield, Mass., GE plant.

Meanwhile members of 46 IBEW locals were balloting on acceptance or rejection of the national agreement with Westinghouse. The national pact, if approved, has terms applying to all locals. Other provisions involving such issues as sen-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Farm Union Scores New Breakthrough

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the Perelli-Minnetti Co. near Delano. This is the company that signed an agreement with the Teamsters for its field workers in an effort to avoid recognizing the AFL-CIO Farm Workers. A UFWOC boycott against its products is being pressed.

The Mosesian-Goldberg-Hourigan ranch was regarded as a landmark case because of its labor force character and the possible implications for many growers with similar conditions.

An eligibility list based on May 15-Oct. 28 employment offered a potential vote of nearly 1,500. However, only 377 ballots were cast since most of the work force is hired through labor contractors and hundreds of eligible voters failed to make it to the polls.

Many other independent growers watched the vote with keen interest. A representative of the California Employers Association, a management advisory group, was on hand throughout the proceedings.

Of the 377 votes cast, 49 were challenged — and ultimately not counted since they would not have changed the outcome — and five were rejected. The California Conciliation Service supervised the election.

**UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez, Assistant Dir. Larry Itliong and Assistant AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Irwin DeShetler headed the organizing campaign.**

John Hourigan, a key management figure, said prior to the election that bargaining with UFWOC would commence promptly if the union won.

UFWOC also is bargaining with DiGiorgio for a first contract covering field workers at the corporate giant's grape ranches in Delano, nearby Arvin and Borrego Springs, near San Diego. It recently won another election by a 4-1 margin among workers at the DiGiorgio peanut shed.

**TIED-UP HARBOR TUGS** provide background for pickets of the Seafarers' Inland Boatmen's Union in Baltimore, on strike against three towing firms since Oct. 12, Left to right, Norman Pokrywka, Herman Mooney and Joseph Mazurek. Some 260 tugmen seek better wages, hours and conditions, including 24-hour advance notice of days off, SIU Vice Pres. Earl Shepard said.

# *Local Issues Snarl Westinghouse Talks*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

iority, job classifications, geographic differentials and job pooling, are negotiated locally.

Wage rates are a major issue at most of the IBEW plants where strikes began as old contracts expired.

**Four southern lamp plants have voiced determination to stay out until Westinghouse agrees to improve wages the IBEW called the "worst in the nation"—from $1.75 to about $1.78 an hour. The four plants employ 2,700 IBEW members at Richmond, Ky., Paris, Tex., Little Rock, Ark., and Reform, Ala.**

Other Westinghouse lamp plants pay much higher wages, the IBEW reported.

The same union has 2,400 members on strike for better wages at the Westinghouse aerospace facility at Friendship Airport near Baltimore, Md.; 365 striking for improved rates at the Athens, Ga., transformer plant of Westinghouse, and 670 out at the same firm's Cheswick, Pa., atomic fuel facility in a dispute over job classifications, continuous shift operations and job "pooling."

### One Expiration Date

A major issue in IBEW-Westinghouse negotiations this year was the union's request for a national agreement like those won previously by other unions. The full objective was not achieved but the IBEW did win a common expiration date covering all 46 plant locations—a major gain, the union said.

IBEW negotiators pointed out that strikes over local issues would not be in effect now if Westinghouse had agreed to a national pact.

Besides the IBEW, IUE, AFTE and the Plumbers, the AFL-CIO National Committee includes the Machinists, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Carpenters and Steelworkers. The committee recently received firm assurance of the labor movement's continued support from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

**In a statement pledging support for all strikers in unions of the coalition, Meany recalled that the committee was established to bring about "more genuine and effective bargaining" with GE and Westinghouse. It will continue, he said, until the 11-union effort achieves its objectives, now or in the future.**

Members of the IAM and UAW at GE's plant in Evendale, O., were preparing to strike over local issues when an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction was issued by a federal court on the ground that defense work was involved.

### GE Pact

The 11-union AFL-CIO coalition was formed at a March meeting chaired by Meany. A national agreement with GE, reached Oct. 15, was the first result of the unions' cooperation. It brought a similar offer from Westinghouse containing major economic benefits.

The national agreements with the two giant electrical manufacturers provide across-the-board raises of 11.5 cents an hour this year and 6 to 12 cents an hour in each of the following two years, plus a formula insuring further increases geared to the cost of living. Also gained were additional raises for skilled trades and salaried workers; pension improvements; a ninth paid holiday and better health and hospitalization protection.

*In Pay Dispute:*

# Machinists' Strike Grounds Air Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Some 5,200 members of the Machinists walked off the job in a contract dispute and completely closed down Air Canada in the publicly-owned airline's first strike in its 29 years of flying.

The walkout followed inability to agree on a wage increase for the second year of a two-year contract. Union and company negotiators were close to agreement, but a breach developed and widened beyond immediate healing when Richard Geddes, chairman of a three-man mediation board the parties had engaged to assist them, sent a proposal directly to union members instead of channeling it through the bargaining team. The union promptly discharged him.

**Geddes' offer, which the company accepted, provided for a 12 percent pay hike the first year plus 12 cents an hour for mechanics, and 6 percent the second year, plus fringe benefits. The union held out for 8 percent the second year plus more ingrade adjustments.**

The airline also was willing to reduce the time required to reach the top mechanic's rate from eight years to four years, as the union had demanded, and to four weeks of paid vacation after 18 years of service.

The present rate for top mechanics is $3.17 an hour, compared with $3.70 in the IAM's contracts with United States airlines.

Negotiations for a new agreement began in February in the hope of reaching a settlement without a walkout, as has been the case in the past.

A conciliation board was appointed in August and split when the time came to make recommendations, the chairman of the tripartite group refusing to make any proposals on wages or other economic issues.

### Union Committee

Negotiations were carried on in Montreal with a union committee headed by Co-Chairman Mike Pitchford of Lodge 1751, Montreal East, and Rhy Davies, Lodge 714, Montreal West, assisted by Mike Rygus, IAM Canadian vice president.

**They broke up when the negotiating committee learned of Geddes' action. Union meetings in Vancouver, B.C.; Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto refused to vote on his proposals unless they were presented by the negotiating committee.**

The union represents baggage carriers and radio operators as well as mechanics. Picket lines were immediately thrown up at airports across the country and Air Canada laid off an estimated 4,000 pilots, stewardesses, ticket sellers and sales personnel.

The airline is Canada's only carrier licensed for both domestic and international service. The walkout came at a time when the only other national domestic carrier, Canadian Pacific Airlines, had its spare equipment tied up for annual maintenance and overhaul and was unable to provide additional service.

The union protested to Prime Minister Lester Pearson when the national Air Transport Board, without holding public hearings, authorized five short-haul air carriers to service Air Canada's struck routes. Rygus called the action "strike-breaking" and urged the federal government to rescind it.

# 10,000 Strike At 10 Plants Of Raytheon

Waltham, Mass.—Pickets from a 10,000-member local of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers marched at 10 plants of the Raytheon Co. in the first strike in the firm's history.

Members of IBEW Local 1505 authorized a strike after more than three months of unsuccessful negotiations. Some 9,500 of them roared their support of union negotiators at a final rally the night of Nov. 13 at Suffolk Downs race track in East Boston.

**That was a welcome sign to Local 1505 officers who had returned from fruitless mediation sessions in Washington, D.C., to find that Raytheon management had launched a campaign of newspaper and television appeals to employes to ignore the union and report for work, Business Mgr. James F. Mulloney said.**

The strike began that night. The issues are wages, working conditions and contract language. A major union objective is the right to file a grievance over unreasonable work assignments, a right now denied, according to Mulloney.

# Philadelphia Orchestra, Musicians Reach Pact

Members of Musicians Local 77 voted approval of a new three-year contract with the Philadelphia Orchestra, ending a strike that began Sept. 19.

The Philadelphia agreement was reached in a 13-hour bargaining session and approved by a 65-63 vote, a union spokesman said. Key to the settlement was a concession by the Philadelphia Orchestra Association on the work-load. The ratification vote was held Nov. 15; the first rehearsal was held the following day and the orchestra season was initiated Nov. 17. Thirty-five scheduled concerts had been cancelled.

**The contract calls for not more than four concerts a week, or eight concerts and rehearsals combined; minimum salaries of $225 a week this season, $230 next season and $237.50 the third season, compared to $200 for the three years prior to expiration of the old agreement on Sept. 15.**

The agreement also provides five weeks vacation the first year and six weeks the second and third; no more than six weeks of touring a season, and guarantees for the players' pension fund of $5,000 the first year, $20,000 the second and $30,000 the third from the sale of concert tapes to radio stations.

In New York, a three-day strike of Musicians Local 802 against the New York City Ballet ended when a new three-year contract was tentatively approved.

Pres. Max L. Arons of Local 802 said the size of the orchestra, which precipitated the dispute, will be discussed after the first year of the new agreement.

# Stephen M. Bailey Dies in Chicago

Chicago — Stephen M. Bailey, business manager of Plumbers Local 130 for 22 years, vice president of the Chicago AFL-CIO and a power in Democratic political circles, died in Wesley Memorial Cancer Hospital of cancer. He was 67.

Bailey joined Local 130, which new has 7,300 members, when he began his apprenticeship in the early 1920s following his discharge from the Navy. He became a business agent in 1928, one of the youngest men ever to hold the post; assistant business manager in 1936 and business manager in 1944. He was a member of the Board of Health and annually led the city's St. Patrick's Day parade.

Surviving are his widow and three sisters.

# Walter G. Davis Named New Education Director

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the appointment of Walter G. Davis, assistant director of the Dept. of Civil Rights, as director of the federation's Dept. of Education.

Davis will succeed Lawrence Rogin, who is leaving at the end of November to direct a research project in labor education.

Davis joined the AFL-CIO civil rights staff in 1961 after serving as executive vice president of the Transport Service Employes. He had previously been a local steward, local president and member of the executive board. He served the union also as director of education and research and as editor of its paper.

**In August 1965, Davis was granted a leave of absence to go with the new Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as deputy executive director. He helped organize the agency's field program and advised the commission on trade union problems. He returned to the AFL-CIO last Sept. 26.**

Davis, 46, was born in New York City and holds a bachelor's degree from Columbia University where he majored in political science and public law. He is married and has three children.

Rogin, a veteran labor educator, has served as director of the AFL-CIO department since 1960, joining the federation after three years as director of labor education at the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan. He had served earlier as education director of the Textile Workers Union of America and the Hosiery Workers.

In leaving his post with the AFL-CIO, Rogin indicated his desire to use his experience in a detailed, long-range evaluation of the current status of labor education in the United States.

# Council Affirms Foreign Policy Stands

## *Finds Past Positions 'Justified by Events'*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

He reaffirmed that the policies have stood "the test of time."

The positions and actions reviewed by the council included:

Basic Estimate of International Crisis; Struggle Against Colonialism; Support for Programs of Economic Assistance and Development; Support Development of Democracy and Effective Free Trade Unions in Africa, Latin America, etc.; Support the United Nations; For National Defense, NATO, Disarmament and World Peace; For German National Reunification in Freedom and a Free and Secure Berlin.

**Additional Subjects**

Changes Behind the Iron Curtain; "Peaceful Co-Existence," East-West Trade; Free Trade Union Exchanges with State Company Unions; Recognition of Communist China and Admission to UN; Sino-Soviet Differences; Viet Nam; Santo Domingo; For Peace and Social Progress in the Middle East; Support Expanded International Trade and Reciprocal Trade Agreements; ILO; Build and Strengthen ICFTU, ORIT and Trade Secretariats.

**The review of international affairs was placed on the meeting docket at the request of Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, but Reuther did not attend the session, wiring that he had to attend instead a meeting of the Auto Workers executive board. Meany noted in reply to a query that Reuther had participated in the work of the council and all AFL-CIO conventions that had adopted the policy positions and had been recorded as in support of all of them.**

He noted that Reuther had differed with the majority of the council on the protest walkout by worker delegates to the ILO convention earlier this year, but that was the only difference he was aware of.

**On the elections Meany told reporters that although "we didn't win" and lost a number of friends of labor in Congress, especially Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), the AFL-CIO would continue to "keep moving" to accomplish its objectives. He stressed that labor is never satisfied with the status quo.**

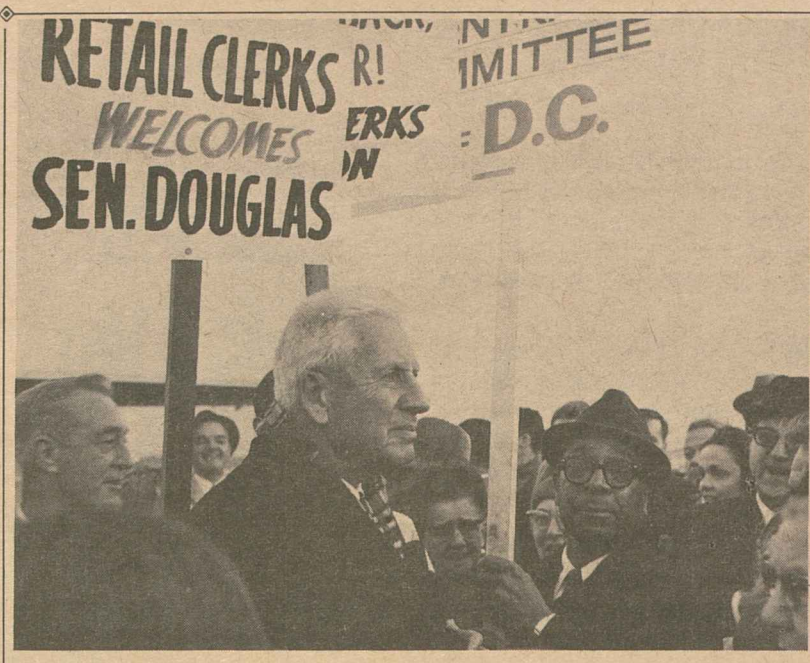
The council heard detailed reports from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller on the outlook for the 90th Congress and from Alexander Barkan, national COPE director, on the election campaign. Barkan was instructed to develop the preliminary figures on the election with special attention to voting patterns in industrial areas and workers' wards for presentation to the next council meeting.

In other actions the council:

- Pledged full support to the strike of AFL-CIO unions against Union Carbide and urged union members not to buy the company's consumer products.
- Backed the bargaining objectives of the Oil Workers for a plan of guaranteed employment for all present oil refinery employes.
- Denied an application by the Airline Employes Association, a branch of the Air Line Pilots Association, for a national charter.
- Voted strike assistance for locals of the Technical Engineers on strike at a number of General Electric plants.
- Endorsed a bond drive being undertaken by Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, to build economic enterprises in Israel to shore up the nation's economy.
- **Voted $25,000 to help strikers at Kingsport Press who are in danger of losing their homes.**
- Set the next Council meeting starting Feb. 20 in Miami Beach.

### Rubber Workers Set Up Political Education Arm

Akron, O.—Francis A. Maile, a Rubber Workers' international special representative since 1961, has been named to head the union's newly created political education department.




**A HERO'S WELCOME** to a defeated candidate demonstrated the affection the nation's capital has for Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). Union and senior citizen delegations were among those which greeted the veteran liberal leader at Washington's National Airport after his defeat for re-election to the Senate.

## Union Carbide Strikers Supported by Council

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted full support for current strikes of several unions against the Union Carbide Corp. and urged all affiliated unions to give them their strong backing.

As one phase of such support, the council asked all union members and the general public not to buy the following Union Carbide products:

Prestone antifreeze, Eveready batteries and related equipment, Bakelite Glad Bags and Englander mattresses and sofa beds.

Union Carbide, the council said in a statement, is the nation's 10th largest corporation and has "for years insisted on making unilateral decisions" on pensions, insurance, wage rates, vacations and holidays even though workers in 50 of its plants are organized into locals of 14 international unions.

**Last July 2 the giant corporation locked out 1,200 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at Alloy, W. Va., an action ruled illegal by a National Labor Relations Board examiner who took testimony in several days of hearings. The lockout triggered strikes of more than 6,500 union members at 10 other Carbide locations.**

Members of the Steelworkers and the Chemical Workers, as well as OCAW members, struck for "decent contracts," the statement noted. It added:

**Economic Justice Sought**

"The AFL-CIO Executive Council recognizes this struggle as an important part of the continuing effort to achieve economic justice in huge, nationwide corporations which have frustrated that goal in the past by playing one union off against others."

In the lockout at the Alloy plant, the OCAW charged Carbide with trying to force the workers to accept unwanted amendments to a pension-insurance plan that was not subject to bargaining until 1967, in exchange for other contract improvements.

NLRB Examiner George J. Bott ruled that Union Carbide was guilty of illegal discrimination, coercion and refusal to bargain.

**Management's whole course of conduct, Bott concluded, was "equivalent to insistence upon union acceptance of an altered pension-insurance plan as a condition of settlement." He said the corporation "insisted to the point of impasse . . . on obtaining a settlement of this nonmandatory issue, and locked out its employes to secure that end."**

The strike spread to plants in these other cities after the billion-dollar corporation resisted all settlement efforts: Sistersville, W. Va.; Marietta and Ashtabula, O.; Kokomo, Whiting, Hammond and Speedway City, Ind.; and Portland, Ore.

## Need Stressed To Safeguard Gains of 89th

*(Continued from Page 1)*

as a result of the elections, "but we will keep moving."

- It will be more difficult to get good legislation from the 90th Congress.
- The AFL-CIO has lived with adverse congresses before and despite the loss of liberal strength in the new Congress there is "something to build on."
- **Organized labor is neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the new sessions starting in 1967, and it will fight to implement appropriations for programs adopted by the 89th Congress, revive the campaign for overhauling the unemployment compensation system by adoption of federal standards. Meany acknowledged that the outlook for repeal of Section (14b) of the Taft-Hartley Act was "pretty dim."**
- The AFL-CIO is never satisfied with the status quo in terms of legislative and political programs.
- COPE did a good job in the elections, but despite its efforts "some of our members" did not vote for labor-endorsed candidates. A detailed analysis is now underway of the election results, especially in areas where large numbers of union members live, to determine why labor-backed candidates did not get as high a percentage of the vote as in previous years.
- Labor is concerned about proposals to enact compulsory arbitration legislation and its historic opposition remains unchanged.

## *Oil Workers Backed In Job Security Drive*

Efforts of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers to negotiate a guaranteed employment plan for workers covered by its oil refinery contracts have won the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council, asserting its long-held concern over the "damaging effects of plant closedowns on workers—particularly those in the middle age groups and with skills not easily transferrable," declared in a statement that "we endorse OCAW's view that these union proposals are feasible and desirable for the future stability of employment" in the petroleum industry.

The council pointed out that petroleum refiners have introduced "many advanced forms of automation" resulting in a "sharp decrease in the number of employes and a rapid increase in the profitability of the dozen big corporations which dominate the industry."

**For many years, the statement continued, industry profits "have exceeded the total cost of wages and salaries" while the productivity of the workers continues to rise without interruption.**

The council noted that a heavy proportion of men now working in oil refineries have seniority of more than 15 years, and many are in the over-45 age group "where it is difficult to find new jobs" or train for them. It said the OCAW's program is "designed to protect these workers from the disastrous economic effects of refinery closedowns and layoffs."

"The OCAW collective bargaining plan," the statement continued, "calls for a sound plan of guaranteed employment for all present oil refinery employes" and would protect thousands of men "who have given long years of service to their employers and who cannot easily transfer their skills to other jobs, by providing them with an assurance against layoff until they reach retirement age."

Council members said they support the union in its "clear determination to achieve definite progress toward these goals."

**OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron reported recently that the crucial issue in the union's contract negotiations this year is job security, especially for older members whose jobs increasingly are being eliminated by automation.**

At a meeting last spring, rank-and-file oil industry members set this goal in 1966 bargaining affecting 60,000 workers:

"We propose that each contract provide that all present regular and permanent employes be guaranteed continued employment at present or higher status until retirement on adequate pensions."

## *Text of Council Statement On the 90th Congress*

*Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the 90th Congress adopted Nov. 15, 1966:*

**The 89th Congress was the most progressive Congress in history. What it accomplished in the last two years will enrich the lives of all Americans for generations to come.**

**These accomplishments must be both protected and broadened.**

**It will be the responsibility of all who cherish this record to insist that the 90th Congress protect all of these new legislative accomplishments and, in particular, safeguard them against the strangulation of inadequate appropriations. In addition, the 90th Congress should complete the unfinished business of progress which the historic 89th Congress left undone.**

**The election results will make these goals more difficult to achieve. But the trade union movement has never shirked, nor will it shirk, difficult jobs.**

**The election results have not changed the problems that still face America—such problems as poverty in the midst of affluence; as the persistence of racial discrimination; as the still-unmet needs of the educational system; as the inequities in federal labor laws; as the vast and complex challenges posed by urban America, and many more.**

**These problems will face the 90th Congress just as they faced its predecessor, for while some of them have been ameliorated, none of them has been solved.**

**The American people, we firmly believe, are committed to the solution of these problems. Certainly we in the AFL-CIO are so committed, for we are dedicated to the endless quest for the ultimate perfection of American society. We will work with undiminished vigor toward that end, and we are confident that the cause of progress will prevail.**

## *Council Sends LBJ Its Best Wishes*

**The AFL-CIO Executive Council from its meeting in Washington sent Pres. Johnson a telegram declaring it was "delighted at the good news following your operation."**

**"You have our heartiest best wishes for an early and complete recovery," said the wire, which was signed by Pres. George Meany.**

# Foreign Policy Keystone

**NEARLY 11 YEARS AGO** at the founding convention of the AFL-CIO, the delegates adopted a basic foreign policy resolution that became the keystone for all federation policy positions on international affairs for the years to come.

The principles set out in that 1955 resolution have in the words of the Executive Council "stood the test of time." The following excerpts demonstrate why:

"The united American trade union movement, in common with labor everywhere, has the greatest stake in the preservation of peace and the promotion of freedom. Approaching the international crisis as patriotic citizens and free trade unionists, we have the highest interest in building a world free from all dictatorship, poverty and war.

**"The free trade union movement cannot thrive, or even live, without democracy. In view of the enormous Communist threat to democracy, we of American labor face new significant tasks. At this critical juncture of history, we are in duty bound to help our country meet its heavy responsibilities as a powerful force for the attainment of lasting world peace, freedom and human well-being.**

"We of the united American labor movement—the AFL-CIO—have three main areas of activities in our efforts to aid our country in the fulfillment of its new historic role. These are:

"1. Through our trade union strength and political actions, help build an ever better and stronger America, a prosperous and progressive land free from economic and social inequity and all racial and every other form of discrimination.

"2. Through democratic processes, help our nation evolve and execute an effective domestic foreign policy.

"3. Through cooperation with and assistance to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to aid free labor everywhere in becoming a most powerful force for furthering social justice, national and human freedom, economic well-being and world peace."

# A Test for the GOP

**THE NEW BRAND** of moderate Republicanism will be put to the test in the state legislatures as well as in Congress in 1967.

Many of the Republican gains in the states were achieved by candidates who described themselves as progressives and who advocated programs to meet the needs of cities and suburbs and halt the pollution of rivers and streams.

**These needs are great. There is unmistakable need for improved schools, community colleges and state universities. Mental health facilities in too many states remain a disgrace to a civilized society. There is continued need for social legislation to help those ground down by poverty and prejudice.**

Republicans have often argued that the federal government can't and shouldn't do everything. This argument is valid only if accompanied by a willingness to fill the gap through state action. Too often in the past, the GOP has ducked responsibility for positive legislation at the state as well as the federal level.

The newcomers to the legislatures should be aware, too, that Republican office-holders who have allied themselves with the needs of working people have won a substantial share of labor votes. The converse is true, also. When the GOP has been linked with punitive anti-labor legislation, including so-called "right-to-work" laws, it has forfeited support and hardened the image of reaction that genuinely moderate Republicans are trying to shed.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Walter P. Reuther | George M. Harrison | Harry C. Bates |
| David Dubinsky | Joseph Curran | M. A. Hutcheson |
| Joseph D. Keenan | Jacob S. Potofsky | A. Philip Randolph |
| Richard F. Walsh | Lee W. Minton | Joseph A. Beirne |
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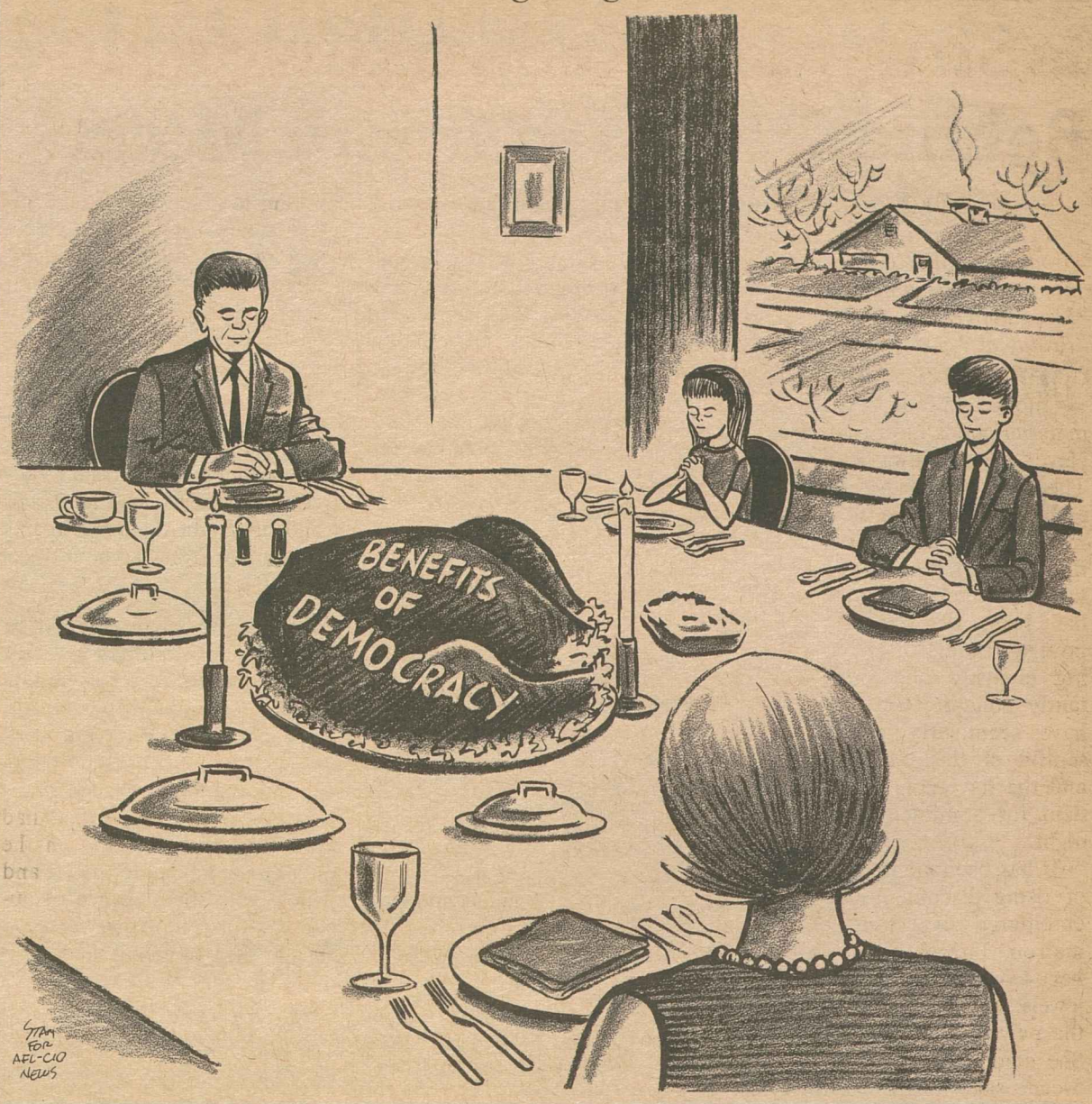
## Thanksgiving 1966




***89th Congress Acts:***

# New Laws to Control Pollution Open Way to Clean Air, Water

**ALTHOUGH** the United States is far from tackling the problems of air and water pollution as vigorously as it should, the 89th Congress, at least, has opened the way to a cleanup of our air and water—one of the major domestic jobs facing the nation.

The story of what has been happening to the air we breathe and the water on which we are so dependent is an old one, but bears repeating:

- Each day nearly 50,000 tons of poisonous sulphur dioxide are added to our atmosphere while our automobiles produce almost 300,000 tons of other pollutants, including poisonous carbon monoxide.

- These pollutants reduce the capacity of the blood to carry the oxygen so vital to the heart; they cause headaches, dizziness, fatigue, nausea; they irritate the eyes, reduce visibility; damage vegetation and irritate the lungs.

- Sulphur dioxide causes respiratory irritation, corrosion of metals, damages crops and has been involved in most of the large air pollution disasters that have hit this and other nations.

- Soot, smoke and fly-ash cause disagreeable odors, soil clothing and painted surfaces, reduce visibility.

**Air pollution is no small matter. In 1930, 60 persons died when polluted air massed in the Meuse Valley of Belgium; in 1948, 20 died in Donora, Pa., due to air pollution; in 1952 no less than 4,000 persons died in London, England, as a result of complications caused by pollution-laden fog that especially hit those suffering from respiratory diseases.**

To head off disasters such as these, the 89th Congress adopted an Air Pollution Control law which gave the federal government authority to set standards for the control of exhaust from motor vehicles. It authorized the start of a national research and development program for new and improved disposal of the vast quantities of waste that are burned in municipal garbage dumps and fill the air with pollutants.

Obviously, we still have a long way to go to clean up the air we breathe, but we have a start.

Water pollution control is equally vital to the health and welfare of every American.

Every major river system in the United States is now polluted. Wastes dumped heedlessly into rivers have caused the mass death of fish and helped spread water-borne diseases, notably hepatitis. Sewage and industrial wastes have made many rivers a disgrace. Hundreds of millions of dollars must be spent every year by cities and local communities to purify needed drinking water and to provide clean water for industrial usage.

**TO MEET** these crucial problems the 89th Congress passed a Water Pollution Control Act which provides for establishment and enforcement of water quality standards for interstate rivers; increases federal financial aid for community sewerage projects; authorizes $20 million each fiscal year, 1966 through 1969, for federal grants to states and communities to keep raw sewage from being discharged into rivers and bays.

In addition, the legislation requires each state to establish water quality standards for all interstate water within their boundaries. All states have agreed to accept these provisions and now are at work setting water purity standards which must be met by July 1, 1967.

**Congress took further steps in the Clean Rivers Act of 1966, which set up a four-year, $3.4 billion program of grants in aid for construction of waste treatment facilities, nearly six times the annual rate permitted by earlier authorization.**

All this would indicate that at long last and none too soon, the American people are tackling through Congress the essential job of preserving the purity of the water on which their lives depend.

The air we breathe, the water we drink—no human society can afford to fool around with these commodities. To do so would mean national disaster. **(PAI)**

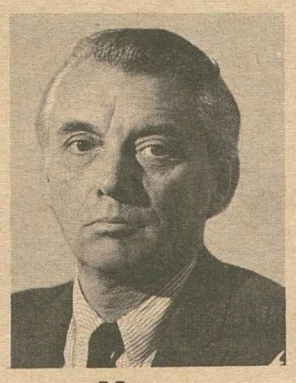
***Morgan Says:***

# Is Struggle to Keep Individuality Behind Nation's Ornery Mood?

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**THE COUNTRY** has seemed to be in an ornery mood this fall. Perhaps the cornucopia of our material goods has been too full. Are we spoiled? Never has a nation been so rich and powerful. The riches and the power are not evenly distributed and never will be. Still, it is to the federal government's credit that for the first time in the history of the republic, open war has been declared on poverty, though it is being clumsily and hesitantly fought. But the haves seem surly and resentful of this offensive and the have-nots impatient for a miracle over night.



Morgan

It has been an autumn of rising discontent and embittered expectations. Recently a lady — a matron, I think the society columns would call her—cosseted in a fur piece and dripping with jewels, bought a paperback novel for 95 cents at the newsstand of the Plaza Hotel in New York. She complained bitterly when the clerk added a 5-cent sales tax. "A dollar for a paperback?" she demanded. "Why, New York is getting as bad as California."

A couple of weeks ago a publisher of a daily newspaper in Burlington, Ia., was discussing inflation with a visitor. "My wife complains that a loaf of bread costs a nickel more," he said, "but I tell her we've got more nickels than we ever had before to spend."

**The negative has risen to out-accentuate the positive, knocking perspective into a cocked hat. There are some 197 million people in the United States today and about 176 million of them are white, or at least non-black, and yet hundreds of thousands of these citizens have taken leave of their senses or at least have forgotten their grade-school arithmetic and allowed themselves to be panicked into ugly moods of reprisal by a non-existent thing called "black power."**

Black men and white men are fighting and dying side by side in a place called Viet Nam for the ostensible purpose of protecting the open society, too many doors of which, paradoxically, will remain closed to the Negro American soldier when he comes home.

Protest movements are rising like the yeasty dough of fresh bread on college and university campuses across the country but many of them, instead of serving as the food for inspiration to greater things, are becoming mouldy with a kind of nihilism. Education is America's highest hope and with the mighty impetus that government assistance is now beginning to give it, it should unfurl like a flag, bringing new direction and new purpose to millions who never had the opportunity before. But in this odd and uncomfortable interim, the college population seems to be beguiled with anarchy instead of turned on by the electric principles of the American revolution. In such a mood, students at one of the world's most celebrated universities, Harvard, denied Defense Sec. Robert McNamara the basic constitutional right of free speech and shouted him down when he tried to defend the Administration's policies in Viet Nam. The demonstrators and no doubt the secretary as well would have learned more from the honest exchanges of an impromptu debate.

**IT MUST BE ADMITTED**—and it would be encouraging if more politicians admitted it—that the frustrations of life in the 1960s are beginning to entrap its promise like weeds choking a new strip of lawn. What on earth can a gross national product approaching three quarters of a trillion dollars mean when mayhem on the highways becomes daily slaughter, as if a collective death-wish had been elevated to a national ritual? How can the bounty and the beauty of the land—coppered and gilded and bronzed now with the elegance of autumn—be preserved even for tomorrow when the air is already befouled, the waters already polluted, the raids on the resources of nature continued with such blatant selfishness that the steal makes Britain's big bank robbery look almost legal by comparison?

Yet, important as they are, maybe these are not the things that are really bugging people. Maybe we are trying to preserve our individualities, rebelling against the computer, the automated machine, the punch-processed identity card threatening to reduce us all to digits and symbols in somebody's programmed programming, whether the buttons are being pressed by big government, big business, big labor, or just big deal.

**Winston Churchill once said, you remember, that democracy is the worst possible form of government—except all the others. Politicians and bureaucrats seem to be conspiring to complicate the democratic process even more. Campaigns have become outrageously expensive processes which, by and large, candidates have used to bore constituents to extinction with soggy cliches. Ballots have become so big and incomprehensible in some precincts that a voter needs a radar to guide him.**

Nevertheless, against all this, it is quite possible that the republic will survive. The Peace Corps, I am reliably informed, is now considered square among many of its potential recruits. More people, it may be true, are asking not what they can do for their country but what their country has done for them lately and what it proposes to do tomorrow. Still, let us not forget that America is reaching for the moon with one hand and for the serenity and well-being of people with the other. This is a posture of greatness and we must not allow ourselves to fall—or be pushed—off that pedestal.

***Strike Ban Set for Review:***

# State Laws Pushed to Protect Fire Fighters' Union Rights

**MAJOR EFFORTS** for state collective bargaining statutes covering union fire fighters are a necessity if they are to win improved pay, hours and working conditions, Pres. William D. Buck of the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters said in a network radio interview.

In addition, Buck reported the union's constitutional prohibition against strikes, in effect since 1918, is scheduled for intensive review. He said that formation of a high-level fact-finding and review commission authorized by the union's recent convention is now under way.

**The review group will include "representatives of organizations that should know something about the fire fighting services in their communities" as well as union members, Buck said. His statements came as he was interviewed on Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual radio network.**

"Arbitrary public officials" in some areas "must think we are still back in the volunteer fire fighting days," Buck declared, and in some cases "have dared us to strike, knowing that we would not." Collective bargaining statutes, with built-in arbitration proceedings, have given the fire fighters "some relief," he said.

**HE SAID** there is a widening disparity between professional fire fighters and police officers in both salaries and working hours.

"Our brothers in blue, the policemen," have had a 40-hour workweek "for many, many years," but the average in the fire fighting service is 58 hours.

**Such conditions, he said, have "a demoralizing effect" on the professional fire fighter and make it increasingly difficult for communities to recruit young men who can meet the high standards for the job.**

Reporters questioning Buck on Labor News Conference, a public affairs production of the AFL-CIO, were Alan Adams of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**A SUBSTANTIAL FACTOR** in Republican election gains this year was superior organization and superior financing of campaigns and it is a factor Pres. Johnson must take into account in preparing for the presidential election.

Figures filed with the Clerk of the House are generally considered to reflect a level of campaign expenditures below the realities but the gap between the two parties, as compiled for Congressional Quarterly through Nov. 2, seems unusually wide. In state after state, moreover, campaign managers for key Democratic candidates complained about a difficulty in financing.

On the organizational front the difference in the effectiveness of party operations seems undeniable.

**The staff group assembled in 1960-61 for the Democratic National Committee was riddled by reorganizations, by reductions in force for economy reasons, by changes of various kinds.**

The Republican National Committee, in contrast, moved quickly to reorganize itself effectively after the 1964 disaster. Dean Burch, handpicked by then-Sen. Barry Goldwater as chairman, was allowed to resign in less than three months and he was accompanied in his departure by the Goldwater executive director, John Grenier of Alabama.

The GOP called on its ablest state chairman, Ray C. Bliss of Ohio, as the new national chairman. Bliss delights in terming himself just a "nuts and bolts" party tactician.

The fact remains that he developed the Big Cities program, arguing that the Republicans had to get candidates and issues with which to increase their share of the city and suburban vote. The fact remains that in 1958 he argued hard against a state committee endorsement of a pending "right-to-work" proposal, warning that it would jeopardize GOP statewide candidates. The state committee ignored him, and Democrats were elected as governor and senator.

**Whatever else the election results show, perhaps including what Pres. Johnson referred to as the American people's "way of balancing things," Bliss is clearly entitled to consider his GOP organizational job a highly-expert operation.**

Organization counts for a good deal in politics even on a national level, despite the fact elections are decided on state and local levels, for the simple reason that candidates need a central point of reference. The money-raising potential of well-staffed national committees is obvious.

* * *

**LOOKING IN PERSPECTIVE** at individual elections, it seems perfectly clear that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York was confirmed by his re-election as an influential force in Republican Party affairs.

Rockefeller publicly removed himself as a potential presidential candidate but he remains a leader while Goldwater, Burch and Grenier—whose delegates heckled and booed the New York governor mercilessly in 1964—are out.

Florida voters kicked away the election of the ablest Democratic candidate for governor who has emerged in years, Mayor Robert King High of Miami.

**High's defeat was made more regrettable by the sloganeering campaign waged by the victorious Republican, Claude Kirk, Jr., of Jacksonville, all about crime rates in Miami and "Your home is your castle—defend it." The slogan will neither reduce crime nor halt the urgency for open-occupancy housing programs.**

The Republican governor of Kansas, William H. Avery, lost his re-election bid largely because he pushed through state income tax increases to improve the schools, and didn't explain it very well.

Age and too much voter familiarity with candidates played a part in some state elections, including California, Illinois and Michigan, where Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Sen. Paul H. Douglas and former Gov. G. Mennen Wililams all became defeated Democrats although all have had fine public records.

**LAGGING PAY** and long hours make it increasingly difficult for communities to recruit fire fighters who meet the high standards for the job, Pres. William D. Buck (center) of the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters told reporters Harry Conn (left) of Press Associates, Inc., and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference, broadcast weekly by the Mutual Radio Network.

# The New House of Representatives

*(Numerals denote District; AL: At Large)*

### ALABAMA
1. Jack Edwards III (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. George W. Andrews (D)
4. William Nichols (D.)*
5. Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)
6. John H. Buchanan Jr. (R)
7. Tom Bevill (D)*
8. Robert E. Jones (D)

### ALASKA
AL Howard W. Pollock (R)*

### ARIZONA
1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Morris K. Udall (D)
3. Sam Steiger (R)*

### ARKANSAS
1. E. C. Gathings (D)
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)
3. John P. Hammerschmidt (R)*
4. David Pryor (D)*

### CALIFORNIA
1. Don H. Clausen (R)
2. Harold T. Johnson (D)
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)
5. Phillip Burton (D)
6. William S. Mailliard (R)
7. Jeffery Cohelan (D)
8. George P. Miller (D)
9. Don Edwards (D)
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)
11. J. Arthur Younger (R)
12. Burt L. Talcott (R)
13. Charles M. Teague (R)
14. Jerome R. Waldie (D)
15. John J. McFall (D)
16. B. F. Sisk (D)
17. Cecil R. King (D)
18. Robert B. Mathias (R)*
19. Chet Holifield (D)
20. H. Allen Smith (R)
21. August F. Hawkins (D)
22. James C. Corman (D)
23. Del Clawson (R)
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)
25. Charles E. Wiggins (R)*
26. Thomas M. Rees (D)
27. Ed Reinecke (R)
28. Alphonzo Bell (R)
29. George E. Brown Jr. (D)
30. Edward R. Roybal (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
32. Craig Hosmer (R)
33. Jerry L. Pettis (R)*
34. Richard T. Hanna (D)
35. James B. Utt (R)
36. Bob Wilson (R)
37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
38. John V. Tunney (D)

### COLORADO
1. Byron G. Rogers (D)
2. Donald G. Brotzman (R)†
3. Frank E. Evans (D)
4. Wayne N. Aspinall (D)

### CONNECTICUT
1. Emilio Q. Daddario (D)
2. William St. Onge (D)
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)
4. Donald J. Irwin (D)
5. John S. Monagan (D)
6. Thomas J. Meskill (R)*

### DELAWARE
AL William V. Roth Jr. (R)*

### FLORIDA
1. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
2. Don Fuqua (D)
3. Charles E. Bennett (D)
4. A. Sydney Herlong (D)
5. Edward J. Gurney (R)
6. Sam M. Gibbons (D)
7. James A. Haley (D)
8. William C. Cramer (R)
9. Paul G. Rogers (D)
10. J. Herbert Burke (R)*
11. Claude Pepper (D)
12. Dante B. Fascell (D)

### GEORGIA
1. G. Elliott Hagan (D)
2. Maston O'Neal (D)
3. Jack Brinkley (D)*
4. Benjamin B. Blackburn (R)*
5. S. Fletcher Thompson (R)*
6. John J. Flynt Jr. (D)
7. John W. Davis (D)
8. Williamson S. Stuckey Jr. (D)*
9. Phil M. Landrum (D)
10. Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)

### HAWAII
AL Spark M. Matsunaga (D)
AL Patsy Mink (D)

### IDAHO
1. James A. McClure (R)*
2. George V. Hansen (R)

### ILLINOIS
1. William L. Dawson (D)
2. Barratt O'Hara (D)
3. William T. Murphy (D)
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)
6. Daniel J. Ronan (D)
7. Frank Annunzio (D)
8. Dan Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. Harold R. Collier (R)
11. Roman C. Pucinski (D)
12. Robert McClory (R)
13. Donald Rumsfeld (R)
14. John N. Erlenborn (R)
15. Charlotte T. Reid (R)
16. John B. Anderson (R)
17. Leslie C. Arends (R)
18. Robert H. Michel (R)
19. Thomas F. Railsback (R)*
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Kenneth J. Gray (D)
22. William L. Springer (R)
23. George E. Shipley (D)
24. Melvin Price (D)

### INDIANA
1. Ray J. Madden (D)
2. Charles A. Halleck (R)
3. John Brademas (D)
4. E. Ross Adair (R)
5. J. Edward Roush (D)
6. William G. Bray (R)
7. John T. Myers (R)*
8. Roger H. Zion (R)*
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D)
10. Richard L. Roudebush (R)
11. Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)

### IOWA
1. Fred Schwengel (R)†
2. John C. Culver (D)
3. H. R. Gross (R)
4. John H. Kyl (R)†
5. Neal Smith (D)
6. Wiley Mayne (R)*
7. William J. Scherle (R)*

### KANSAS
1. Robert Dole (R)
2. Chester L. Mize (R)
3. Larry Winn Jr. (R)*
4. Garner E. Shriver (R)
5. Joe Skubitz (R)

### KENTUCKY
1. Frank A. Stubblefield (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. William O. Cowger (R)*
4. M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)†
5. Tim Lee Carter (R)
6. John C. Watts (D)
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)

### LOUISIANA
1. F. Edward Hébert (D)
2. Hale Boggs (D)
3. Edwin E. Willis (D)
4. Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)
5. Otto E. Passman (D)
6. John R. Rarick (D)*
7. Edwin Edwards (D)
8. Speedy O. Long (D)

### MAINE
1. Peter N. Kyros (D)*
2. William D. Hathaway (D)

### MARYLAND
1. Rogers C. B. Morton (R)
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Edward A. Garmatz (D)
4. George H. Fallon (D)
5. Hervey G. Machen (D)
6. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)
7. Samuel N. Friedel (D)
8. Gilbert Gude (R)*

### MASSACHUSETTS
1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Philip J. Philbin (D)
4. Harold D. Donohue (D)
5. F. Bradford Morse (R)
6. William H. Bates (R)
7. Torbert H. Macdonald (D)
8. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)
9. John W. McCormack (D)
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R)*
11. James A. Burke (D)
12. Hastings Keith (R)

### MICHIGAN
1. John J. Conyers Jr. (D)
2. Marvin L. Esch (R)*
3. Gary E. Brown (R)*
4. Edward Hutchinson (R)
5. Gerald R. Ford (R)
6. Charles E. Chamberlain (R)
7. Donald W. Riegle Jr. (R)*
8. James Harvey (R)
9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)*
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Philip E. Ruppe (R)*
12. James G. O'Hara (D)
13. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)
14. Lucien N. Nedzi (D)
15. William D. Ford (D)
16. John D. Dingell (D)
17. Martha W. Griffiths (D)
18. William S. Broomfield (R)
19. Jack H. McDonald (R)*

### MINNESOTA
1. Albert H. Quie (R)
2. Ancher Nelsen (R)
3. Clark MacGregor (R)
4. Joseph E. Karth (D)
5. Donald M. Fraser (D)
6. John M. Zwach (R)*
7. Odin Langen (R)
8. John A. Blatnik (D)

### MISSISSIPPI
1. Thomas G. Abernethy (D)
2. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
3. John Bell Williams (D)
4. G. V. Montgomery (D)*
5. William M. Colmer (D)

### MISSOURI
1. Frank M. Karsten (D)
2. Thomas B. Curtis (R)
3. Leonor K. Sullivan (D)
4. William J. Randall (D)
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. W. R. Hull Jr. (D)
7. Durward G. Hall (R)
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)
9. William L. Hungate (D)
10. Paul C. Jones (D)

### MONTANA
1. Arnold Olsen (D)
2. James F. Battin (R)

### NEBRASKA
1. Robert V. Denney (R)*
2. Glenn Cunningham (R)
3. Dave Martin (R)

### NEVADA
AL Walter S. Baring (D)

### NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Louis C. Wyman (R)†
2. James C. Cleveland (R)

### NEW JERSEY
1. John E. Hunt (R)*
2. Charles W. Sandman Jr. (R)*
3. James J. Howard (D)
4. Frank Thompson Jr. (D)
5. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R)
6. William T. Cahill (R)
7. William B. Widnall (R)
8. Charles S. Joelson (D)
9. Henry Helstoski (D)
10. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. Florence P. Dwyer (R)
13. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)
15. Edward J. Patten (D)

### NEW MEXICO
AL Thomas G. Morris (D)
AL E. S. Johnny Walker (D)

### NEW YORK
1. Otis G. Pike (D.L)
2. James R. Grover (R)
3. Lester L. Wolff (D.L)
4. John W. Wydler (R)
5. Herbert Tenzer (D.L)
6. Seymour Halpern (R.L)
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D.L)
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D.L)
9. James J. Delaney (D)
10. Emanuel Celler (D.L)
11. Frank J. Brasco (D)*
12. Edna F. Kelly (D.L)
13. Abraham J. Multer (D)
14. John J. Rooney (D.L)
15. Hugh L. Carey (D)
16. John M. Murphy (D.L)
17. Theodore R. Kupferman (R)
18. Adam C. Powell (D)
19. Leonard Farbstein (D)
20. William F. Ryan (D.L)
21. James H. Scheuer (D.L)
22. Jacob H. Gilbert (D)
23. Jonathan B. Bingham (D.L)
24. Paul A. Fino (R.Con.)
25. Richard L. Ottinger (D.L)
26. Ogden Reid (R)
27. John G. Dow (D.L)
28. Joseph Y. Resnick (D.L)
29. Daniel E. Button Jr. (R)*
30. Carleton J. King (R)
31. Robert C. McEwen (R)
32. Alexander Pirnie (R.L)
33. Howard W. Robison (R)
34. James M. Hanley (D)
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38. Charles E. Goodell (R)
39. Richard D. McCarthy (D.L)
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41. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D.L)

### NORTH CAROLINA
1. Walter B. Jones (D)
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. David N. Henderson (D)
4. James C. Gardner (R)*
5. Nick Galifianakis (D)*
6. Horace R. Kornegay (D)
7. Alton Lennon (D)
8. Charles Raper Jonas (R)
9. James T. Broyhill (R)
10. Basil L. Whitener (D)
11. Roy A. Taylor (D)

### NORTH DAKOTA
1. Mark Andrews (R)
2. Thomas S. Kleppe (R)*

### OHIO
1. Robert A. Taft Jr. (R)†
2. Donald D. Clancy (R)
3. Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)*
4. William M. McCulloch (R)
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. William H. Harsha (R)
7. Clarence J. Brown Jr. (R)
8. Jackson E. Betts (R)
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
10. Clarence E. Miller (R)*
11. J. William Stanton (R)
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
13. Charles A. Mosher (R)
14. William H. Ayres (R)
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)*
16. Frank T. Bow (R)
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
18. Wayne L. Hays (D)
19. Michael J. Kirwan (D)
20. Michael A. Feighan (D)
21. Charles A. Vanik (D)
22. Frances P. Bolton (R)
23. William E. Minshall (R)
24. Donald E. Lukens (R)*

### OKLAHOMA
1. Page Belcher (R)
2. Ed Edmondson (D)
3. Carl Albert (D)
4. Tom Steed (D)
5. John Jarman (D)
6. James V. Smith (R)*

### OREGON
1. Wendell Wyatt (R)
2. Al Ullman (D)
3. Edith Green (D)
4. John R. Dellenback (R)*

### PENNSYLVANIA
1. William A. Barrett (D)
2. Robert N. C. Nix (D)
3. James A. Byrne (D)
4. Joshua Eilberg (D)*
5. William J. Green (D)
6. George M. Rhodes (D)
7. Lawrence G. Williams (R)*
8. Edward G. Biester Jr. (R)*
9. G. Robert Watkins (R)
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
12. J. Irving Whalley (R)
13. Richard A. Schweiker (R)
14. William S. Moorhead (D)
15. Fred B. Rooney (D)
16. Edwin D. Eshleman (R)*
17. Herman T. Schneebeli (R)
18. Robert J. Corbett (R)
19. George A. Goodling (R)†
20. Elmer J. Holland (D)
21. John H. Dent (D)
22. John P. Saylor (R)
23. Albert W. Johnson (R)
24. Joseph P. Vigorito (D)
25. Frank M. Clark (D)
26. Thomas E. Morgan (D)
27. James G. Fulton (R)

### RHODE ISLAND
1. Fernand J. St. Germain (D)
2. John E. Fogarty (D)

### SOUTH CAROLINA
1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)
2. Albert W. Watson (R)
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)
4. Robert T. Ashmore (D)
5. Thomas S. Gettys (D)
6. John L. McMillan (D)

### SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Ben Reifel (R)
2. E. Y. Berry (R)

### TENNESSEE
1. James H. Quillen (R)
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. William E. Brock III (R)
4. Joe L. Evins (D)
5. Richard H. Fulton (D)
6. William R. Anderson (D)
7. Ray Blanton (D)*
8. Robert A. Everett (D)
9. Dan Kuykendall (R)*

### TEXAS
1. Wright Patman (D)
2. John Dowdy (D)
3. Joe Pool (D)
4. Ray Roberts (D)
5. Earle Cabell (D)
6. Olin Teague (D)
7. George Bush (R)*
8. Robert C. Eckhardt (D)*
9. Jack Brooks (D)
10. J. J. Pickle (D)
11. W. R. Poage (D)
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. Graham Purcell (D)
14. John Young (D)
15. Eligio de la Garza (D)
16. Richard White (D)
17. Omar Burleson (D)
18. Robert D. Price (R)*
19. George Mahon (D)
20. Henry Gonzalez (D)
21. O. C. Fisher (D)
22. Bob Casey (D)
23. Abraham Kazen (D)*

### UTAH
1. Laurence J. Burton (R)
2. Sherman P. Lloyd (R)†

### VERMONT
AL Robert T. Stafford (R)

### VIRGINIA
1. Thomas N. Downing (D)
2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)
3. David E. Satterfield III (D)
4. Watkins M. Abbitt (D)
5. William M. Tuck (D)
6. Richard H. Poff (R)
7. John O. Marsh Jr. (D)
8. William L. Scott (R)*
9. William C. Wampler (R)†
10. Joel T. Broyhill (R)

### WASHINGTON
1. Thomas M. Pelly (R)
2. Lloyd Meeds (D)
3. Julia Butler Hansen (D)
4. Catherine May (R)
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Floyd V. Hicks (D)
7. Brock Adams (D)

### WEST VIRGINIA
1. Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
3. John M. Slack Jr. (D)
4. Ken Hechler (D)
5. James Kee (D)

### WISCONSIN
1. Henry C. Schadeberg (R)†
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3. Vernon W. Thomson (R)
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. William A. Steiger (R)*
7. Melvin R. Laird (R)
8. John W. Byrnes (R)
9. Glenn R. Davis (R)
10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)

### WYOMING
AL William H. Harrison (R)†

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* New Representative
† Former House Member

# State Legislatures Follow GOP Trend

## *Labor Goals Face Tougher Obstacles*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

also have Republican governors.

In Delaware, the GOP took the House and gained an even split in the Senate, although the vote of a Democratic lieutenant governor there leaves effective control with the Democrats.

Previously all-Democratic legislatures were split by Republican capture of the lower houses in Indiana, Iowa and Washington.

One obvious result of the election will be a renewed drive by the National Right-to-Work Committee, already emboldened by the failure of the congressional 14(b) repeal effort, to add to the 19 states which have outlawed the union shop.

**The "work" forces were on the defensive during the past several years, with Indiana repealing its union shop ban and repeal bills passing the lower houses in Iowa and Wyoming.**

Republicans were badly burned on the "right-to-work" issue in 1958 and the attitude of some newly-elected GOP legislators may depend on the length of their political memories. In a number of states, AFL-CIO leaders say they have sufficient commitments from moderate Republicans to vote against "work" laws to nullify that threat. But in several states, labor anticipates a hard-fought battle on the issue.

Enactment of the federal minimum wage improvements during the last session of Congress is giving impetus to labor-initiated campaigns to raise state minimum wages, most of which lag behind the federal level, and to enact minimum wage laws in states that do not have them.

Likewise the failure of Congress to set federal standards on amount and duration of unemployment insurance will bring a renewed drive to make improvements in state laws.

**Improvements in workmen's compensation and collective bargaining laws, including strengthened bargaining rights for public employes, are other goals high on most state labor agendas.**

Five states did not elect legislatures this year—Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia.

### Pattern Set by Congress

Of the 45 that did, the party gains and losses with some exceptions followed the congressional pattern. GOP gains were greatest in the Midwest, lowest in the East. Republicans picked up seats in most southern legislatures but control remained firmly in the hands of conservative Democrats. The GOP ran strong in the Mountain States and picked up seats in the West. The Republican capture of the governorship and congressional seat in Alaska was matched by a takeover of both houses of the legislature. The Democratic sweep of major offices in Hawaii was matched by the party's victories in the legislature.

States in which significant legislative changes took place are listed below. Recounts or delayed tallies may change some of the figures but are not likely to affect party control.

**ALASKA**—The Republican sweep captured both houses of the legislature, with the Senate shifting from 17-3 Democratic to 14-6 Republican. The GOP took the House, 22-18. Some moderate Republicans had labor endorsement and anti-labor legislation is unlikely.

**ARKANSAS**—Democrats maintained strong control and reapportionment has increased liberal strength. Legislative outlook "the best in years," the State AFL-CIO reports, with good prospects for a state minimum wage law.

**ARIZONA**—Republicans took both houses away from the Democrats as well as electing a governor. It is the first time since statehood that the GOP has controlled the legislature.

**CALIFORNIA**—Republican gains narrowed Democratic control to 42-38 in House and 21-19 in Senate. Labor not optimistic about legislative progress under Reagan administration.

**COLORADO**—Republicans captured House and held on to Senate. House switched from 41-24 Democratic to 37-28 Republican. One salvage to Democrats was victory of Mark Hogan for lieutenant governor over an ultra-conservative Republican. Most Republicans in legislature not identified as conservatives and labor anticipates "reasonably good relationship" with new legislature.

**CONNECTICUT**—Reapportionment led to Democratic capture of House and the party also increased its Senate majority. It is the first time since 1959 and only the second time since 1876 that the Democrats have held both houses. The old House was 184-120 Republican; the new House, reduced to 177 seats, will be 117-60 Democratic.

State AFL-CIO reports: "Because of reapportionment, this year's election marks a shift of legislative power from the small Republican towns to the big and medium-sized cities, most of which are controlled by Democrats. The outlook for labor and liberal legislation is excellent."

**DELAWARE**—Massive Republican gains in state brought GOP control of the House and a tie in the Senate. The House switched from 30-5 Democratic to 23-12 Republican. The Senate, previously 13-5 Damocratic spli, 9-9. However the state's Democratic lieutenant governor can break the tie to save his party's control. Outlook described as "rough" for major labor-sought legislation.

**FLORIDA**—GOP made substantial gains in reapportioned legislature as well as taking the governorship. Conservative Democrats control both houses.

**HAWAII**—It was a good year for COPE-backed candidates as Democrats retained firm control. Reapportionment gave 19 of 25 Senate seats to Oahu, the most populous island which includes Honolulu and is the center of AFL-CIO strength. COPE-endorsed candidates won 39 of the 51 House seats and 17 of 25 Senate seats. Labor's legislative goals include improved education, consumer protection, tax reform and better administration of workmen's compensation.

**IDAHO**—Republicans maintained firm control of the reapportioned legislature. State is a possible "right-to-work" battleground with moderate Republicans in Senate holding balance of power.

**ILLINOIS**—Republicans captured the Illinois House to win control of the legislature and strengthened their majority in the Senate. House shifts from 118-59 Democratic majority, achieved under a unique at-large ballot two years ago, to a reapportioned 99-78 Republican. A holdover Democratic governor leaves open the possibility of moderate progress—or stalemate.

**INDIANA**—Republicans captured control of the Indiana House and won most of the Senate seats at stake, although holdovers leave the Democrats with a 31-29 margin in the upper house. The GOP took the House, 66-34, ending the first Democratic-controlled legislature since 1936—one which repealed the state's "right-to-work" law soon after taking office.

**IOWA**—In a massive turnabout, the Iowa House switched from a 101-23 Democratic majority to 89-35 Republican control. The Senate remained Democratic, with a 32-29 margin despite GOP gains. Legislative outlook "not very promising," State AFL-CIO comments.

**KANSAS**—Reapportionment and election of Democrat Robert Docking as governor helped the Democrats pick up five seats in the House, although the GOP maintained firm control. The reapportionment ends long-time domination by rural areas, however, and the State AFL-CIO is "hopeful that labor's program will be received with a better understanding" and that attention will be paid to needs of urban areas.

**MAINE**—While Democrats captured the governorship and picked up a congressional seat, they lost both houses of the legislature which had gone Democratic in 1964 for the first time in 54 years. The House, formerly 81-70 Democratic, now is Republican by 94-57; the Senate switched from a 29-5 Democratic majority to 25-9 Republican.

**MARYLAND**—The legislature remains heavily Democratic, with a majority of its members having COPE endorsement, as did the new Republican governor.

**MICHIGAN**—The statewide Republican sweep gave the GOP 20-18 control of the Senate, previously 23-15 Democratic, and a 55-55 tie in the House, which had been 73-37 Democratic. It may mean, the State AFL-CIO says, "a slowdown in aid to education, mental health, labor legislation and other programs which were vastly bettered in the last two years."

**MINNESOTA** — Conservatives slightly increased their control of the state's officially non-partisan legislature and the State AFL-CIO takes a dim view of the legislative outlook.

**MISSOURI**—Both houses remain firmly Democratic and reapportionment cut conservative influence.

**MONTANA**—GOP captured the House, 65-39; Democrats retained Senate with a reduced 29-26 margin.

**NEBRASKA**—Eight of 13 COPE-endorsed candidates were elected to Nebraska's 50-member, single-house legislature, including three union members. But the overall control remains conservative.

**NEVADA**—Republicans made gains in reapportioned legislature, which has slim Democratic majority and bipartisan conservative control.

**NEW MEXICO**—Republicans gained seats in reapportioned legislature but Democrats still control. New Republican governor had a good labor record in the legislature and State AFL-CIO sees likelihood of cooperation between governor and legislature in many areas.

**NEW YORK**—Democrats kept lower house, Republicans held on to Senate. However Democrats elected a clear majority of delegates to a Constitutional Convention which will write a new state constitution for submission to the voters.

**NORTH DAKOTA** — GOP swept back into 82-16 control of the House, which had gone Democratic two years ago for the first time in history, and tightened the GOP hold on the Senate. Legislative outlook for labor described as "dim."

**OHIO**—Republicans solidified control of the House and captured the Senate, 22-11, to break a 16-16 tie. State AFL-CIO Pres. Frank King, the Democratic leader in the Senate, won re-election. But the GOP will have clear sailing on legislation.

**OKLAHOMA**—Besides taking the governorship for the second time in a row, Republicans made gains in the legislature although Democrats have a solid majority. Only 27 of the 99 House seats were contested by the Republicans. But the GOP won 17 of these, including the seat of the veteran Democratic speaker.

**OREGON**—The GOP picked up six House seats, strengthening majority to 38-22. Senate remains 19-11 Democratic but effective control is in hands of a conservative coalition. "Labor's role continues to be difficult," State AFL-CIO notes.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—A small GOP pickup gave Republicans a paper-thin majority in the previously Democratic House. The GOP lost a Senate seat but kept control. However 28 of the 50 senators had labor endorsement, as did 104 of the 203 House members. State's Republican platform described as "the most liberal" in Pennsylvania's history.

**RHODE ISLAND**—Labor "tremendously successful" in elections for reapportioned legislature as Democrats kept strong control.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—Republicans gained 19 seats in the House, 10 in Senate to strengthen control and more than wipe out Democratic gains of two years ago. Labor's legislative prospects "minimum."

**TEXAS**—Little change in heavily Democratic party lineup but redistricting may have made Senate "almost liberal." Labor's legislative goals, including a state minimum wage law, given "a chance of passage."

**UTAH**—Republicans took both houses away from the Democrats. GOP majorities are 22-6 in the Senate, 59-10 in the House.

**WEST VIRGINIA**—Democrats retain firm majorities despite GOP pickups. But State AFL-CIO comments: "With only 18 of 34 senators and 38 of 100 House members endorsed by COPE, coupled with a lame-duck governor, outlook for labor and liberal legislation appears dim."

**WASHINGTON** — Republicans captured previously Democratic House, winning big in newly reapportioned districts. Democrats held on to Senate.

**WISCONSIN**—Republicans gained six seats in lower house to win 53-47 control and held on to firm Senate majority.

**WYOMING**—Republicans took over House, 35-26, and strengthened control in reapportioned Senate, further dimming chances for "right-to-work' repeal.

**CAUSES OF INFLATION** were explored on the Georgetown University Forum radio program by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) and Dr. Carl H. Madden (right) of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce with Wallace Fanning, of NBC News, serving as moderator.

### *Total Vote Sets Off-Year Record*

**In numbers and percentages, the voter turnout this year set a record for a mid-term election — even though less than half the potential voters went to the polls.**

**The total vote of nearly 56 million amounted to 48.3 percent of the potential, according to the count by United Press. Intl. In 1962, the last off-year election, the comparable figures were 51.3 million persons and 46.5 percent of the eligible voters.**

**In the 1964 presidential election, 70.6 million persons went to the polls, 62 percent of the electorate.**

*Abel Asks National Parley:*

# Massive Drive Urged To Fill Social Needs

New York—A "concerted and massive attempt to end the basic social cancers" besetting the country and "a formidable assault on social and economic stagnation" were urged by Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers in a speech before the Economic Club of New York.

Abel cited a "growing awareness" of society's needs as expressed recently by union and industrial leaders, and added:

"Perhaps the time has come for the President to convene a summit conference involving the leaders of Congress, top industrialists, representatives of organized labor and other influential Americans.

"Such a meeting might take a cold, hard look at where we are and where we are going.

**"It might consider adopting a program for a Great Society through which we could actually obtain the freedom to pursue happiness, an equal sharing of the tax burdens and an equal sharing of our prosperity."**

Abel's proposal followed a warning that a "too rapid" rise in profits at the expense of other segments of the economy is causing an imbalance that could disrupt the entire economy.

"No one can deny that trouble will develop if real wages continue to fall short of productive growth," he declared.

**Profit Boom Hit**

"Our failure to check profit inflation can most certainly result in a serious recession. It is this disparity of income that is causing the worker, the consumer and the poor to revolt."

The Steelworkers' president reiterated labor's traditional support of democratic capitalism, but charged that "our form of society is not presently serving the general welfare of all the people."

City ghetto riots he described as "the product of endless years of hopelessness, exploitation, frustration and the denial of at least a chance to get a turn at bat in the game that is dominated by the more affluent white players."

**"It is not easy," he went on, "to comprehend the vicious cycle of poverty that has provided succeeding generations of children only with an inheritance of more poverty, more lack of opportunity and more inferior education."**

In a time of "rising expectations" and "expected deliverance" on the promises of America and "free enterprise," Abel said, "legitimate questions" are being asked that call for answers.

**Why Poverty?**

"If this is the richest country in the world," he demanded, "who's got the money? Why are 34 million human beings living in poverty? Why are Negroes enslaved in rickety old schools and cursed with inferior educational facilities and disheartened teachers? Why are so many families hungry? Why must this country officially declare a War on Poverty?

"In the greatest era of prosperity that this nation has ever experienced, the gap between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' is growing wider and wider. And those on the short end of the stick are becoming painfully aware of it. The leaders of the free enterprise system and the responsible leaders of the trade union movement are today facing a severe test."

Abel said the "summit meeting" he proposed might set up a new set of priorities and also demonstrate "a willingness and a dedication and a commitment" to them—"the same kind of unhesitating commitment that we give to appropriations for national defense, space exploration and the building of supersonic planes."

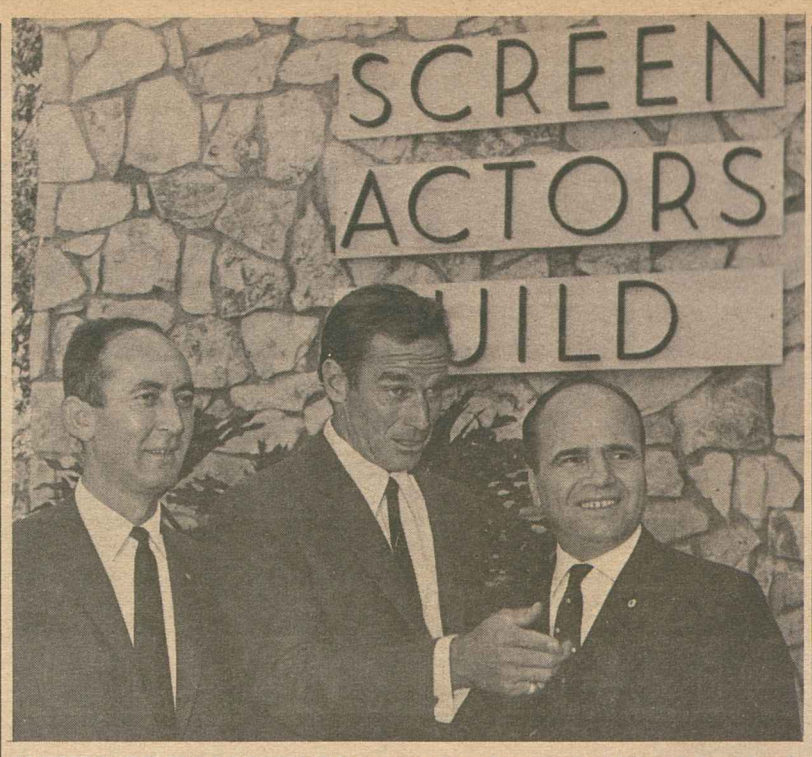
"Through joint action perhaps we can finally certify that human beings are made not for the purpose of serving an economic system but to be served by an economic system," he said. "And if we accept that truth and begin to do something about it, we may head off a threatening social disaster."

**Specifically, Abel urged reevaluation in the light of changing social and economic conditions of the rights of minorities; the "plight of the dispossessed;" the adverse effects of industrial technology on workers, their families and communities; the "responsiveness to the rights and needs of people," and a sharing of economic progress.**

"Our future contribution to the good and welfare of America, as labor representatives, as businessmen, as industrialists or as government leaders," he concluded, "is directly related to the adequacy of our response to these vital issues of our age.

"I sincerely believe that America is capable of measuring up to the task at hand. The power of free men in a free society is a formidable weapon. We have the resources and the capacity to do it. All we need is the will to carry it out."

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO


**SIGHTS OF HOLLYWOOD** are pointed out to visiting labor leaders from Turkey by Pres. Charlton Heston of the Screen Actors Guild outside SAG headquarters on Sunset Blvd. From the right, Pres. Seyfettin Demirsoy, Turkish Confederation of Trade Unions; Heston, and Confederation Treas. Omer Ergun.

# *Performers Prepare For Network Strike*

Two key entertainment unions were armed with strike authorization in a dispute with the nation's big radio and television networks over contract renewals.

The Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) represent almost everyone who appears before a microphone, including announcers, performers, newscasters and sportscasters. The Screen Actors Guild (SAG) bargains for actors who make filmed television commercials.

**As the AFL-CIO News went to press, union members continued at work beyond the Nov. 15 expiration of their contracts on a day-to-day basis. AFTRA's executive secretary, Donald F. Conaway, warned that "a strike is inevitable unless there is a change in the management point of view."**

AFTRA is seeking pay raises for all categories of network employes, definite hours and overtime provisions for news personnel and higher pensions for staff announcers.

SAG, whose members overwhelmingly authorized a strike in a nationwide mail referendum, is seeking higher fees for acting in TV commercials and for re-use of the films.

A network strike would not affect locally-produced programs, but it would largely eliminate live and newly-taped network shows. The two unions are negotiating jointly.

The 17,500 AFTRA members who would be affected by a strike range from bit performers in soap operas to nationally-known news commentators, disc jockeys and entertainment stars.

One new feature sought by the two unions is extra payment for relays of television performances to a worldwide audience through the communications satellite, a new development since the last contract was written.

In a touch of international solidarity, unions in other nations pledged support for SAG and AFTRA in the event of a strike.

**British Actors Equity said it would prohibit any of its members from making commercials for use in the United States if a strike is called and ban the use of British commercials in the United States.**

Earlier the Association of Canadian Television & Radio Artists and European entertainment trade unions took similar action.

The two U.S. unions are negotiating with advertising agencies and independent producers as well as the networks—American Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Co., and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

# Georgia Governor Vote Enmeshed in Litigation

Georgia remained without a governor-elect as a three-judge federal court wrestled with the legal problems raised by the failure of either Democrat Lester G. Maddox or Republican Howard H. Callaway to win a majority of the vote.

Maddox received slightly more than 47 percent of the vote in the Nov. 8 election, Callaway slightly under. Former Gov. Ellis G. Arnall received about 6 percent of the vote, write-ins from Georgians who could not stomach either the extreme segregationism of Maddox or the Goldwater Republicanism of Callaway.

In most states, Maddox would have been the winner with a plurality. But Georgia's constitution requires a majority vote to elect a governor and throws the election into the legislature if no candidate has a majority.

**The American Civil Liberties Union blocked that procedure with a motion for a court injunction against action by a malapportioned legislature.**

The federal court agreed that action by the legislature would be unconstitutional and issued an order barring it. But the order did not specify how the impasse should be solved.

**Open Vote Sought**

The civil liberties organization has asked the court to permit a wide-open election in which any candidate might run. Callaway's supporters have urged a runoff election limited to the two top candidates, with write-ins barred. A group supporting write-in privileges in any runoff argued that a Negro voter would be deprived of his rights if he were forced to vote for a segregationist candidate. And Maddox has expressed the hope that the choice of governor would be made by the legislature.

Meanwhile Gov. Carl E. Sanders said he will stay in office after Jan. 10, the normal inauguration date for a new governor, if the issue has not been settled by then.

## Hatters' Leader Mendelowitz Dies

New York—Labor and management joined here in final tribute to Vice President Abraham Mendelowitz of the Hatters. He died at 72 after almost a half-century of union service.

Pres. Alex Rose delivered a eulogy on behalf of the union and Samuel Lish of Lish Brothers spoke for employers at services in the Riverside Funeral Home.

Mendelowitz joined the union after migrating from the Ukraine in 1915 and was active in fights to keep Communists and then racketeers from taking control. At his death he was co-manager of the union's Millinery Joint Board, chairman of the union-industry welfare fund, and a leader in charity drives. in addition to being an officer of the international union.

His widow and three children survive.

## ABC Wins Unit In Automat Chain

Philadelphia — Local 6 of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers has been recognized by Horn & Hardart, the Automat restaurant and bakery chain, as collective bargaining agent for 650 of the firm's bakery and commissary employes. The union was certified after a cardcheck by the American Arbitration Association.

# Installer Unit Ratifies New CWA Contract

*(Continued from Page 1)*

CWA settlements with other Bell System companies. The three-year Western Electric pact called for wage increases averaging 7 percent with a reopening on money items permitted after 18 months; retroactivity for the first time in any Bell contract with CWA; and improvements in life, health and hospitalization insurance, vacations and the pension program.

The installers also won an increase from 50 percent to 75 percent in company payments toward health insurance costs.

**The Western Electric ratification brings more than 150,000 CWA-represented workers under the union's 1966 bargaining pattern. Contracts for more than 200,000 others will be negotiated as old pacts expire in the next few months, the union said.**

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne reported that a recent agreement covering 4,000 employes of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of West Virginia has been ratified, and that tentative agreement has been reached with Southern Bell benefitting 62,500 workers in nine states.

Beirne has called the Bell contracts the best the union has ever negotiated in the communications industry. They provide wage increases ranging from $3.50 to $8 a week in wages, and fringe benefits paralleling those in the Western Electric pact.

Additional settlements reached to date include those with Ohio Bell for 18,000 workers, Northwestern Bell for 17,500, Illinois Bell for 2,000, New Jersey Bell for 7,700, Wisconsin Bell 6,600 and Pacific Northwest Bell 13,500.

99-61-11

# Lake Central Airline Group Gets First Pact

Chicago — A first contract between the Air Line Employes and Lake Central Airlines has been ratified by a 12-1 margin.

The 38-month agreement provides raises of $100 to $175 a month over the contract term, with station and cargo agents eligible for a top salary of $650 per month, reservation and ticket agents for a $635 top. Other improvements include eight paid holidays per year, with double time and a half for those working on holidays, and three weeks' vacation after 11 years.

**Under the agreement, employes required to wear uniforms will be paid a $6 monthly cleaning allowance, and will be furnished with raingear and similar protective clothing at the company's cost. Split shift assignments were eliminated and night shift premiums of 12-18 cents an hour agreed to.**

ALEA won a National Mediation Board election last May among 400 reservation, ticketing station agent and ramp service employes of Lake Central, which serves 46 cities in eight states and the District of Columbia. It is a unit of the Pilots,

# AFL-CIO News

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# 5% Rail Wage Agreement Covers 175,000 Workers

## New Group To Combat Extremists

A new national organization has been formed to combat the "merchants of fear," extremist "hate" groups of the radical right and the radical left.

An immediate target of the Institute for American Democracy will be the John Birch Society and the interlocking directorate of extreme right-wing groups in the Birch Society's orbit.

A committee of 48 prominent leaders in religion, public affairs, education, labor and business is sponsoring the institute. Its chairman is Dr. Franklin H. Littel, president of Iowa Wesleyan College and a Methodist clergyman who served in post-war Germany as a religious adviser to the U.S. high commissioner.

**Dr. Littel told a Washington news conference that his experience in Germany and elsewhere convinced him that extremists can't be dismissed as harmless "kooks." Both the Communists and the radical right leaders "are playing for keeps," he warned, adding that "they are flesh eaters."**

One of the tasks of the new institute, he said, will be to provide local groups with facts to combat extremists who try to take over parent-teacher associations, schools, town councils and library boards and who seek to discredit religious, trade union and civic organizations.

**Selling Fear**

He warned that the Birchers and the groups they dominate are engaged in a "lavishly financed effort to sell a predetermined set of fears and prejudices to the American people."

As a result of these efforts, Dr. Littel said, thousands of Americans "tend to live in a world reflected in the 10,000 weekly radical right radio broadcasts, the scores of radical right newsletters and hate sheets and magazines. . . . Once they are hooked by the radical right propaganda barrage, they often develop into fanatics, distrusting all other sources of information including not only newspapers and television but schools and churches as well."

In many communities, he noted, "extremists have made life miserable for good citizens—through spying, nocturnal phone calls, economic and social pressure, stonings, even bombings."

**The institute's chief contribution, he said, will be the "full time, day-in, day-out methodical correction of record, exposure of unworthy tactics and focusing of the national conscience on local**

*(Continued on Page 7)*

**FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN** island of Mauritius, men and women of good will cooperated at the request of the Communications Workers to bring four-year-old Loganaden Mootooveeren to Washington and give him a chance for life. The youngster, whose trip was arranged by CWA Executive Vice Pres. Glenn E. Watts, is a "blue baby." He was operated on successfully at the National Institutes of Health, but must be brought back when he is a little older for another bout of surgery that will enable him to live normally.

## *Firemen OK Pact, Others Negotiating*

Chicago—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have approved a contract agreement with the nation's railroads providing a 5 percent wage increase and other improvements.

The acceptance, coupled with a similar settlement earlier in November by the Railroad Trainmen, brought to 175,000 the number of rail workers covered by agreements reached in the current round of wage negotiations.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the union's general chairmen, representing members on more than 150 railroads, voted to accept the settlement "in principle" and authorized a nine-man negotiating committee to work out the details of contract language with representatives of each road.

**The BLF&E settlement, like that of the BRT, calls for an across-the-board pay raise, retroactive to August 12. Gilbert said firemen, engineers, hostlers and hostler helpers represented by the union also won an improved vacation plan and correction of certain inequities in holiday pay.**

For engineers, the increases will average $1.50 a day for men in yard service and $1.40 for those in freight service. Applied to firemen, the raises will result in these new average basic daily rates:

Passenger service, $21.30 a day; through freight service, $24.11; local freight, $24.54; yard service, $25.73 a day for a five-day week; engine hostlers, $26.01.

Rail management made similar 5 percent wage offers to 14 other unions involved in three separate sets of negotiations. The Switchmen submitted the proposal to membership referendum, with ballots due at union headquarters Dec. 12, SUNA Pres. Neil Speirs said.

The Railway Conductors & Brakemen, unaffiliated, announced

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Home Start Rate Shows Sharp Drop

Housing starts dropped to a 20-year low of 80,000 units in October with union economists blaming the tight money policy for boosting interest rates to record highs and drying up sources of mortgage funds.

The month's starts were at an annual rate of 848,000 units, the first time the figure has dropped below the 1 million mark since November 1946—right after World War II—when 975,000 starts were reported, the Commerce Dept.'s Census Bureau said.

**The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in a recent "position paper" charged that the Federal Reserve Board's action in raising its discount rate and increasing the permissible interest rate that commercial banks can pay on certificates of deposit started an interest spiral "throughout every segment of the economy."**

"If this policy of tight money is allowed to continue," the department warned, "it will surely lead to an unnecessary recession or depres-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

*Walkouts Averted:*

## 2 Radio-TV Unions Win New Contracts

New York—Fee increases as high as 20 percent and other major benefits were won by two entertainment unions with nearly 35,000 members in negotiations with national television and radio networks and advertising groups.

Bargaining jointly on new three-year contracts covering performers who make TV commercials, the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists reached tentative agreements that headed off nationwide walkouts by their members on the American, Columbia and National broadcasting systems and the Mutual radio network.

AFTRA also negotiated separately for network newsmen who make transcriptions for rebroadcast, and for station staffs including announcers, news and sportscasters and performers. Agreement in principle was reached for performers in prerecorded taped commercials but talks are continuing on local contracts for stations in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Washington, D. C., a union source said. One local agreement was reached—for Cleveland, O.

The agreement marked a breakthrough in the coverage of AFTRA newsmen for the first time in a master national agreement, negotiators reported.

**Members to Vote**

Details of the settlement were not disclosed pending submission by AFTRA Exec. Sec. Donald F. Conaway to national board members, after which the proposals were to be voted on by members.

**The new pacts were reached after members of both unions had approved strike action. They stayed at work beyond the Nov. 15 expiration date of their contracts while bargaining continued five more days with network negotiators, the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.**

In Hollywood, the SAG reported

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## October Price Rise Cuts Worker Buying Power

The cost of living as measured by the Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index moved up four-tenths of 1 percent in October—the ninth straight monthly increase—making a further dent in the average factory worker's purchasing power.

Nearly all consumer goods and services increased in price last month except groceries, which moved downward two-tenths of 1 percent. Increases were registered for housing, clothing, medical care, automobiles and other items.

**The CPI at 114.5 means it cost $11.45 in October to purchase items worth $10 in the 1957-59 base period. The October index was 3.7 percent higher than a year ago with indications that living costs will average out for all of 1966 at about 3.5 percent higher than a year ago.**

After-tax earnings of factory workers were up 11 cents a week to $100.65 for workers with three dependents, but the price increases rubbed out the gain so that the real purchasing power dropped 22 cents a week.

The real purchasing power of a factory worker's paycheck was $87.90 in October 1966, the department reported, compared to $88.12 in September 1966 and $88.80 a year ago October.

Seasonal declines in fruit and vegetables and a drop in pork and poultry prices sent grocery costs down. But overall food prices were up slightly because of a rise in the cost of restaurant meals.

## *AFL-CIO Unions Extend 3-Year Organizing Gains*

**AFL-CIO unions broke all recent yearly records for organizing success in fiscal 1966.**

**For the year ended last June 30, affiliated unions won 3,159 representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board—the highest number in 13 years—and took part in 5,461 elections, also the greatest number for the period.**

**The percentage of wins was 57.8, highest since fiscal 1956. As a result, AFL-CIO unions were certified as bargaining agents for 243,994 workers—the highest such number in seven years.**

**The fiscal 1966 figures were assembled from monthly NLRB reports by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, which noted that they followed sharp gains in 1965 and 1964 in every category—the number of elections, number won, percentage of elections won, and number of persons covered. In fiscal 1964, affiliated unions had established a post-merger record for the number of persons newly represented, and compiled the second best score for the number of elections participated in and the number won, the analysis showed.**

**Department Dir. William L. Kircher said the record constituted "a three-year demonstration that AFL-CIO unions are organizing more, and are organizing more effectively."**

# Appeal Denied In Canadian Injunctions

Ottawa, Ont. — The Supreme Court of Canada has refused to hear an appeal from the conviction of 25 Peterborough, Ont., union members involved in anti-injunction demonstrations at the plant of Tilco Products, Inc.

Twenty of the laborites have since completed 15-day jail sentences they had started before the appeal was filed. Five others were sentenced to two-month terms.

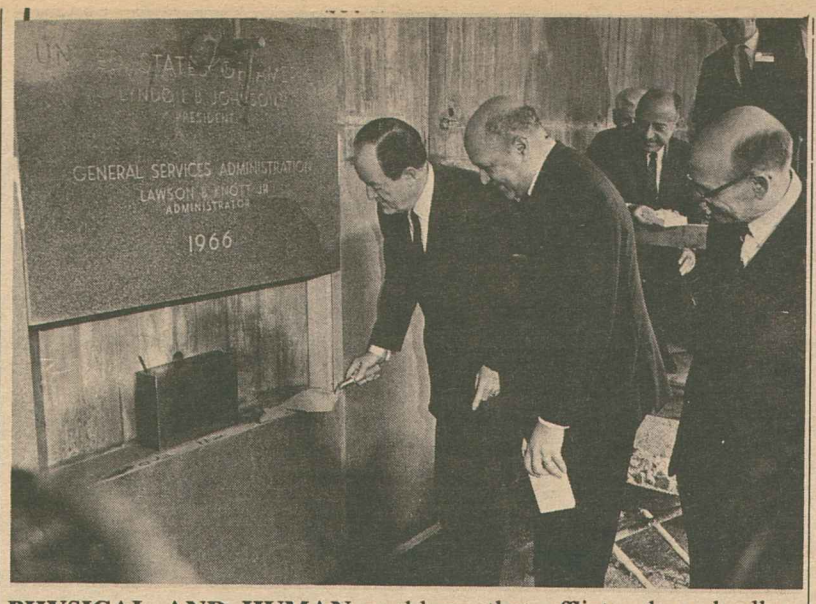
All were convicted of violating an injunction limiting to 12 the number of pickets at the Tilco plant, where the Textile Workers Union of America was on strike. Their counsel maintained at the Supreme Court hearing that they were not picketing in support of the strikers, but were protesting against the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

**The court turned down the appeal petition just as the convention of the Ontario Federation of Labor, which had backed the strike and joined in the fight against the convictions, passed a resolution calling for the outlawing of injunctions in strikes.**

In a speech at the convention one of the jailed demonstrators, Robert Sarginson of Steelworkers Local 5009, Peterborough, compared the harsh treatment he and his colleagues got with the $100 fines imposed on the killers of striking Lumber & Sawmill Workers at Resor Siding, Ont.

## Fire Fighters Win Unit at Navy Yard

Boston—Local F-98 of the Fire Fighters won exclusive representation rights for fire fighters at the Boston Naval Shipyard, defeating the unaffiliated National Association of Government Employees, 21 to 5.




**PHYSICAL AND HUMAN** problems that afflict urban dwellers will be solved in the years ahead, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey predicted as he laid the cornerstone of the new headquarters of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. Watching as he wields the trowel are Sec. Robert C. Weaver (center), head of the department, and Administrator Lawson B. Knott, Jr., of the General Services Administration, which erected the building.

# *New Housing Starts Drop to 20-Year Low*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

sion and will even have an adverse effect on our international relations."

The abruptness of the drop, from 1,070,000 units in September and 1,411,000 in October 1965, was startling to most observers. The Northeast was hit hardest, with the annual rate dropping from 196,000 units in September to 114,000 in October. In the North Central states it fell to 224,000 units from September's 277,000 starts. Smaller declines were registered in the South and West.

Prospects for the immediate future indicated no improvement. Building permits, which are required by about 12,000 local government units and are a sign of construction starts in the month or two after their issuance, were granted at an annual rate of 719,000 in October, down about 2 percent from the 733,000 in September.

In another federal report, sales of new single-family homes in September were reported down 32 percent from September 1965.

The BCTD position paper called on the incoming Banking & Currency Committees in House and Senate to investigate "the basis for arbitrary control of money and banking by a few with no checks and balances," and for "an immediate study of the detrimental effects of this Administration's tight money policy on not only the construction industry, but also on all other facets of our economy."

"We in the construction industry are being maneuvered into a depression," the statement declared. "We realize that we will not go in alone. We know that every segment and sector of industry after industry will go with us. We can stop this now if we let our views be known."

**Federal housing experts voiced the belief that the home construction depression has "bottomed out" and predicted that as more mortgage funds become available, building will be resumed.**

The government undertook to boost the supply of money when Pres. Johnson authorized the Federal National Mortgage Association to raise $550 million through the sale of debentures.

Spokesmen for the home building industry, however, said they could foresee no material improvement before the middle of next year.

## Sam P. Ming Dies; Led Grain Millers

Los Angeles — Sam P. Ming, founding president of the Grain Millers, died in retirement here at the age of 74.

A former flour mill worker in Seattle, he became active in the trade union movement and served the American Federation of Labor as an organizer for more than ten years.

In a message of condolence to his widow, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said he had brought "the first awakening and enthusiasm for trade unionism to thousands of workers throughout the Midwest and Far West." He took this "same zeal for good" with him the message noted, when he became first president of the Grain Millers on its chartering by the AFL in 1948. He retired from the post in 1960.

Funeral services were scheduled here for Nov. 25.

# *90th Congress Lineup Of Committee Chairmen*

**Probable chairmen of House and Senate legislative committees in the 90th Congress are shown below, with new chairmen indicated by asterisks:**

### HOUSE

| | |
|---|---|
| **Agriculture** | **W. R. Poage (Tex.)*** |
| **Appropriations** | **George H. Mahon (Tex.)** |
| **Armed Services** | **L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.)** |
| **Banking** | **Wright Patman (Tex.)** |
| **Commerce** | **Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.)** |
| **District of Columbia** | **John L. McMillan (S.C.)** |
| **Education & Labor** | **Adam C. Powell (N.Y.)** |
| **Foreign Affairs** | **Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)** |
| **Government Operations** | **William L. Dawson (Ill.)** |
| **House Administration** | **Omar Burleson (Tex.)** |
| **Interior** | **Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)** |
| **Judiciary** | **Emanuel Celler (N.Y.)** |
| **Merchant Marine** | **Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)** |
| **Post Office & Civil Service** | **Thaddeus J. Dulski (N.Y.)*** |
| **Public Works** | **George H. Fallon (Md.)** |
| **Rules** | **William M. Colmer (Miss.)*** |
| **Science & Astronautics** | **George P. Miller (Calif.)** |
| **Un-American Activities** | **Edwin E. Willis (La.)** |
| **Veterans' Affairs** | **Olin E. Teague (Tex.)** |
| **Ways & Means** | **Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)** |

### SENATE

| | |
|---|---|
| **Aeronautical & Space** | **Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)** |
| **Agriculture** | **Allen J. Ellender (La.)** |
| **Appropriations** | **Carl Hayden (Ariz.)** |
| **Armed Services** | **Richard B. Russell (Ga.)** |
| **Banking** | **John J. Sparkman (Ala.)*** |
| **Commerce** | **Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)** |
| **District of Columbia** | **Alan Bible (Nev.)** |
| **Finance** | **Russell B. Long (La.)** |
| **Foreign Relations** | **J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)** |
| **Government Operations** | **John L. McClellan (Ark.)** |
| **Interior** | **Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)** |
| **Judiciary** | **James O. Eastland (Miss.)** |
| **Labor & Public Welfare** | **Lister Hill (Ala.)** |
| **Post Office & Civil Service** | **A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)** |
| **Public Works** | **Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)** |
| **Rules & Administration** | **B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)** |

# The New Senate

*The Senate which will take office in January will have 64 Democrats and 36 Republicans, a Republican gain of three over the present Senate. Thirty-five senators were elected this year, 33 for full six-year terms. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D-Va.) will fill out the four-year term of his late father; Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) will fill the remaining two years of the term of the late Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D). The full Senate for the 90th Congress is listed below.*

*Symbols: * Re-elected; † New senator.*

**ALABAMA**
Lister Hill (D)
John J. Sparkman (D)*

**ALASKA**
E. L. Bartlett (D)*
Ernest Gruening (D)

**ARIZONA**
Carl Hayden (D)
Paul J. Fannin (R)

**ARKANSAS**
J. W. Fulbright (D)
John J. McClellan (D)*

**CALIFORNIA**
Thomas H. Kuchel (R)
George Murphy (R)

**COLORADO**
Gordon Allott (R)*
Peter H. Dominick (R)

**CONNECTICUT**
Thomas J. Dodd (D)
Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)

**DELAWARE**
J. Caleb Boggs (R)*
John J. Williams (R)

**FLORIDA**
Spessard L. Holland (D)
George A. Smathers (D)

**GEORGIA**
Richard B. Russell (D)*
Herman E. Talmadge (D)

**HAWAII**
Daniel K. Inouye (D)
Hiram L. Fong (R)

**IDAHO**
Frank Church (D)
Len B. Jordan (R)*

**ILLINOIS**
Everett McK. Dirksen (R)
Charles H. Percy (R)†

**INDIANA**
Birch Bayh (D)
Vance Hartke (D)

**IOWA**
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)
Jack Miller (R)*

**KANSAS**
Frank Carlson (R)
James B. Pearson (R)*

**KENTUCKY**
John Sherman Cooper (R)*
Thruston B. Morton (R)

**LOUISIANA**
Allen J. Ellender (D)*
Russell B. Long (D)

**MAINE**
Edmund S. Muskie (D)
Margaret Chase Smith (R)*

**MARYLAND**
Daniel B. Brewster (D)
Joseph D. Tydings (D)

**MASSACHUSETTS**
Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Edward W. Brooke (R)†

**MICHIGAN**
Philip A. Hart (D)
Robert P. Griffin (R)†

**MINNESOTA**
Eugene J. McCarthy (D)
Walter F. Mondale (D)*

**MISSISSIPPI**
James O. Eastland (D)*
John Stennis (D)

**MISSOURI**
Edward V. Long (D)
Stuart Symington (D)

**MONTANA**
Mike Mansfield (D)
Lee Metcalf (D)*

**NEBRASKA**
Carl T. Curtis (R)*
Roman L. Hruska (R)

**NEVADA**
Alan Bible (D)
Howard W. Cannon (D)

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)*
Norris Cotton (R)

**NEW JERSEY**
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)
Clifford P. Case (R)*

**NEW MEXICO**
Clinton P. Anderson (D)*
Joseph M. Montoya (D)

**NEW YORK**
Robert F. Kennedy (D)
Jacob K. Javits (R)

**NORTH CAROLINA**
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)
B. Everett Jordan (D)*

**NORTH DAKOTA**
Quentin N. Burdick (D)
Milton R. Young (R)

**OHIO**
Frank J. Lausche (D)
Stephen M. Young (D)

**OKLAHOMA**
Fred R. Harris (D)*
A. S. Mike Monroney (D)

**OREGON**
Wayne Morse (D)
Mark Hatfield (R)†

**PENNSYLVANIA**
Joseph S. Clark (D)
Hugh Scott (R )

**RHODE ISLAND**
John O. Pastore (D)
Claiborne Pell (D)*

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
Strom Thurmond (R)*
Ernest F. Hollings (D)†

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
George McGovern (D)
Karl E. Mundt (R)*

**TENNESSEE**
Albert Gore (D)
Howard Baker (R)†

**TEXAS**
Ralph W. Yarborough (D)
John G. Tower (R)*

**UTAH**
Frank E. Moss (D)
Wallace F. Bennett (R)

**VERMONT**
George D. Aiken (R)
Winston L. Prouty (R)

**VIRGINIA**
Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D)*
William B. Spong (D)†

**WASHINGTON**
Henry M. Jackson (D)
Warren G. Magnuson (D)

**WEST VIRGINIA**
Robert C. Byrd (D)
Jennings Randolph (D)*

**WISCONSIN**
Gaylord Nelson (D)
William Proxmire (D)

**WYOMING**
Gale W. McGee (D)
Clifford P. Hansen (R)†

*Walkouts Averted:*

# 2 Radio-TV Unions Win New Contracts

*(Continued from Page 1)*

that its videotaped and filmed commercial agreements will bring players three annual increases totalling an estimated $5 million a year.

Executive Sec. John L. Dales told a membership meeting at the Hollywood Palladium that agreement had been reached on most of the major objectives sought from the makers of commercials.

Typical of the increases gained this year, he said, were raises in the basic fees from $105 per on camera commercial to $120, and from $80 to $90 off camera.

All use and re-use fees were increased substantially, Dales reported. In the Class A program category covering use in more than 20 cities, similar raises were won plus substantial increases for additional uses in each 13-week cycle.

Boosts in spot commercial rates ranged from 13 to 20 percent. Fees for 13 weeks' spot use in New York were raised from $230 to $260 on camera, and from 150 to $180 off-camera.

**"One of the most important gains is the institution of a system of 'holding' fees which insures payment to a player in a commercial of at least one session fee—$90 or $120—every 13 weeks, whether or not the commercial is used, as long as the sponsor retains the right to use the commercial," Dales told the meeting.**

For the first time, the Guild negotiated minimum fees for foreign use of American commercials. Two sessions fees—$240 on camera, $180 off camera—must be paid for use in the United Kingdom; one additional session fee for the rest of Europe, and an extra session fee for other foreign uses, Dales said.

The contract contains many other increases, all of which are retroactive to Nov. 16 if ratified in a national referendum. Ballots will be mailed to members during the week of Nov. 28.

SAG Pres. Charlton Heston reported that for the first time, Guild members now earn more than $100 million a year under contracts negotiated by their union. Of that amount, more than two thirds come from television, and more than half of TV actors' income is from commercials, he noted.

**Earlier this year, Heston, said, SAG took the "unprecedented" action of filing a brief supporting the contention of the Federal Communications Commission that the networks are abdicating their responsibility to viewers.**

"We took this action," he said, "because we feel the actor is being shortchanged—not only creatively but commercially. If the networks are determined to devote the largest part of their energies to extracting the last possible dollar from the makers of the underarm deodorants and filter cigarettes they peddle, and the smallest part of their energies to the creative content of the programs that peddle them, then we believe actors are entitled to a larger share of that dollar."

# Sears Boycott Stepped Up by Retail Clerks

Locals of the Retail Clerks, prompted by the international union, plan a sharp step-up in "don't buy" activities at Sears, Roebuck & Co. stores in all parts of the country during the week of Dec. 5.

In a drive planned to remind Christmas shoppers that organized labor is boycotting the nationwide chain of retail outlets, the RCIA planned to expand picket lines and intensify handbill distribution.

The increased activity will be carried out with the cooperation of local union label councils, the RCIA said.

**Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. strongly urged all segments of organized labor to give renewed support to the campaign.**

He recalled that the AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed itself as "convinced that Sears, Roebuck & Co. is engaged in a calculated and concerted effort to deprive its employes of their rights to union protection," and called on all union members and their friends not to patronize the firm's stores.

# Bassett Retires as Head Of Los Angeles Labor

Los Angeles—W. J. "Bill" Bassett has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO County Federation of Labor after 23 years.

The 61-year-old Los Angeles labor leader said the resignation was based on "strictly personal" reasons. He had been elected to a new two-year term just last June.

His retirement was reluctantly accepted by the 37-man county federation executive board. Nominations for a successor were scheduled for Dec. 19, with an election, if necessary, Jan. 16.

Bassett resigned as a vice president of the California AFL-CIO last August, declining to run for re-election.

**During his tenure as secretary-treasurer, the Los Angeles central labor body became one of the largest in the AFL-CIO, boasting 458 affiliates with a membership of 500,000.**

Bassett, who came up through Mailers Local 9, was designated by his executive board to stay on the job pending selection of his successor.

In a 2,000-word resignation letter voicing his regrets at leaving the post, he summarized the growth of the Southern California labor movement from a scattered fragment of trade unionists to a powerful, cohesive force in the community's life.

Bassett came to Los Angeles in 1922, after disastrous post-World War I strikes virtually wiped out every union in the area.

He joined the Mailers Union and became active in its affairs in 1929, when he was made chairman of a special organizing committee. He advanced through the chairs and became local president in the mid-1930s.

### Trades Council Official

He became a business representative and later executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles Printing Trades Council. In 1941, he was elected chairman of the area's first permanent labor political organization, embracing all unions and councils under the title United AF of L.

Bassett ascended to the secretaryship of the old Los Angeles Central Labor Council Nov. 16, 1943. His resignation came precisely 23 years and one day later.

**PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED** at the AFL-CIO General Board meeting are reviewed by Federation Pres. George Meany, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. The Washington session heard Biemiller on the legislative outlook for the 90th Congress, Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (standing left) on economic policy and wage-price guideposts and Organization Dir. William L. Kircher (standing right) on organizing problems and the progress of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

# *Rail Firemen Approve 5% Wage Pact*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

they had reached an impasse with the carriers and circulated strike ballots among its general chairmen. Both sides then requested the National Mediation Board to enter the dispute.

Two other groups of AFL-CIO rail unions are going through mediation—five non-operating unions negotiating jointly, and six shopcraft unions. The Locomotive Engineers, unaffiliated, are negotiating with each railroad.

### Non-Op Talks

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the non-operating group said some bargaining sessions have been held but no carrier proposal has been made to his group—the Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Transportation - Communication Employes, Railroad Signalmen and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, for dining car crews.

The shopcraft unions have a committee headed by Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. bargaining for the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers and the Firemen & Oilers.

The BLF&E was one of five unions of on-train workers seeking contract improvements they called long overdue.

Gilbert said that the management offer ratified here provides three week of vacation after 10 years of service, instead of the former 15 years. An additional three cents per day was added to the pay rates of firemen in local freight service. A grievance involving some employes who were being denied holiday pay was corrected, he said.

Application of the five percent wage increase to the average basic daily rates of firemen, Gilbert said, will produce daily boosts of $1.01 in passenger service, $1.15 in through freight service and $1.18 in local freight service; $1.23 for yard service (based on five days a week) and $1.24 for hostlers, also for a five-day week.

Under the law, the BLF&E can serve new wage notices Sept. 1 for the contract period beginning Jan. 1, 1968, its spokesman said.

# Kohler Strike Veterans Split $4.5 Million Fund

Milwaukee, Wis.—The final chapter in the historic strike of Kohler workers of Sheboygan, Wis., is being written as checks totaling $4.5 million are being mailed to the former strikers.

The checks are part of the settlement in the 12-year dispute between Auto Workers Local 833 and the plumbing fixtures firm which found that its anti-unionism was costly.

On the basis of the settlement, reached Dec. 17, 1965, Kohler turned over to the National Labor Relations Board $3 million for back pay to the strikers and $1.5 million for restoration of pension rights.

**The total of $4.5 million is the largest amount of money ever collected by the NLRB in settlement of an unfair labor practice case dispute or similar settlement ever negotiated in the history of labor-management relations.**

The checks are going to 1,349 former strikers, including 400 who have now gone back to the Kohler plant. They range from $33 to $14,000.

The largest check—$14,389, not counting tax deductions—went to 79-year-old Charles Bergoch of Sheboygan. A Kohler employe since 1935, he retired during the strike as a matter of economic necessity. He was reinstated Oct. 26, 1965, on the union's insistance so he would be eligible for back pay.

After tax deductions, 80 of the former strikers received $5,000 or more.

### Final Act

"This is the final act of a drama we hope will never be played again," UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said in Detroit. "The cost was high and we can only pray that American industry will remember Kohler if anyone ever again suggests a union-busting course.

"While I am thankful that so many members of Local 833 will finally receive their back pay, which they so richly deserve, I cannot forget the injustice inherent in the situation. No one should ever have to wait 12 years for recompense. As a matter of fact, a number of beneficiaries of this settlement died long before these checks were mailed out. Thus they received no compensation at all."

In these cases, the checks are going to the estate.

**The final settlement came only after the U.S. Supreme Court on Oct. 11, 1965, refused to consider a Kohler appeal from a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia which had upheld the NLRB.**

The actual strike lasted from 1954 to 1960, but was followed by five years of litigation. It took the government board nearly another year to figure out the amounts of back pay each individual striker was entitled to.

Labor historians have considered the dispute the longest—and probably the bitterest—in modern times.

# Foreign Airline Crews Pledged Engineers' Aid

San Francisco—Air line crew members from other nations who are left stranded in this country were assured of help by the Flight Engineers annual convention here.

The 60 delegates—including representatives of the union's units in Holland, France, Australia, Israel and Pakistan—voted to give individual crew members "every possible assistance" and to support their cause in any dispute with their employers.

**Donald Trott of the Boeing Co. described to the delegates the firm's new 747 "jumbo jet," which will carry some 500 passengers and two pilots and is expected to triple the flight engineer's productivity.**

Exec. Vice Pres. and Sec.-Treas. Harry S. O'Brien was re-elected without opposition and was tendered a surprise testimonial dinner The term of Pres. William A. Gill Jr., does not expire until next year.

In recognition of the international character of the union, which has units in eight foreign countries, it was voted to hold the 1967 convention in London.

# Progress in the Vineyards

**FOURTEEN MONTHS AGO** grape workers in California struck 40 companies, determined to win union recognition and decent pay and working conditions.

**Today, after months of sacrifice and dedication, these men and women are on their way to building a solid trade union movement of farm workers in California. Banded together in the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, they have won representation elections in the four major grape operations as well as at smaller firms.**

And they have done it without the protection and machinery afforded other American workers—the National Labor Relations Board. The act setting up the NLRB does not cover farm workers. So, if there are to be elections among these field workers, they have to bring the companies around to consenting to the balloting. There is no government agency involved that can order elections or conduct them; the workers must win the right to choose a bargaining agent, using whatever devices come to hand.

* * *

**THE GRAPE WORKERS'** courage and dedication have been supported by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. Manpower and finances to aid the strikers have been provided. The labor movement at large has rallied to the cause, including the broadcasting of boycott campaigns against growers who resisted a fair election procedure.

The labor movement of California has demonstrated its complete involvement in the grape workers' cause. It has raised money, picketed, demonstrated, and made it clear that the grape workers were not alone; that this was a battle of all workers to help those most in need win the basic dignity that comes with unionism and the improved conditions that come with a collectively bargained contract.

Other groups in the community have rallied to the side of the grape strikers—religious, fraternal and civic. The battle between the large growers with their vast holdings and the poverty-line farm workers has caught the attention also of the mass media.

* * *

**THE GROUNDWORK** for the present surge of success in bringing unionization to farm workers was laid many years ago. There were a number of attempts to bring unionism to the exploited and browbeaten farm workers, but they fell short. The growers exerted their naked power to break early attempts and the work force was loosely knit and migratory. The various campaigns helped improve wages in some areas, but the power of the growers to dictate terms continued.

**In 1960 the AFL-CIO established an organizing committee that chalked up important gains in raising wages but fell short of winning meaningful and lasting union recognition. While this effort in the California fields continued the AFL-CIO launched a determined and successful campaign to end the government policy allowing importation of farm workers. With imported labor removed as a source of strikebreakers, organizing campaigns picked up momentum and today the UFWOC is breaking new ground.**

There is a long way to go, however, before the basic standards of American life are extended to farm workers. Organizing and collective bargaining are essential to this effort and will continue to spread with AFL-CIO support. But they must be aided by a revision of the nation's laws to give the farm worker the same protection extended to other workers—the right to hold bargaining elections, full minimum wage coverage, protection of unemployment and workmen's compensation laws. This is essential to further progress.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## Good Harvest

***Catholic Bishops' Statement:***

# Housing, Jobs, Education Key To War on Poverty, Race Bias

*The following is excerpted from the text of the pastoral statement of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops on race relations and poverty adopted at its meeting in Washington.*

**THESE ARE** turbulent days, marked by severe social strains and civic clashes. We are grateful that much progress in civil rights legislation has been made in recent years. Laws have been passed to eliminate discrimination in our nation and to open voting to all. We urge the vigorous use of all legal means to assure their prompt implementation.

Comprehensive programs to eradicate poverty have been begun. We ask for strong and continuing support for them.

**However, the great task of changing the hearts of men on the subject of equal rights for all requires more than laws and programs. It needs above all a true sense of neighborliness, based upon a religiously inspired conviction that all men are equal before God and that all should be welcomed in our midst.**

We note with sorrow that civil strife is an ever-present danger. There have been riots in our cities. Racial antagonism has been fostered under many emotionally charged and irrational slogans. Moreover we are still confronted with the depressing problems of poverty, joblessness, and urban and rural slums.

As American citizens we deplore the fact that such conditions exist in a nation so endowed with wealth. As Christian leaders, we must repeat the constant refrain of recent popes, and of Vatican Council II, that material goods are held in stewardship for the welfare of all men. Destitution and degrading, avoidable poverty hurt family life, blight the promise of youth, and lead to a bitter harvest of sickness, delinquency and crime.

**Open discussion of these problems is the beginning of their solution. It is our hope that all our Catholic people will join with their Christian and Jewish brothers, and indeed with all men of good-will, in common projects which affirm and realize the dignity of all men.**

Second, we ask that a concentrated attack upon poverty be mounted upon many fronts. This is a complex problem and its solutions are equally complex. There is work that can be done by individuals, by religious groups, and by community organizations.

Other aspects of this problem require strong governmental intervention at appropriate levels. We wish to suggest certain objectives that seem to us paramount at this time and which require adaptation to different places in their application.

Foremost among these is the quality of education given to the poor. The poorly educated child and the school drop-out face life with almost insuperable handicaps. Communities should be concerned about the quality of teachers, schools, guidance programs, and the supplementary aids needed by all our children.

Next we should be concerned with the type and quality of assistance available to poor families. Where welfare relief is necessary, it should be given in a context that favors family stability.

Such programs should help maintain the father in the home and be joined, where need be, with training facilities to enable the unemployed to secure gainful work. These programs should offer incentives to part-time or temporary employment, often refused today because of regulations that penalize such efforts.

**A KEY CONCERN** is job opportunity. This problem has two main facets: realistic training joined with proper motivation and the willingness of employers to hire and promote without discrimination. Unions likewise should open their membership rolls to all without discrimination.

**We especially commend those employers and unions which have agreed to take affirmative actions to secure a fully integrated working force. Such open attitudes best express the Christian response to racial discrimination.**

Finally there is the problem of adequate housing. Millions of Americans live in overcrowded, substandard homes. Under such conditions, it is difficult to promote sound family life, to encourage education or to bring about stable, peaceful neighborhoods.

Our citizens, our civic groups and our churches should be eager to use the opportunities they now have to promote low-cost housing for the poor, to build well planned public-housing units and to rehabilitate run-down neighborhoods.

But this is only part of the task. As our nation becomes increasingly suburban, industry and service occupations are expanding far more rapidly in the suburbs than in our inner cities. We cannot hope to solve the problem of joblessness in our cities if men and women are denied the opportunity of living near places where work is available.

**We urge support for sound programs to assure equal housing opportunities for all, without discrimination based on race, creed or color.**

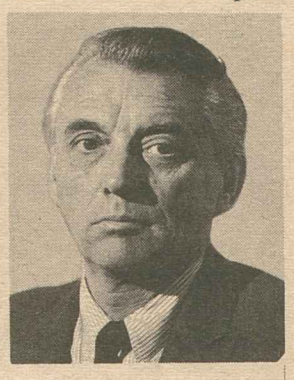
***Morgan Says:***

# Host Nations Sometimes Find Tourism Strains Human Nature

By Edward P. Morgan

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**THERE IS NOTHING** like a vacation to refresh and confuse you. But that's life in this frenetic age of jets and fringe benefits. I can remember when a vacation was a rarity but simple to take once you got it. Now it is standard procedure but it involves an army of thousands to plan it, confirm it and get you through it. No wonder some people barely survive.



Morgan

Time was when you simply loaded up the old flivver with camping equipment and fishing tackle and chugged off to the mountains or the seashore, rarely if ever more than 100 miles from home. Now it is unthinkable, virtually, to travel less than 1,000 miles, one way, even for a weekend outing and it is far more prestigious and image-building to be able to blow into the office on Monday morning and remark casually that the movie they showed as the in-flight feature on the plane from London was a bomb or that the snack service on the jet from Jamaica was really not up to par.

Thanks to a durable secretary, travel agents, airline representatives, solicitous stewardesses, hospitable hotel managers, National Park Service guides, car rental agencies, customs service personnel and credit cards, I have been fortunate enough to have spent a week in the sun on an island in the Caribbean—St. John in the Virgin Islands, to be exact.

**I am still enough of a country bumpkin to be thrilled—and I used that glib, dog-eared travelogue term advisedly—at new sights.**

The Caribbean is not totally alien territory to me. I have explored several pieces of its insular real estate and the green water in between before. But St. John is different. It is about to celebrate its 10th anniversary as the Virgin Islands National Park, which means that this particular property does not resemble Miami Beach South or Waikiki Beach East or countless other resort areas that have been so hideously commercialized and despoiled.

**The tourist business has become an important part of the gross national product of almost any country that can boast at least one picture-postcard view. With the burst of post-World War II prosperity in most of the western world, the jet airliner and especially the restless well-being of the expanding American middle income classes, tourism has expanded so fast just in the last 20 years that even the average traveler makes Marco Polo look like a shut-in.**

Travel, some sage once accurately said, is broadening. But it can also be cheapening as fair-weather promoters. admittedly not without risk, but with shocking short-sightedness and greed, reach for quick profits in the vacation trade.

Fortunately for St. John, the philanthropy and foresight of one of the nation's leading conservationists, Laurance S. Rockefeller, has saved it from becoming a kind of Coney Island of the Caribbean. The park was created in 1956, when Rockefeller presented 5,000 acres of land on St. John to the people of the United States. True he has something of a vested interest in it as he has in Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming, to which the Rockefeller family also donated a large piece of land to encourage its establishment. For in both Grand Teton and on St. John, Rockefeller operates resorts. They are not exactly moneymakers, however. His Caneel Bay Plantation on St. John, for example, spends an estimated $6 per guest per day for water.

Though its tropical growth is magnificent (and protected), the island has scant rainfall and much of the water for human use has to be shipped in from as far away as Puerto Rico.

**BUT THERE ARE** other paradoxes in paradise. Pirates used to prey on sailing ships in the Caribbean, after the gold and other treasure they were carrying back to Spain and other countries of Europe. Then slaves were brought to the islands from Africa.

Now, centuries later, the region contends with the mixed blessings of western civilization and, lately, the prosperty which the incredible growth of the tourist trade has contributed to it. The native population is not unanimously cheering these developments. A certain sullenness of attitude is sometimes apparent; even perhaps, now and then, a downright resentment of visitors.

**Some observers might say they were not so "grateful" as they should be for new job and other opportunities. Others could suggest they were apprehensive over the inevitable changes in their simple ways of life. Still others would see a belated impact there of the civil rights movement, generating an impatience turned somewhat bitter by the sight of well-healed, well-fed tourists enjoying so much more material riches than they themselves.**

The enduring point in all this seems to be that the wealth and power of our material growth is changing our very surroundings far more than we may suspect—and while it is necessary to preserve nature it is also necessary to understand the strain to which human nature is being subjected.

***Size Creates Problems:***

# Gardner Offers Plan To Streamline HEW

**THE DEPT.** of Health, Education & Welfare, which was established only 13 years ago, is now second only to the Defense Dept. in size.

An indication of the growth of the department is the fact that in the last two years HEW has launched more than 40 programs in the fields of education and health alone.

The President has asked HEW Sec. John W. Gardner to review ways "of streamlining the department and making it more modern, efficient and economical in its operation."

**Ever since the department was first created it has been considered one of the difficult agencies in the government to administer. Its many and varied subdivisions cover so many areas of concern that it gives the appearance of the shotgun. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), when he resigned as secretary of HEW, called the department "unmanageable."**

Gardner has now come up with some recommendations which, Johnson says, are "worthy of very serious consideration."

The secretary has proposed to the President the establishment of three sub-cabinet departments in HEW, each headed by a secretary. There would be a Dept. of Health, Dept. of Education and Dept. of Individual & Family Services. The last would include both social security and family welfare as well as other programs.

"This will reduce the number of line agencies reporting to the secretary of HEW from eight to three," Gardner said. "It will give each of the three primary fields a stronger national voice and greater prominence and, at the same time, it will keep the three fields closely related under one management and in the position where they can work very closely."

Gardner said that in HEW's study of reorganization "we have discovered there isn't any other way to get at the complex programs of poverty, the problems of the cities and the other complex problems that face us today without interrelation of these three fields."

* * *

**THE SECRETARY,** in discussing overall problems in his jurisdiction, was particularly concerned about health manpower.

**"There isn't any other problem which is a more serious barrier to the achievement of health goals of the American people than the serious shortages in health manpower," he said.**

Gardner noted that the problem has been a real one for 20 years and the federal government has programs to train doctors, dentists and nurses.

"One of the most serious shortages is in the nursing field," the secretary continued.

One approach he suggested was to bring back to the field some 300,000 nurses who are still licensed. Refresher programs are now being offered for nurses as well as medical technologists.

HEW and the Labor Dept. are working together to produce twice as many health workers in such fields as practical nurses, nurses' aides and laboratory assistants.

Gardner said he was also disturbed by the "shocking" figures in infant mortality. Johnson noted that we rank 11th in this field, losing "40,000 more babies each year than we should."

**There are also more than one million children who need eye glasses and can't afford them, he noted and pointed out, in addition, that there was an urgent need for dental care for children from low-income families.**

"I am going to recommend legislation—and I have discussed this with the President—for a new program of grants to experiment with new ways of providing children with health services, new ways of training child health workers," he said.

***Washington President Says:***

# Organizing Is Still a Challenge To Most Highly Unionized State

**ORGANIZING** the unorganized remains a major challenge to the labor movement even in areas that have already reached a high level of union membership, a top West Coast labor official said.

**Pres. Joseph Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO said that despite the fact that his state is "pretty well organized right now," there is still a good union growth potential, particularly among public employes and white collar and farm workers. Washington has the nation's highest percentage of union membership.**

"In the area of public employment, we have fast expansion of not only employment, but . . . of organization into unions," he said. "The economic boom itself, of course, is bringing many people into all of the trades and our total movement is growing."

Davis was questioned by reporters on the weekly AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, over the Mutual radio network.

**DAVIS DISCOUNTED** the effectiveness of any renewed "right-to-work" drive in Washington and the announced intention of the National Right-to-Work Committee to step up efforts for anti-union shop laws throughout the country.

**He pointed out that proposals for so-called "right-to-work" legislation have twice been defeated in Washington "by good substantial votes —in 1956 and 1958." The recent election, he added, won't give the state's anti-union forces "any comfort at all . . . because virtually every man who ran for the legislature, from both parties, was committed against consideration of a 'right-to-work' law."**

Questioning Davis were Stanley Levey, labor reporter for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers.

**UNION GROWTH** potential remains good in Washington State despite the fact that it now has the nation's highest percentage of union membership, State AFL-CIO Pres. Joseph Davis (center) told Sam Sharkey (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard newspapers on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public affairs interview on the Mutual radio network.

***How to Buy:***

# Most Expensive Christmas Due As Price Tags Go Up—and Up

By Sidney Margolius

**WITH PRICES** at an all-time high, this will be the most expensive Christmas yet—unless you seek out the better values.

This also is a time to avoid going into debt heavily for Christmas. Many families already have more debts than they can safely handle, the collections index of the Associated Credit Bureaus reveals. The number of debts turned over to collection agencies showed a sharp rise this fall, while the volume of collections turned down. This is a double-barreled danger signal.

Fortunately food prices have subsided a little, largely because more meat comes to market during the winter. But this is only the lull before they move up again.

**This has been a rough year on the food budget. The jump in food prices of about 5.5 percent has been the largest 12-month rise since 1950-51, when the Korean conflict erupted. In the intervening years, food prices have risen, most years, by usually a less-shattering 1 to 1.5 percent rate.**

Milk and bread prices remain a particular problem. The Federal Trade Commission said it found that in general retailers and processors had raised prices more than was justified by the rise in the cost of farm ingredients. For milk, the increase was twice the increase in farm prices. For bread it was three times as much.

Significantly, the price tags on stores' own brands of bread have gone up much less than the nationally-advertised brands. This has led the FTC to predict that national bakers will be compelled to readjust their prices.

Current milk prices of 44 to 60 cents a half-gallon in stores will become more pressing if prices are raised further during the winter months of milk scarcity. Some protesting housewives have said they will turn to canned and nonfat dry milk. A family with three or four children will be forced to spend $7 to $9 a week just for milk.

Best-Buy Gifts: Three groups of gift items stand out for exceptional values:

One is permanent-press or durable-press garments such as shirts, blouses and slacks. The preferred polyester-and-cotton blends have come down in price because of recent cuts on polyester fibers (sold under brand names such as Dacron, Fortrel, Kodel, Vycron, Terylene, etc.). Permanent-press shirts have been selling for as little as $4 at sales.

**AT LEAST ONE** major manufacturer also produces a permanent-press shirt in all-cotton, since some people prefer the greater comfort and opacity of cotton. All-cotton permanent press, however, is not as durable as the blend of 65 percent polyester and 35 percent cotton. This winter you also will find a blend of 35 percent polyester and 65 percent cotton offered as a compromise.

A second group of high-buy Christmas gifts is sweaters—both reasonable and attractively styled.

A third is household appliances, which have actually gone down in price in recent years, although some increases on large items are pending.

**Be careful about "list price" claims. Several manufacturers have two separate brands of similar appliances, one under Fair Trade and the other not price-protected, thus open to price cutting by retailers. The price-protected brands, which retailers can't reduce, are Sunbeam's Vista, Proctor's Citation and GE's Universal.**

An important development in portable power tools is the shockproof double insulated drills now available in some brands.

**SNOW TIRES:** The new studded tires have some disadvantages but have gained in use and are now legal in 33 states. Tests by the National Safety Council found the studded tires do provide better traction on icy pavement than regular snow tires but not as much as reinforced tire chains.

**FOOD BUYING CALENDAR:** Christmas turkey is in good supply with the 1966 crop up about 12 percent over last year. Prices are a little higher even though the greater supply indicates they ought to be lower. But compared to many red meats, turkey and chicken are comparatively good buys.

**Both beef and pork are in heavier supply seasonally with prices down from recent lofty levels. Pork was the big price-booster this year and also influenced the prices of other meats and poultry. Beef remains somewhat the better buy, except for pork shoulder.**

One help to price-besieged working families is the recent price drop on eggs. Cheese—always one of the best protein buys—also has come down a little from recent higher tags.

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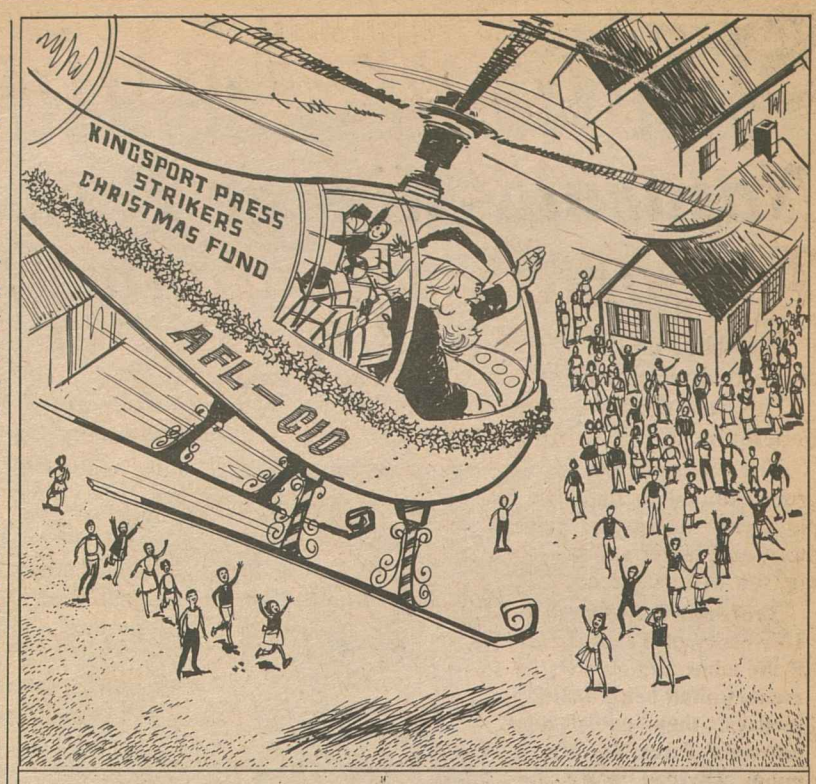



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

***Side Benefit:***

# Medicare Helps Air Drug Price Gouging

**THE HIGH COST** of prescription drugs is again rising as an issue. One reason is that under medicare the programs will finance purchase of some $200 million in drugs next year. If, as proposed, the financed drugs are extended from just in-hospital use to out-care use as well, it could mean that the federal government would have about a $400 million annual investment in the cost of pharmaceuticals.

Recently, Pres. Johnson ordered an immediate inquiry into the high cost of medical care. The study, now being conducted by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, will cover drugs as well as hospital costs, doctors' fees and other aspects of medical care.

A number of bills are being prepared for the 90th Congress to open, once again, to full public exposure what is happening in the drug field.

Many of these proposals would require the use of the generic—or real—name rather than the brand name. Since the big drug manufacturers have spent millions of dollars on brand names, they are fighting the proposal.

**It is behind the brand name, however, that the manufacturer is able to command such a fantastic price for his product. It would not be so easy with the use of the generic name.**

Sen. Russell Long (D-La.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and majority whip, has spoken out strongly on the drug issue and is expected to lead a fight as soon as the 90th Congress opens.

* * *

**LONG CONTENDS** that under medicare and welfare programs alone, if the generic name were used, the federal government would save at least $100 million annually.

The National Council of Senior Citizens reports that the drug industry "has sought ways to ease the government criticism of high drug prices by federal programs while urging Congress to keep hands off the industry."

**One drug company was reported offering to provide a 25 percent discount to the nation's hospitals on all the company's prescription drugs used by medicare patients during their hospitalization. Part of the discount would be passed on to the federal government.**

The company announced its discount in 300,000 letters to doctors so the medical men would prescribe the firm's drugs.

To forestall action, the drug manufacturers are placing ads in Washington, New York and Chicago newspapers and other publications. They claim that while the cost of living has gone up, prescription prices have actually dropped 9 percent from what is described as the "1957-59 base" price period.

The Senior Citizens decided to make its own study. It "found that the cost of average new prescriptions had actually risen some 15 percent during the period the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association claims prescription prices dropped 9 percent." **(PAI)**

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# If You Can't Stand the Heat Better Stay Out of the Kitchen

By Jane Goodsell

**I DID IT.** I'm ready to confess. Sooner or later they're bound to find out, anyway, and now the suspense of waiting to be apprehended is over. I'm making a clean breast of the whole thing. Let them do with me what they will.

I can't explain why I did it. Something just came over me and, the next thing I knew, the deed had been done. Nothing in my past would lead anyone to suspect me capable of such a crime. I'm one of the most law-abiding, non-aggressive types you ever met. I'm timid to a fault. I stay off the grass. I post no bills. I move to the back of the elevator. I close match covers before striking. I wouldn't dare to bend, spindle or mutilate a business machine card. In short, I do what I'm told.

**And yet, there's no denying that I did it. I wasn't feeling hostile or aggressive. I remember humming as I changed the bed linen, and the only thought in my head was whether to have meat loaf or barbecued spareribs for dinner.**

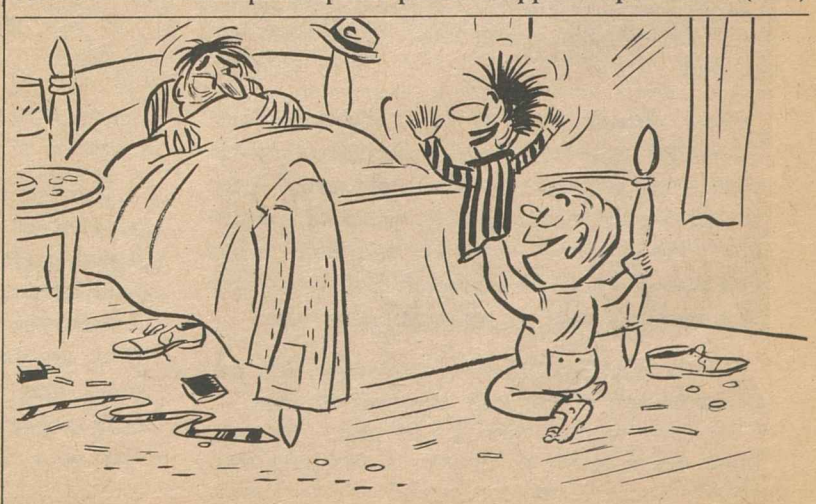
And then I saw it. That little tag on the pillow that certifies it is made of all-new material, and that warns in bold, black letters, "DO NOT REMOVE THIS TAG UNDER PENALTY OF LAW."

**OH, I'D SEEN** the tag before, of course. And I'll admit that I'd occasionally harbored mutinous thoughts about that warning. After all, it was my pillow, wasn't it? And why shouldn't I remove the tag if I felt like it? But this was sheer bravado. I'd never seriously contemplated such an act of outright disobedience to the law.

But this morning was different. I honestly can't explain it. Something just welled up within me when I saw that tag and, driven by an irresistible impulse that was beyond my will to control, I removed it! Ripped it clean off.

**For one wild, delirious moment, I felt triumphant. After all those years of submission, I had asserted my independence and rebelled. It was a glorious moment. Needless to say, my delirium didn't last. I got scared, and I've been feeling that way ever since.**

I've stuffed the telltale evidence into the back of my closet, but my guilt feelings are getting me down. Whatever the penalty is, I'm willing to pay it. I do hope, though, that they'll put me in one of those nice, new, modern jails.



"Hi chum, how's the old noggin this morning?"

**"Hi, Chum, how's the old noggin this morning?"**

# Stronger Labor, Rights Links Urged

## *Natural Alliance Pressed as Key To Social, Economic Reforms*

The labor and civil rights movements should strengthen their natural alliance in pursuit of social and economic programs that will benefit all Americans.

This was the basic argument put forward by contributors to the November issue of the AFL-CIO Federationist. The theme of the 32-page edition was "Equal Rights: To Realize the Promise."

The unemployed and lower-income Negroes and whites all would benefit as unions and civil rights groups united to fight for full employment, adequate training and more and better schools and housing, the writers agreed.

**Professor Ray Marshall of the University of Texas declared that if the labor and civil rights movements united behind common objectives, they could become a powerful force for the national good. Divided, he warned, they would strengthen their common adversaries.**

Bayard Rustin, a leading civil rights strategist, wrote that the civil rights movement is at a crossroads. He said the movement must ally itself with labor and liberals to fight for the Freedom Budget or else be led by the appeal of "black power" into strife and a racial nightmare.

Other articles in the magazine dealt with the moral basis of civil rights, the roles of organized labor and civil rights groups in expanding opportunities and making civil rights laws work more effectively.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in an editorial on "Labor's Commitment" stated labor's position:

"The AFL-CIO is firmly determined to achieve full equality in America in all fields—education, employment, accommodations, housing and justice."

**Meany also deplored the so-called white backlash. He blamed it on demagogues exploiting unreasoning fear stimulated by cries of "black power." He said labor opposes both black supremacy and white supremacy and believes America has only one class—citizen—"the highest and most meaningful title in a democracy."**

These were the main points made by the authors:

● A. Philip Randolph, discussing "The Moral Basis of Civil Rights," makes the point that all men are brothers and so entitled to equal treatment.

Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president, criticized "black power" as a slogan that cannot solve social and economic problems. He urged cooperation between labor and civil rights groups in support of the Freedom Budget and the goal of full employment.

● Dr. Marshall traced "The Roots of the Negro-Union Alliance." He proposed a variety of approaches through which discrimination might be reduced and opportunities expanded through cooperative action by labor and civil rights groups.

● Donald Slaiman, director of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept., described the close working alliance between civil rights groups and labor in winning rights legislation and on labor issues. He spelled out in detail labor's policy and program for eliminating the discrimination remaining in unions.

● The Workers Defense League of New York City explained how it organized information on apprenticeship opportunities and worked closely with unions in placing Negro youths seeking to learn a trade.

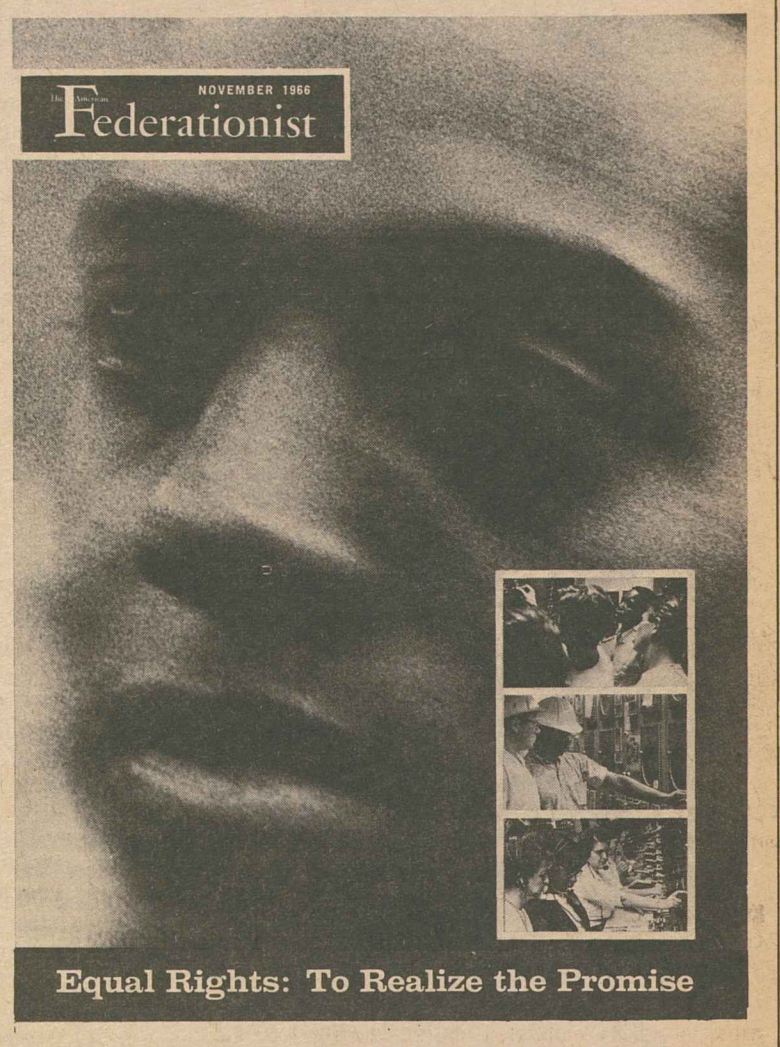
**● Whitney Young, Executive Director of the National Urban League, detailed the wide range of NUL programs aimed at opening the doors of opportunity to minorities.**

● Rustin, who is executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, posed the choice facing "Civil Rights at the Crossroads." He urged a Negro-labor-liberal coalition to achieve progress. The alternative, he warned, is social chaos.

● Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, wrote on "Negroes and Jobs" and analyzed the factors behind the high unemployment rates of Negro adults and Negro teenagers.

● Walter G. Davis, newly-appointed director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, discussed the whole range of government programs in his article, "Making Equal Rights Laws Work."

● Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wrote on "The NAACP and the New Strategy" aimed at the economic improvement of all lower income groups, Negro and white.




# New Institute to Combat Extremist Hate Groups

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**harassments in the hope that gradually a greater measure of decency and dignity can be restored to the American political dialogue."**

Illustrating how hate from both extremes of the political spectrum stifles reason and communication, Dr. Littel cited the role of those who seek to fan the flames of "black power" in the civil rights field and those who whip up "white backlash" reaction.

Birch Society leaders can be found in key positions in dozens of far right organizations, he said. Some of these groups "sound more shrill than the Birchers and some play in a lower key, but they echo versions of the Birch line, and their impact is cumulative."

**Among the organizations he described as in the Birch Society's "orbit" were Let Freedom Ring, the Liberty Lobby, Americans for Constitutional Action, America's Future, Christian Crusade, Manion Forum, Dan Smoot Report, National Economic Council, Church League of America and We the People.**

Dr. Littel said he is a Republican but that the members of the sponsoring committee include persons identified with both political parties and with all major religions.

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky are on the committee as are Democratic Senators Gale McGee of Wyoming and Frank Moss of Utah, and Republican Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey. Charles R. Baker is the executive director, and the Institute for American Democracy has set up a permanent office at 1330 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

## College Cost Conference Draws Special Award

Kent, O.—The American College Public Relations Association has awarded Kent State University a certificate of special merit for co-sponsoring, with the Ohio AFL-CIO, a "College Price Tag Conference" on the campus last spring.

The one-day session, chaired by State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Robert Bollard, drew about 200 labor, education and business leaders who discussed ways of lowering college costs for students on limited financial means.

# Appeals Court Upholds NLRB Race Bias Ruling

New Orleans—The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that a local union in East Gadsden, Ala., failed in its duty of fair representation when it refused to process the grievances of eight Negro employes against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Three appeals judges voted to enforce an order by the National Labor Relations Board that Local 12 of the Rubber Workers must process the backpay claims of David Buckner and seven other complainants and must bargain in good faith with Goodyear plant management for written language prohibiting separate treatment of white and Negro workers, and racially segregated lunchrooms, rest rooms and showers.

The parent URW was not a party to the appeal. It withdrew from the case, a spokesman said, after Local 12 rejected its directives to process the grievances.

### First for NLRB

The ruling, which may be appealed to the Supreme Court, was said to be the first of its kind in race bias cases under the labor law. The court rejected a Local 12 claim that the contract had not been violated and that therefore the NLRB had no jurisdiction. It held that the labor board is the proper forum for such cases even if the Civil Rights Act of 1964 might be applicable to race bias violations committed after July 2, 1965, effective date of the 1964 act.

The URW sent James Turner, its director of fair practices, to East Gadsden to investigate reports that Local 12 and management had three separate work lists—for white males, colored males, and females.

**The Negro workers, acting on the advice of the international union, presented their case to all local union tribunals and were turned down by each—grievance committee, executive board and membership. Then they filed the unfair labor practice charge with the NLRB, whose ruling was upheld by the 5th Circuit court.**

The local union refused to comply with a URW directive to process the grievances, the international union said, but later reinstated the Negro workers and discontinued its racially discriminatory practices in a verbal agreement with Goodyear management and a representative of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The appeals court judges said in an opinion written by Judge Homer Thornberry:

**"We are convinced that the rights of individual employes to be fairly represented can be more fully achieved . . . by recognizing the [labor] board as the appropriate body to meet the challenge of uniformly administering standards of fair representation.**

"We have confidence in the competence of the board to discharge the delicate task of striking a meaningful balance between its primary duty of promoting union-management relations and that of safeguarding the Section 7 rights of employes" under the Civil Rights Act.

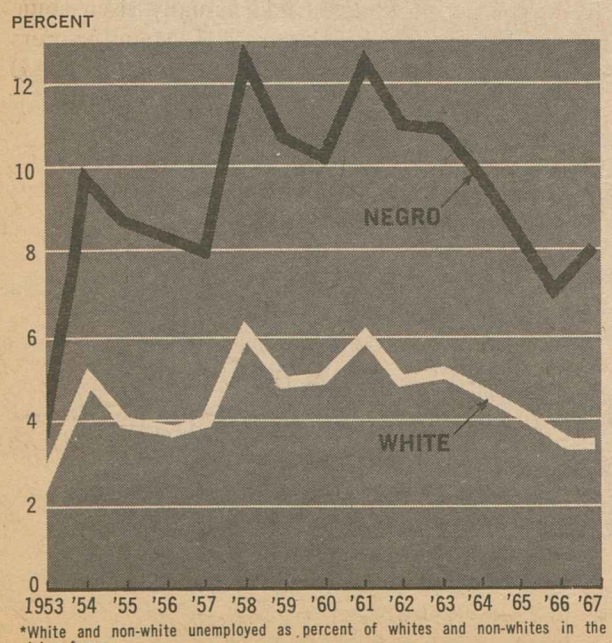
Buckner and his fellow workers are seeking backpay for a period of nearly one year in 1960-61 when they were laid off while whites with less seniority were kept on the job. Also they want plant facilities opened to all workers by contract.

## Mediator Paul Bowers To Head St. Louis Office

Appointment of Paul E. Bowers as St. Louis regional director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service was announced by FM&CS Dir. William E. Simkin. Bowers, a federal mediator since 1962, will succeed retiring Regional Dir. William F. White on Dec. 30.

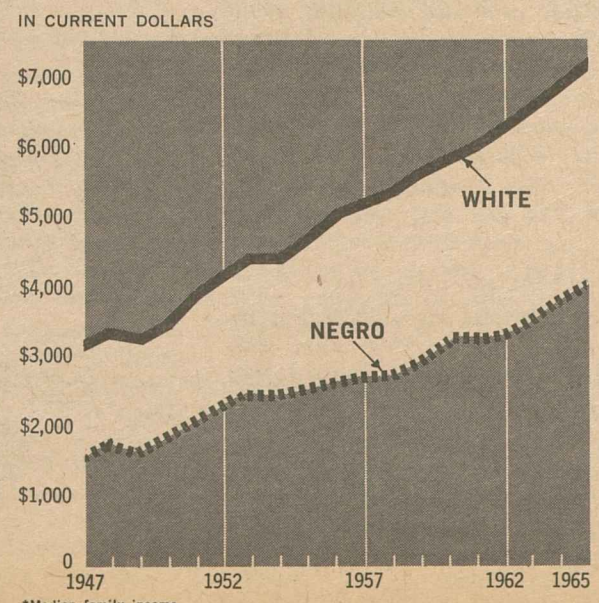
Bowers has been a national representative of the service for two years as a "trouble shooter" in major negotiations including recent General Electric Co. talks. White is the service's senior mediator, with experience dating to 1934. The region serves Arkansas, southwest Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

### NEGRO AND WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT,* 1953-1966




*White and non-white unemployed as percent of whites and non-whites in the labor force.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor.

### THE GAP BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE FAMILY INCOME* 1947-1965




*Median family income.
SOURCE OF DATA: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

*IUOE Sponsors Training:*

# Union Sets Up Camp For Job Corps Youth

The Operating Engineers will provide on-the-job training in heavy equipment handling to 80 Job Corps youngsters in Tennessee—and offer a helping hand to successful graduates of the year-long program.

Under an agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, the union has established a full-scale training center in the Cherokee National Forest in Eastern Tennessee and members of Local 917 will serve as instructors.

**Job Corps trainees who have passed basic education tests and have a demonstrated aptitude on heavy equipment will be assigned to the center for one year. They will receive nine months of instruction on operation and maintenance of bulldozers, graders and scrapers, followed by three months of shop work in basic mechanics. Their regular school work will also be closely tied to the construction industry.**

On successful completion of their course, the trainees will be referred to local unions needing operators or to the local union in the area from which they came. If the union has an apprenticeship program, they will have an opportunity to apply.

In announcing the development of the Job Corps program, IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton cited two key factors:

"First," he said, "we have accepted a part of the responsibility all of our society has for extending a helping hand to the less fortunate among us.

"Secondly, we have opened a new reservoir of potential talent for our union without compromising on the level of skill required to operate safely and economically. When these young men have finished their year of training, they will be excellent applicants for our apprenticeship program or for dispatch as assistant engineers. We're making it an international union responsibility to teach these boys the fundamentals of operating. Some boys may not make it, but those who do will be a credit to our union."

Wharton noted that many of the union's members "knew what poverty was in the Thirties," and added:

"We're ready to do our share to help deserving youngsters out of poverty in the Sixties."

## *100 Stations to Air Gompers TV Film*

**More than 100 stations of the NBC-TV network will carry the filmed drama of the efforts of Samuel Gompers in behalf of Latin American workers and international labor relations on Dec. 11.**

**Broadcast time to the network is 1:30 p.m. (EST). Local schedules should be consulted outside New York City.**

**The play, "The Liquid Fire," will star Leon Janney as Gompers and Douglas Watson as his associate and narrator. Produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation, an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute, the film will be incorporated into the Eternal Light series, presented weekly by NBC and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.**

**UNITED FRONT** by organized labor and the National Council of Senior Citizens could lead to significant progress in social security and medicare legislation in the 90th Congress, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman told the council's executive board at a meeting in Washington. John W. Edelman, council president, is at the right of Seidman.

# 'Mixed Bag' of Referendum Issues Produces Varied Voter Reactions

Voters in nearly every state passed judgment this month on referenda issues ranging from school bonds to elimination of the death penalty, from a state lottery to a full crew law, from a definition of obscenity to a state income tax.

Here are some of the highlights that have been unearthed in a state-by-state survey:

● Washington State voters repealed—over labor's opposition—a safe crew law establishing a minimum crew size for railroad freight trains. This leaves only New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Arkansas of the 13 states which a few years ago had enforceable train crew laws.

● **The biggest bond issue on any state ballot was approved in California, authorizing borrowing of $230 million to expand facilities at the nine state university campuses. Labor endorsed the proposal.**

● California voters rejected the advice of their new governor-elect, Ronald Reagan, and turned down a proposal to strike from state law the declaration that movies, books and pictures which have "redeeming social importance" are not obscene in the law's eye. The proposition was backed by right-wing groups, opposed by the State AFL-CIO.

● Louisiana voters approved a state constitutional amendment to let a governor succeed himself but West Virginia voters rejected a similar measure. Nebraska put a two-term limitation on the governorship.

● Texas voters approved a labor-opposed constitutional amendment which under the guise of repealing the state poll tax—already outlawed by the courts as a condition for voting—requires annual registration of voters. The State AFL-CIO is challenging the constitutional amendment on the ground that its ballot title, "an amendment to repeal the poll tax," is misleading.

● A labor-supported state income tax was rejected in Nebraska and Massachusetts voters turned down a labor-sponsored effort to repeal the sales tax. In Illinois, however, the State AFL-CIO hailed the defeat of a constitutional amendment which would have coupled a new income tax with a reduction in taxes paid by corporations.

● Michigan voters turned down a labor-supported amendment to lower the voting age from 21 to 18. Only four states allow those under 21 to vote—Georgia and Kentucky at 18, Alaska, 19 and Hawaii, 20.

● **In New York, a labor-backed proposal to increase the state's borrowing power for industrial development and job expansion won approval. But voters rejected a labor-endorsed proposal to provide broader taxing power for cities for housing and slum clearance.**

● Tennessee voters ratified, over labor opposition, a trickily-worded amendment requiring apportionment of the legislature every 10 years "according to population and the U.S. Constitution." There's nothing wrong with the amendment if the Dirksen amendment to the U.S. Constitution isn't enacted since both houses of a legislature must now be apportioned on the basis of population. In the unlikely event that some form of the Dirksen Amendment were enacted, however, the Tennessee provision could then be used to set up one house of the legislature on a basis other than population.

In some other referenda actions of interest, Washington State voters repealed archaic Sunday "blue laws," Colorado refused to abolish the death penalty and West Virginia citizens rejected an amendment to permit school bond issues to be approved by a simple majority, instead of 60 percent of those voting.

11-26-66

New York voters authorized a state lottery to raise money for educational purposes. But the decision on whether to hold such a lottery and the details of its operation are up to the legislature and the governor. In a New York City referendum which drew national attention, a civilian police review board was abolished even though the top Democratic, Republican and Liberal Party candidates urged its retention.

**Mississippi voters narrowly agreed to permit the legislature to consolidate counties. Civil rights leaders charged the intent is to prevent election of Negroes to office in counties where they constitute a majority.**

Kentuckians rejected a new state constitution that labor had criticized, and South Carolina voted to allow women to serve on state juries for the first time.

Kansas approved but West Virginia rejected annual legislative sessions.

Minor, technical amendments to state constitutions cluttered the ballot in many states and were widely disregarded by voters. However in Idaho more people cast ballots on a referendum on the poll tax (it was upheld) than voted for governor.

# *ILO to Press Program Despite Million-Dollar Loss in Annex Fire*

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has determined to press ahead in its wide-ranging activities to improve working and living conditions despite a million-dollar fire that recently destroyed much of the research and planning work of its staff.

"Our programs will go forward as planned," ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse assured the 48 worker, government and employer representatives on the UN agency's Governing Body.

Addressing the executive group only 48 hours after a spectacular pre-dawn blaze leveled a headquarters annex housing key departments and services, Morse said this would be possible only because of the "determination and optimism" shown by the staff "in the face of a really difficult situation."

**The nearly 400 staff members employed in the destroyed annex of five barracks-like prefabricated buildings were already reconstructing in emergency offices the basic documents and records needed to keep the work moving smoothly.**

By coincidence the Governing Body was holding its last session of the year when the blaze, of undetermined origin, raced through the annex, about a mile from the cramped headquarters building.

The day after the fire the executive group disposed of one of the main items on its agenda by unanimously approving the general plans for a new 12-story headquarters to be erected at an estimated cost of just over $21 million, with the financial assistance of the Geneva and Swiss governments. Work is expected to start next spring.

After deciding on Geneva as the site for the 1968 annual ILO June conference, or general assembly, the Governing Body added to the session's agenda two technical items called for by the workers:

● Establishment of international labor inspection standards for assuring the protection of agricultural workers.

● Updating of the minimum sickness insurance coverage that the 118 ILO member nations are called upon to guarantee the worker and his family.

**Vacation Standards**

But the labor delegates failed in a bid to add a third item to the 1968 agenda—the question of improving the standards for paid vacations set in a 1936 ILO pact. They lost the issue by a 26-18 vote because government representatives of underdeveloped countries protested that three important technical questions were more than their delegations could handle at one session.

Nevertheless, Jean Moeri, Swiss chairman of the workers' group, said the vote was "deplorable" because the 1936 standards are completely outdated.

**Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate on the Governing Body, hailed the plan drafted by the Ottawa conference of the ILO's American member states for developing Latin America's human resources.**

Faupl told the executive group that, provided the necessary effort and money are put into it, the plan "will go down in ILO history as one of its most fruitful instruments."

Another worker spokesman, Kalmen Kaplansky of Canada, similarly urged that the ILO be given "the means to implement this very constructive and vital program."

Kaplansky is resigning from the Governing Body to take up an appointment on Jan. 1 as special adviser to Morse and head of the ILO's Ottawa office. His seat will be filled by Executive Vice Pres. Joseph Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Faupl remained on in Geneva after the session to serve as the Governing Body's worker representative at the 28-nation ILO Inland Transport Committee meeting that immediately followed.

## 2 Organizers Win Local License Case

Carrollton, Ga.—Recorder A. B. Parker dismissed charges of violation of a city ordinance requiring licenses for union organizers against two representatives of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers after union attorneys attacked the law's constitutionality.

The legislation was enacted in 1954 and was amended in 1956 and last August. It imposes a fee of $350 a year on all union agents, promoters or organizers soliciting membership in any labor organization.

The charges were brought against IUE Representatives Harold McIver and Robert Best on Sept. 1 while they were aiding in organizing efforts at the Southwire Co. Their attorneys argued the ordinance violated the 1st and 14th Amendments to the Constitution and cited numerous court decisions supporting their stand.

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# Conservative Gains Spur New 'Right-to-Work' Push

## Labor Hits New Count Of Jobless

The AFL-CIO has criticized a change in the government's method of measuring employment and unemployment as "a serious mistake."

Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger protested the revision in letters to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commissioner Arthur M. Ross of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. An advisory committee of union economists likewise challenged the change as "much inferior" to the present system.

At issue is a conflict over the designation of persons who are not employed, but are no longer actively seeking work because they have been discouraged by a lack of jobs.

In good times, there aren't enough in this group to make a dent in the monthly employment-unemployment statistics. In hard times, the number can be statistically significant.

**Under the present system, itself a compromise, persons without jobs interviewed in the monthly census sampling are asked if they are actively looking for work. If they say they are not, they are normally not considered a part of the work force. But if they volunteer the information that they are not job-hunting because there's no work to be had in the area, they are listed as unemployed.**

The new BLS system, to take effect in January, will ignore any volunteered information and list as unemployed only those who actively applied for jobs within the past four weeks.

As Goldfinger sees it, national policy could be affected by the change in statistics.

A sampling procedure which counts the "discouraged" unemployed could lead to congressional and Administration action to combat a recognized serious unemployment problem. A procedure which reduces the count of unemployed could lead to inaction or insufficient action because the extent of the jobless problem is not recognized.

The BLS also announced other changes, including dropping 14 and 15-year-old youngsters from the job statistics on the ground that their part-time work has little economic significance, and requiring that an individual be "currently available for work" to be counted as unemployed.

**Ross also said that more probing questions will be asked in an effort to find out more about "discouraged" jobseekers, even though they will not be counted**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**ON THE DOTTED LINE** goes the signature of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to an agreement for a $2 million loan from the AFL-CIO and its affiliates for a cooperative housing project sponsored by the Guyana Trades Union Council. Others, from left, are Alexander Bookstaver, AFL-CIO investment counselor; Dir. James Holway of the Social Projects Division of the American Institute for Free Labor Development; Pres. Richard Ishmael of the Guyana TUC and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is AIFLD secretary-treasurer. The pact was signed in Barbados, where Meany was attending a conference. **(Story Page 7.)**

## Key States Listed as Targets

A new right-wing drive to outlaw the union shop in additional states is under way, spurred by conservative gains in a number of legislatures that the National Right-to-Work Committee says have put "new steam" behind its campaign.

At a closed-door meeting in Oklahoma City, top officials of the national "work" organization met with the leadership of Oklahomans for Right-to-Work, which maintained its full-time headquarters even after the state rejected a constitutional amendment to ban the union shop in a 1964 referendum.

**The "right-to-work" coalition, ranging from conservative small businessmen to radical right extremists, was making noises also in such perennial battlegrounds as Idaho, New Mexico, Montana and Delaware. And the national committee publicly identified as targets a group of big industrial states including California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and Missouri.**

Indiana is the only northern industrial state which ever succumbed to a "right-to-work" law, and that was a short-lived experiment which was repealed early in 1965. Nor does the "work" committee claim majority support in any of the big state legislatures.

"New right-to-work laws will not be passed overnight in these states," the committee readily concedes. But it claims that the election returns and the failure of the 89th Congress to repeal Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) have boosted "the long-range prospects" for outlawing what its propaganda calls "the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Sloane House 'Y' Workers Vote Union*

New York—A campaign that included a picket line to protest a lockout and a drive that amended the State Labor Relations Act paid off when Hotel, Motel & Club Workers Local 6 scored a 164-33 victory in a representation election at the YMCA's Sloane House.

The vote was conducted by the State Labor Relations Board after the legislature had changed the SLRA to give the hotel and restaurant employes of non-profit institutions the same right of self-organization and collective bargaining the law had insured other workers in the same field.

The victory constituted a major breakthrough in action to bring union wages and working conditions to some 20,000 additional low-paid workers in similar institutions.

**It brought the congratulations of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the workers themselves, to AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann and to New York City AFL-CIO officials headed by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., for their share in the triumph.**

The drive for union protection at Sloane House really got off the ground last March when Gerald McElroy, chairman of an in-shop organizing committee, was discharged. His fellow employes showed their resentment by staging a demonstration in the lobby.

Management countered by firing 76 employes, of whom 46 were jailed, and put into effect a lockout.

The workers' resistance won public admiration and the help of the entire labor movement and many clergymen in a campaign to

*(Continued on Page 2)*

*BLS Survey Shows:*

## Bigger Wage Boosts Mark '66 Bargaining

Wage increases in major union contracts negotiated during the first nine months of 1966 jumped to an annual rate of 3.8 percent averaged over the full life of the contracts, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The average negotiated increase was higher than in recent years but fewer workers were covered, BLS said, and fewer collective bargaining agreements were up for renegotiation.

The 3.8 percent annual average compared with 3.3 percent in 1965, 3 percent in 1964, and 2.3 percent in 1963.

Other details of the BLS survey showed that:

- Almost a third of the workers covered by contracts negotiated during the first nine months of 1966 received wage boasts averaging 3.5 to 4 percent a year over the life of the contract.

- **The median increase effective during the first contract year was 4 percent—lower than the 4.2 percent increase experienced during the first nine months of 1965 but higher than the 3.4 and 3.2 percent raises recorded in the comparable periods of 1963 and 1964.**

- The 1966 agreements as of Sept. 30 covered 1.3 million workers, as against the 2.2 to 2.4 million workers affected by settlements during the comparable periods of the three preceding years.

BLS said first year adjustments averaged 4.2 percent in manufacturing, which employed 55 percent of those covered by the agreements surveyed, and 3.9 percent in non-manufacturing industries.

Pay raises, the bureau said, went to all but 1 percent of the workers involved.

It gave these annual rates of increase over the life of contracts negotiated:

Under 2 percent for 14.7 percent of the workers.

From 2 to 3.5 percent, 17.5 percent of the workers.

From 3.5 to 4 percent, 31.7 per-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Union Vote Set At DiGiorgio Fruit Orchards

Los Angeles — AFL-CIO farm workers prepared to broaden their organizing drive from the vineyards of Central and Southern California to the fruit orchards of Northern California as the giant DiGiorgio Corp. agreed to a harvest season election.

**Some 700 pickers and shed workers at DiGiorgio's plum and pear orchards near Marysville will vote in late July. The election date was a major victory for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, which sought balloting when the peak work force would be on hand.**

The UFWOC already represents about 2,300 DiGiorgio grape workers as the result of election victories in two vineyards. Negotiations for

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *550 Teachers Strike Eight Junior Colleges*

Chicago—A strike of 550 college teachers halted classroom sessions for most of the 38,000 pupils at eight Cook County junior colleges. The strike, called to secure a first contract, was the largest walkout of college teachers in the history of the American Federation of Teachers, the union said.

The Cook County College Teachers Union—AFT Local 1600—won collective bargaining rights for 684 full-time faculty members in a representation election last summer. It presented contract proposals Oct. 6. When the county's Junior College Board of Education failed to make a counter-offer at several bargaining sessions, local members voted to picket all campuses.

**The union asked for a package of benefits including a pay increase of $200 a month. The Board of Education set 17 presettlement conditions, including a no-strike guarantee and no written contract, Local 1600 Pres. Norman G. Swenson said.**

The Chicago AFL-CIO executive board voted full support of the union's fight for an acceptable contract. After that action, more teachers joined the walkout despite an anti-picketing injunction issued by a County Circuit Court judge, and school officials resumed bargaining with the union.

The right of teachers to bargain collectively with school boards in

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Walkout Shuts Junior Colleges In Chicago

*(Continued from Page 1)*

this state was affirmed Nov. 9 by the Illinois Appellate Court, 1st Judicial District. Upholding a February ruling by a county Circuit Court judge, three appeals judges concluded that the Chicago Board of Education "does not require specific legislative authority to enter into collective bargaining with a sole bargaining agent" selected by teachers and "such action is not against public policy."

The union called the decision "a milestone for Illinois teachers in their march toward dignity and genuine professional status."

The Chicago Teachers Union, another AFT affiliate, had won bargaining rights for teachers in the city schools in an election in which the Chicago Education Association, affiliated with the National Education Association, refused to participate. The CEA and a Chicago Chamber of Commerce official sued for a restraining order against the board and the union.

**The Appeals Court decision was followed by a series of union organizing drives and contract demands. A strike by East Chicago Heights teachers was called off when the Board of Education agreed to conduct a collective bargaining election Dec. 5. The Niles Township board, also facing a teachers' strike, approved an election on a date to be set**

The nation's first college strike was called last January by the United Federation of College Teachers against St. John's College, which has 13,000 students on campuses in Brooklyn and Jamaica, N.Y. AFT Local 1460 said about 200 faculty members struck in protest against the firing of 31 teachers.

**CITATION OF HONOR** was presented by the National Committee for Rural Schools to Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, at a meeting in New York. Acting for the committee were Morris Novik (left), AFL-CIO radio consultant, and Benjamin F. McLaurin, NCRS chairman and vice president of the Sleeping Car Porters.

# Rhode Island AFL-CIO Sets Endorsement Rule

Providence, R.I.—A major change in machinery for political endorsements was approved by the biennial Rhode Island AFL-CIO convention here under which approval will be given by the delegates themselves rather than a committee.

The program shifts the date of the convention from after the general election to "soon" after the last primary election.

It provides that a Committee for Political Education conference be held on the Friday before the weekend convention and that political candidates be given the opportunity to express their views. Recommendations will go to the convention for final action.

**"No subordinate AFL-CIO body shall announce an endorsement of such candidate prior to the convention," the unanimously approved resolution said, "or make an endorsement of a candidate contrary to the endorsements granted by the Rhode Island AFL-CIO convention."**

In other resolutions the 360 delegates:

- Raised per capita payments from 5 to 10 cents per month.
- For the second time, voted to establish a group practice health plan for AFL-CIO union members. Approval of such a plan was first voted in 1963, but it became mired in the planning stages.
- Asked the General Assembly to regulate intra-state meat and poultry processing plants.
- Urged all affiliated locals "to take appropriate action for the elimination of any vestiges of segregation of local union membership on the basis of race or color."
- Voted support to the Fire Fighters in their legislative drive for the 40-hour week.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore of the Machinists addressing the delegates warned that organized labor may find itself in a fight as a result of the recent election.

**Biemiller said union members must be prepared to resist possible efforts to push restrictive legislation through the 90th Congress. But, he said, although 40 friends of labor were defeated in the House, it was "not as bad as 1946."**

DeMore deplored the fact that "too many union members voted their prejudices instead of their principles" and predicted that "the new Congress is going to turn around and bite the hand of every working man who helped elect it."

Convention speakers included Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs; Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies, and Assistant Dir. Ernest Lee of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Pres. Thomas F. Policastro, facing opposition for the first time since the state central body was established eight years ago, easily defeated a fellow Steelworker, Pres. Stanley Kaplan of Pawtucket Local 3333. Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown won without opposition.

# 27% Package Settlement Ends Air Canada Strike

Montreal—A 27 percent package settlement, including 20 percent in wage increases, ended an 11-day strike by 5,200 members of the Machinists and restored service by Air Canada, the government-owned air line which is the country's largest.

The settlement, worked out in negotiations here, was ratified by meetings of union members in Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto, Vancouver and a number of smaller units.

The pact will boost the top rate for mechanics from the pre-strike $3.17 an hour to $3.97 beginning June 24, 1968.

**The 26-month agreement provides for a wage increase of 12 percent retroactive to Nov. 1—two weeks before the strike started—another 5 percent on Nov. 1, 1967, and 3 percent on June 24, 1968.**

Additional adjustments were made for specified job classifications ranging up to 20 percent the first year for station attendants.

An estimated 4 percent of the settlement was earmarked for reclassification adjustments, among them a reduction in the time a mechanic must serve to reach the top scale from 12 years to eight years, including a four-year apprenticeship. The issue proved one of the toughest facing the negotiators.

The remaining 3 percent is in fringe benefits. These include an additional holiday, raising the total to nine; three-week vacations after five years of service instead of 10 and four weeks after 15 years instead of 20 years; and assumption by Air Canada of the full cost of health insurance for employes and their families on Nov. 1, 1967. The employer paid 50 percent under the old contract.

The walkout got under way on Nov. 14 when Richard Geddes, a mediator union and management had brought into negotiations to help them reach a settlement, was dismissed by the union because he allegedly bypassed the bargaining committee and sent Air Canada's "latest offer" directly to the members.

**The strike was the first in the 29-year history of the airline, which is not only Canada's largest domestic air carrier but shares international services with Canadian Pacific Airlines.**

The union bargaining committee was assisted by IAM Vice Pres. Mike Rygus and had as its co-chairmen Rhys Davies of Lodge 714, Montreal West, and Michael Pitchford of Lodge 1751, Montreal East.

# Quality Shoe Pact Hikes Pay, Fringes

New York—The United Shoe Workers negotiated wage and fringe gains for 3,000 members in a two-year contract with the Quality Shoe Manufacturers Association, covering 18 companies in the New York area.

An initial increase of 15 cents an hour will be followed Feb. 1 by a 10-cent hike in guaranteed minimums, which will rise to $1.75 after one year of service plus incentive pay.

Insurance, vacation and pension benefits are also improved, the union said.

**Youngstown Strike Ends:**

# *Election Promised, Teachers Return*

Youngstown, Ohio—Members of Local 1517 of the American Federation of Teachers returned to their classrooms after a "division of the house" victory that ended Ohio's first teacher strike.

The settlement was worked out at a meeting where officers of the striking YFT were served with a temporary injunction ordering them back to school.

The agreement ending the week-long strike provides for an election to be held in 1968 to determine the collective bargaining representative for a unit comprising classroom teachers only.

The YFT's call for an election and the composition of the bargaining unit were key issues in the dispute.

**The Board of Education on Oct. 3 had recognized the Youngstown Education Association as the bargaining agent for all 1,246 certificated employes on the basis of membership cards, including those held by supervisory employes all the way up to the superintendent of schools.**

John Wendle, YFT president, called the YEA a professional organization and a company union and asked the board to hold an election among classroom teachers only to let them decide who would be their bargaining agent.

The YEA agreed to the election but only if supervisory personnel were allowed to vote. The YFT set up pickets at all 44 Youngstown schools Nov. 21. Maintenance employes, custodians and bus drivers respected the lines and School Supt. J. Harry Wanamaker told the 28,000 pupils to stay home.

YFT members remained on the picket lines Nov. 22 and 23 despite threats that Ohio's Ferguson Act, which forbids strikes by public employes, would be invoked. Picketing was suspended over the Thanksgiving holiday, but on Saturday morning, Nov. 26, Mahoning County Common Pleas Judge Elwyn V. Jenkens issued a temporary injunction ordering all teachers and pupils to return to classes the following Monday.

**Court Order Served**

Wendle said he was served with the court order during a meeting with school officials at which the 1968 representation election was agreed upon.

**Wendle called the settlement a "99 per cent victory," saying that "the only thing we didn't want was a strike."**

Under terms of the settlement, the classrooms teachers will be a separate group whichever organization wins. If supervisory personnel desire representation through the YEA, they would constitute a separate bargaining unit.

Wendle also called delaying of the election until 1968 a victory for the YFT. He acknowledged that an election now probably would have been won by the YEA. But, with more than a year to work on organizing, he predicted victory in 1968 for the AFL-CIO affiliate.

**The YFT has about 350 members out of the approximately 1,100 non-supervisory certificated employes in the Youngstown system. The majority of the members are male, high school teachers who are heads of households. Wendle said the YEA had much of its strength in the supervisory ranks and among women elementary school teachers.**

Meanwhile, in nearby Hubbard, a strike by members of the Hubbard Federation of Teachers was settled as it entered its second week. The agreement provides a wage-pension package of $530 a year and resolves a number of grievances.

# Sloane House 'Y' Workers Vote Union

*(Continued from Page 1)*

amend the SLRA. The change gives coverage to employes of charitable, educational and religious organizations whose services are performed in connection with the operation of a hotel or restaurant.

**The amendment became effective July 1. On Aug. 3 Van Arsdale called a conference of central body affiliates which established an organizing committee to operate with Mann and the Hotel Trades Council headed by Pres. Jay Rubin. An advisory committee of citywide and hotel trades leaders was named to coordinate the drive.**

Local 6 mounted a vigorous campaign under the direction of Gen. Organizer Vangel Kamaras and Organizer David Sola which made widespread distribution of leaflets spelling out the case for unionism and which contacted with each eligible employe.

Sloane House management opposed unionization to the end. It set forth its opposition to unions in a series of leaflets and in conversations with eligible voters, and on the afternoon before the voting called them to a meeting from which union representatives were barred and which actually strengthened sentiment for the union.

**CHRISTMAS SEAL** purchases to help "seek an end to one of mankind's oldest plagues" were urged on all union members by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he endorsed the 1966 campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association.

*Baltimore Pact Settled:*

# 11 Units Still Struck At GE, Westinghouse

A 2,100-member local of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers settled a contract dispute with the Westinghouse Corp. over local issues but 15,500 other members of a multi-union coalition remained on strike at 11 other locations of Westinghouse and the General Electric Co.

The strikes, by affiliates of five international unions, involve disputes over job classifications and similar in-plant problems. Most of the locals have been out since early November.

**An 11-union coalition coordinated its bargaining this year in an effort to frustrate "divide and conquer" techniques of the two big manufacturing chains. The coalition succeeded in negotiating national contracts but local pacts remained for negotiation in more than 40 locations.**

In the latest developments:

● IBEW members at Friendship Airport near Baltimore voted to accept a settlement ending a 14-day strike at the Westinghouse space center. Major gains included upward revision of job classifications, and a provision that the union will designate 15 job categories involving up to 400 workers for wage reclassification.

● IBEW contracts expired Dec. 1 at Westinghouse plants in Bloomington, Ind., and Sunnyvale, Calif. Strikes were authorized—by 500 workers at Bloomington and 1,300 at Sunnyvale. The latter involves 300 IBEW members and 1,000 members of the Machinists, Carpenters and the unaffiliated Teamsters, whose pacts also were up for renewal.

● Contract talks between the Auto Workers and Machinists and GE's Evendale, O., plant management moved to Washington, D.C., at the request of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Union members have been working under a Taft-Hartley Act injunction barring a strike, but members have said they will go out when the injunction expires unless acceptable terms are reached. The plant makes jet plane engines.

**At the GE plant in Schenectady N.Y., more than 12,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Technical Engineers and the Plumbers were in the seventh week of a strike called to protect 2,500 workers against arbitrary wage cuts, to settle numerous other grievances and negotiate a local supplement to the national agreement, according to a union spokesman.**

Other locals on strike include seven IBEW locals at Westinghouse locations; AFTE Local 140 at the Pittsfield, Mass., plant of GE; and two UAW locals at GE plants in Warren, Mich., and Fort Smith, Ark.

AFTE Pres. Russell M. Stephens said GE management has "not moved one inch" toward a settlement since members of that union struck in October at Pittsfield and Schenectady.

**Canadian Brushoff**

Meanwhile a first attempt at coalition bargaining by five Canadian unions met the same attempted brushoff from GE officials that U.S. bargainers had met earlier. The IUE said company spokesmen refused to bargain with it because of "certain people on the union committee."

The IUE represents 4,000 GE office and technical workers in Ontario and Quebec. Other unions with contracts expiring soon are the Molders, AFTE, IAM and IBEW, who were added to the IUE committee. In U.S. negotiations a court injunction was required to bring GE back to the bargaining table with the IUE and observers from 10 other unions.

**SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY** of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was marked by a banquet in Washington at which AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler was one of a number of speakers. At left of Schnitzler is IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman and at right, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan.

# Union Vote Set At DiGiorgio Fruit Orchards

*(Continued from Page 1)*

a first contract are still under way, with indications that arbitration may be used to resolve issues still in dispute.

Meanwhile the union has stepped up a consumer boycott of wines and brandies of the Perelli-Minnetti Co. near Delano, which signed what the union terms a back-door agreement with the Teamsters while the UFWOC-represented field workers were on strike.

**UFWOC pickets dramatized their "don't buy" campaign at Macy's department stores in California, New York and New Jersey, protesting the sale of four brands. The boycotted labels are 11 Cellars and Ambassador wines, Aristocrat brandy and Tribuno vermouth.**

The brands are distributed by the California Wine Association, a satellite of Perelli-Minnetti.

Similar boycotts helped bring about union recognition agreements at Schenley Industries and DiGiorgio, UFWOC Boycott Coordinator Gene Boutilier noted.

The DiGiorgio orchard election next summer will be supervised by the State Conciliation Service, as were the vineyard elections, unless a collective bargaining law for farm workers is passed by the legislature.

While the DiGiorgio Corp. has indicated it would support such a law, other powerful farm interests are likely to oppose the legislation.

The Teamsters, who were licked by the UFWOC in the first big DiGiorgio election and sat out the second, did not indicate if they would compete for bargaining rights at the Marysville orchards.

**The UFWOC reported significant progress in negotiations with the Mosesian-Goldberg-Hourigan grape ranch, where the union recently won bargaining rights for field workers by a 285-38 vote. The employer has agreed to a union hiring hall and a full union shop, the UFWOC said.**

A representation election has been approved for shed workers at the Mosesian-Goldberg-Hourigan ranch. The company is the first of the "independent" vineyards in the Delano area to recognize the union.

# *700 Toast the IBEW On Diamond Jubilee*

Some 700 leaders from government, the trade union movement and the electrical industry paid tribute to the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on its diamond jubilee year.

Similar celebrations are taking place throughout the country sponsored by IBEW local unions.

At the dinner, IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman announced that the union had reached its anniversary year goal of adding one thousand members for each year of its history or 75,000 new members. He said the 90,000 mark had been passed and that by the end of the year 100,000 new members should be added to the brotherhood membership lists.

**Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, in toasting the labor movement at the dinner, noted that it was 160 years since the first strike in U.S. history for which the Philadelphia cordwainers (shoemakers) were tried for criminal conspiracy.**

**"What was 'criminal conspiracy' then," Wirtz said, "has become one of the great forces for freedom in America and the world."**

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, toasting the IBEW, said that the brotherhood "symbolizes the absolute identity of the job, the worker and the union." He added that "on any trade union issue, the support of the IBEW will be swift, sure and solid."

IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, toasting members past and present, said that "no writer could have written a more thrilling story" than the history of the brotherhood.

He noted the early "brutal and often bloody opposition to unions with its beatings and blacklists." The pioneer leaders had to overcome all this to lay the foundation upon which the union grew, he recalled.

**Industry Toasts**

Other toasts during the evening were made by W. J. Clapp of Edison Electric Institute to the electrical power industry; by Garth Griffiths of British Columbia Hydro & Power Authority to the electrical power industry of Canada; by Richard W. Osborn of the National Electrical Contractors Association to the electrical construction industry; by J. S. Conway of Western Electric to the electrical manufacturing industry; by Kenneth L. Dally of Central Telephone Co. to the telephone industry and by J. P. Leach of the Washington Terminal Company to the railroad industry.

# Pilots' Parley Stresses Safety Needs on Airlines

Miami Beach—Stronger safety measures were urged by the Air Line Pilots at the union's biennial convention here.

The ALPA called for federal regulations requiring installation of protective devices to prevent explosions within the fuel system on all new type transport aircraft and on existing planes that can be adapted to such devices.

Fire and explosions have been the cause of many accidents, the union noted, and loss of life that could have been avoided.

**The resolution also called for development of explosion suppression devices, which it said are now within the "technical capability" of the industry.**

Another resolution affirmed the ALPA's opposition to reduction of aircraft separation standards, the amount of space aircraft have in which to operate, until collision avoidance safeguards are improved.

The ALPA presented its first gold medal awards for heroism to two pilots and two stewardesses.

National Airlines Capt. Kenneth I. Carlile and First Officer Dennis S. McDaniel won the award for subduing an armed hijacker during a flight from Miami to Key West last year.

Stewardess Nancy Taylor was honored for preventing an armed hijacker from entering the cockpit on another National Airlines flight, from New Orleans to Miami. And Allegheny Airlines Stewardess Barbara Ann Creske received the award for safely evacuating all passengers from a flaming plane in a crash landing.

The ALPA Board of Directors—the union's term for its convention delegates—re-elected Capt. Charles H. Ruby to a four-year term as president. Ruby, a former National Airlines pilot, has headed the ALPA since June, 1962.

**A Braniff Airways stewardess, Margie Cooper, was elected to a four-year term as vice president for the Steward & Stewardess Division.**

Other officers, chosen for two-year terms, were Clyde Muirheid, an Eastern Air Lines pilot who was re-elected first vice president; Joseph G. Fickling, Piedmont Airlines pilot, re-elected secretary, and Seth M. Oberg, Jr., Western Air Lines pilot, elected treasurer.

## Rubber Workers Fill Staff Posts

Akron, O.—Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers has announced the appointments of Pres. Jack W. Moye of Local 5 here as supervisor of the URW's supplemental unemployment benefits program and of Curtis Treen, the union's SUB specialist, to acting pension and insurance director.

# Federal Court Refuses To Ban Pan Am Vote

A federal judge refused to halt a second representation election involving 7,000 Pan American Airways clerical employes, but he agreed that the Railway Clerks have "right and justice" on their side in seeking to postpone the vote.

U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff ruled that his court had no power to enjoin the National Mediation Board from continuing with a mail election. But he granted a 10-day stay on tallying the ballot to enable the Railway Clerks to take further steps to seek redress.

The Teamsters are seeking to oust the Railway Clerks as bargaining representative of Pan Am employes. The Clerks are combatting the raid by urging their members not to vote in the election, since the raid will fail if less than 50 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots.

**During the first election campaign last August, fraudulent letters were mailed and circulated to employes—one bearing a faked signature of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The letters and circulars falsely told employes that the Railway Clerks had switched strategy and wanted supporters to write in the name of the union on the ballot.**

The National Mediation Board, which supervises labor relations in the airline and railway industry, set aside the vote because of "serious doubt" raised by the election incidents.

The Railway Clerks asked the board to hold off another vote until after completion of FBI investigations into the fraudulent letters and leaflets. But the board directed a second election to be held during the period from Nov. 14 to Dec. 12, and the union sought a court order to block it.

Holtzoff said the mediation board "might have been well advised to withhold the second election until the frauds alleged in the first election had been thoroughly investigated." But he said his court had "no power" to substitute its judgment in the case.

# New Challenges Ahead

**A YEAR AGO** in San Francisco, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates to the Sixth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, "we can fairly say that the merger, begun in form in 1955, has been largely accomplished in substance and spirit as well. That, in itself, is one of the most important products of this past ten years."

**In the year since the San Francisco convention, the AFL-CIO has chalked up new membership gains, scored breakthrough victories in organizing farm workers, functioned effectively as the people's lobby in gaining passage of a new minimum wage floor and expanded coverage as well as a score of other important new laws.**

AFL-CIO unions have chalked up new bargaining gains for millions of workers. They have improved welfare and pension programs and provided workers with job security in an era of change and new technology.

The outstanding record of American labor in the first 10 years has been carried over into the 11th year of the AFL-CIO, demonstrating the strength and solidity of the 1955 merger and the federation's continuing vitality and growth.

* * *

**THE YEAR AHEAD** poses new challenges for organized labor, challenges that can best be met by making more effective the structure and organization of the AFL-CIO. Pres. Meany emphasized this need in his San Francisco speech:

**". . . Another form of division remains to be overcome. By that, I mean the refusal or failure of local unions to affiliate with their state and local central body. While their internationals share fully in the activities of the national federation, far too many local unions stand apart from their brothers at the state and local levels and do not bear their share of labor's effort to make the American community a better place for all to work and live.**

"In the future, these central bodies must play a growing role in the work of the American labor movement. They must be strengthened. Their vitality is crucial to our success. . . . In the period ahead, I want to urge, as strongly as I can, that each international union devote itself to the improvement of the record of affiliation on the part of its local unions—to bring home to those locals their duty to join the labor movement, at the community and the state as well as the national level.

* * *

**"I AM CONVINCED** that we must, in the future, place even greater emphasis upon the consolidation of competing organizations as the way to a more rational and effective trade union structure.

"By this, I do not mean the absorption of smaller units by large organizations in order to expand the jurisdiction of those organizations, or for the sake of size alone. . . . Nor do I suggest that we deviate in any way from the principle that such action must be entirely voluntary. I do, however, strongly suggest that all the responsible officers of many unions, who by all logic and common sense should merge, might well take a broader view of the union as an instrument of progress for working people rather than as an institution devoted to its own perpetuation for the sake of sentiment and tradition.

**"We have learned, since 1955, that division is a habit of the mind that can be hard to break. Once broken, however, the pain of the experience is quite tolerable and disappears with time. And the gains can far outweigh the pains."**

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***'We Pledge Ourselves . . .':***

# AFL-CIO Objectives Restated On 11th Anniversary of Merger

*These are AFL-CIO objectives and principles as set by the merger convention Dec. 5, 1955.*

**THE ESTABLISHMENT** of this Federation through the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is an expression of the hopes and aspirations of the working people of America.

We seek the fulfillment of these hopes and aspirations through democratic processes within the framework of our constitutional government and consistent with our institutions and traditions.

At the collective bargaining table, in the community, in the exercise of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, we shall responsibly serve the interests of all the American people.

We pledge ourselves to the more effective organization of working men and women; to the securing to them of full recognition and enjoyment of the rights to which they are justly entitled; to the achievement of ever higher standards of living and working conditions; to the attainment of security for all the people; to the enjoyment of the leisure which their skills make possible; and to the strengthening and extension of our way of life and the fundamental freedoms which are the basis of our democratic society.

**We shall combat resolutely the forces which seek to undermine the democratic institutions of our nation and to enslave the human soul. We shall strive always to win full respect for the dignity of the human individual whom our unions serve.**

The objects and principles of this Federation are:

**1.** To aid workers in securing improved wages, hours and working conditions with due regard for the autonomy, integrity and jurisdiction of affiliated unions.

**2.** To aid and assist affiliated unions in extending the benefits of mutual assistance and collective bargaining to workers and to promote the organization of the unorganized into unions of their own choosing for their mutual aid, protection and advancement, giving recognition to the principle that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of union organization.

**3.** To affiliate national and international unions with this Federation and to establish such unions; to form organizing committees and directly affiliated local unions and to secure their affiliation to appropriate national and international unions affiliated with or chartered by the Federation; to establish, assist and promote state and local central bodies composed of local unions of all affiliated organizations and directly affiliated local unions; to establish and assist trade departments composed of affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees.

**4.** To encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry to share equally in the full benefits of union organization.

**5.** To secure legislation which will safeguard and promote the principle of free collective bargaining, the rights of workers, farmers and consumers, and the security and welfare of all the people and to oppose legislation inimical to these objectives.

**6.** To protect and strengthen our democratic institutions, to secure full recognition and enjoyment of the rights and liberties to which we are justly entitled, and to preserve and perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy.

**7.** To give constructive aid in promoting the cause of peace and freedom in the world and to aid, assist and cooperate with free and democratic labor movements throughout the world.

**8.** To preserve and maintain the integrity of each affiliated union in the organization to the end that each affiliate shall respect the established bargaining relationships of every other affiliate and that each affiliate shall refrain from raiding the established bargaining relationship of any other affiliate and, at the same time, to encourage the elimination of conflicting and duplicating organizations and jurisdictions through the process of voluntary agreement of voluntary merger in consultation with the appropriate officials of the Federation to preserve, subject to the foregoing, the organizing jurisdiction of each affiliate.

**9.** To aid and encourage the sale and use of union made goods and union services through the use of the union label and other symbols; to promote the labor press and other means of furthering the education of the labor movement.

**10.** To protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism.

**11.** To safeguard the democratic character of the labor movement and to protect the autonomy of each affiliated national and international union.

**12.** While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities.

***Morgan Says:***

# 'Progress' Marches Onward But Problems Multiply Faster

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**THERE IS** a possibility that we don't live in the best of all possible worlds, so maybe it's time, without further ado, to demand our collective concentration on all possible improvements.

On a rain-soaked journey from Washington to New York, via that vintage conveyance called a railway train, it struck me that we have been almost literally swamped by progress and prosperity. We have been so flooded by scientific and legislative breakthroughs that we merely improvise rather than implement their exciting advantages. The Great Society, in other words, is outrunning itself.

Morgan

No sooner are short-hop jetliners woven into inter-urban service than we must brace ourselves against the impact of supersonic transports, discovering meanwhile what we should have known all along—that we've got to revive fast inter-urban rail service to break the rapidly solidifying car traffic jams.

**No sooner do we get medicare for the elderly—and hardly soon enough—than we begin to realize how sick our public health services in general are. We hardly start, as a nation, to divert major federal funds to schools before we are confronted with serious flaws in public education which we had overlooked.**

The complexities of life have themselves become vivid issues as progress lunges on to complicate them more. Let's sample, for instance, the editorials in the Washington Post. One tackles the greedy scandal of a rezoning fight in growing Montgomery County, Md. Another deplores conditions in Virginia mental hospitals, reflecting increased strain that "modern" civilization is putting on the human frame everywhere. The Post laments the rise of crimes of violence, which might be less a part of the American way of life if gun lobbyists weren't blocking laws for minimal control of firearms. The paper thoughtfully reviewed the findings of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations on the problems of "Metropolitan America." The report found an average of 301 independent local government units in urban complexes of more than a million population. Chicago has 1060 of these governmental hangnails. There are some 70 separate federal programs for urban development alone.

The New York Times views with alarm the breach of individual privacy made in this Buck Rogers era of scientific marvels by electronic eavesdroppers. Its news columns are drenched with the woes of modern living. A crackdown on unsafe drivers commanded page one attention. So did new plans urged to cope with the growing headache of air pollution after the recent smog emergency.

**Two stories on education made the front page—one about stretching recruitment restrictions in order to bridge the teacher gap; the other reporting the marked inferiority of public education offered to children in city slums.**

These and a shopping basketful of similar items are anxious news on every main street in the land. Obviously, Americans are concerned about Viet Nam and the global marathon between the open and closed societies. But citizens are more intimately involved with open sewers and closed parking lots, with alcoholism and benzedrine and sleeping pills—at once the symptoms and the alleged soporifics for the ills of a frenetic society.

**THE INTERESTING** thing is that, as live television by satellite and saturation radio by transistor have brought crises from every corner of the world pouring into the American home like a plague of electronified locusts, we seem to recoil from them and pull inward. People can only absorb so much crisis at a time, especially when a stopped-up kitchen drain or a broken furnace commands priority.

**According to our folklore, the American way of dealing with such matters is to invent a new gadget or pass a law, or both. At this juncture, with a few quite readily identifiable exceptions, we have enough laws and enough gadgets in stock to last a month of Sundays. What we need is a period of implementation, simplification and coordination. Chicago does not really need 1,060 separate local government units and urban renewal does not need 70 federal programs to support it either. It already looks like a camel produced by the committee assigned to design a horse.**

If the 90th Congress, which convenes in January, didn't pass a single new law but concentrated instead on activating and correlating the mass of social legislation produced by the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations alone it would be the greatest service to the republic since the invention of the paper clip. It also would be a miracle and it won't happen. The Times had another story reporting that voters across the country had widely rejected governmental reforms that would, presumably, avoid duplication, save money and increase efficiency. It was news fit to print all right but it was printed on Page 25.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**THE CHANGED** and changing political situation in Georgia—to wit, the rise of the Republican Party—is basically responsible for the somewhat ridiculous fact that the state's citizens don't yet know who their next governor will be, and may not know for many weeks, and won't know even how he is to be designated until the Supreme Court gives them guidance.

The state constitution has a provision that if no candidate emerges from an election with an absolute majority the decision is transferred to the General Assembly, with the legislators free to pick either of the two top candidates.

This hasn't meant much, in practical terms, in the past because the Democratic candidate has always won at the polls, often without serious Republican opposition.

**But this year Republican Rep. Howard (Bo) Calloway got about 47.1 percent of the vote, the official Democratic candidate, Lester Maddox, got 46.8 percent, and the remaining 6.1 percent went to former Gov. Ellis Arnall. No majority for anyone.**

The American Civil Liberties Union promptly filed a suit charging that the state constitution provision authorizing the General Assembly to take the next step was invalid because it conflicted with a 1963 U. S. Supreme Court "one man, one vote" decision and the state legislature is still malapportioned.

Calloway's supporters filed a separate suit making the same point. The Calloway people asked the court to order a special election between the top leaders; the ACLU asked for a special election open to one and all.

* * *

**THE CASES** got to the Supreme Court in a hurry—on Nov. 21, only 13 days after the election. A three-judge federal district court unanimously ruled on Nov. 17 that the state constitutional provision violated the "one man, one vote" principle, but didn't spell out what the General Assembly and the people could do about it. The Supreme Court granted review and ordered oral argument Dec. 5.

The presumption is that a decision will be made with comparable speed, certainly before the General Assembly meets Jan. 10.

**Assuming that the court agrees that the constitutional provision violates the "one man, one vote" principle, the presumption must be that the decision also will suggest how Georgia can get out of its mess. (The state constitution also provides that a governor can serve only a four-year term, but incumbent Gov. Carl Sanders says he will stick around until his successor is duly elected and qualified.)**

If the high court instructs the General Assembly to order some kind of special election, the assembly will have to pass the necessary legislation, candidates might have to file again, the ballots would have to be counted.

The election process does not necessarily consume much time; in Great Britain a campaign generally takes only three weeks, and Georgia's politicians are technically adept. Besides, they must already have given the possibilities profound study.

* * *

**THE HEAVILY-DEMOCRATIC** General Assembly still will have to consider permanent legislation. The growing strength of the Republican Party in the state is a significant political factor.

Suppose Calloway eventually is declared elected. He would have four years to stimulate the spread of a basic GOP organization, with people and money, pushing the election of sheriffs, commissioners, more members of the legislature from all over the state.

**Purely pragmatically, whatever the state legislature does on election laws had better be done so that it meets U. S. constitutional standards. And purely pragmatically, the legislature had better design a plan that guarantees apportionment of its districts on the "one man, one vote" principle.**

The upcoming Supreme Court decision may shed some light on what the principle requires.

***In Dept. of Defense:***

# Consumer Protections Urged For Armed Forces Personnel

**AN AFL-CIO** spokesman urged a consumer-protection program within the Dept. of Defense to safeguard armed forces personnel and their families.

Dir. Leo Perlis of the federation's Dept. of Community Services Activities said that while victimizing of servicemen may not be widespread, "there are loan sharks and unscrupulous businessmen who do play havoc with the men in the armed forces.

**Servicemen, he said, are often especially vulnerable to sharp business practices.**

Perhaps a feeling of "here we are today, but tomorrow we may not be around," sometimes contributes to a "devil-may-care" attitude that "plays into the hands of gyps," he said during the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference, heard on the Mutual radio network.

Perlis said an armed forces consumer-protection program should include:

- "Information on gyps and training in basic money management as a part of their basic military training."
- Transfer of unit commanders' authority to enforce installment loans and finance company writs to a "central consumer office at the Pentagon."
- "Denial of military base privileges, such as use of bulletin boards and military newspaper advertising, to finance companies and installment sales firms."

**"What we say is that we ought to take a good look at the servicemen's problems as consumers and give them the same protections that we have been recommending generally to protect and safeguard the American consuming public," he added.**

Questioning Perlis were Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

**A CONSUMER-PROTECTION** program within the Dept. of Defense is needed to protect servicemen against "loan sharks and unscrupulous businessmen," AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis (center) told Harry Conn (left), of Press Associates, Inc., and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press on Labor News Conference, weekly public affairs interview on the Mutual Radio Network.

***How to Buy:***

# Income Tax Savings Possible By Planning Before Year's End

By Sidney Margolius

**YEAR-END** tax planning is a quite legal tax-saving device often used by large taxpayers and self-employed people.

They arrange to pay certain deductible expenses before the end of the year, and postpone receipt of income until after Jan. 1—if they want to reduce their tax liability for the current year. Or they may do the opposite if they expect to have higher income next year or think taxes may go up.

Wage-earners usually don't have the same flexibility in advancing or postponing receipt of income. But you can estimate before the end of the year whether you will take a standard deduction or itemize your deductions, and plan your expenditures accordingly.

**If you see that your potential deduction will be more if you itemize, it may be worth paying before the end of the year any additional deductible expenses you already have incurred or soon will. For example, you may be paying off a medical bill or a pledge to your church or charity, or may expect shortly to buy or repair deductible work equipment. You may be able to accelerate the payment or complete it by the end of the year to increase your itemized deductions.**

Even if you usually itemize deductions, give particular attention to your medical deduction. You can deduct only that portion over 3 percent of your income. If your medical expenses already are approaching that mark, you must want to pay any outstanding bills before Jan. 1 to include them in this year's deduction.

But if you see that your medical and dental expenses this year will not reach 3 percent, it would be more profitable to postpone whatever expenditures you can until after Jan. 1 to include them in next year's deduction.

People 65 or older, or younger taxpayers who support elderly relatives, should be aware that beginning next year, they can deduct only medical expenses over 3 percent of their income, and drug expenses over 1 percent. Up to and including 1966, the over-65's, or taxpayers who support them, could deduct their entire medical bill.

**Thus older taxpayers, or those who support elderly dependents, would be well advised to pay any remaining bills or even secure any needed care or expensive medicines for chronic illnesses before the end of 1966.**

Younger taxpayers who support an elderly relative but cannot claim him as a dependent because he has taxable income of $600 or more still can include medical expenses paid on the relative's behalf.

For example, your mother may have income of $600 a year from social security (nontaxable income) and $600 from a house she rents out (taxable income). Her total living expenses for the year are $2,500. Of this, you contribute $1,300, either in cash or in the form of room and board, medical expenses, clothing, etc. Even though you meet the requirement that you provide over 50 percent of the support, you still can't claim her as an exemption because of the $600 of taxable income (you could if her gross income from the house or other taxable income was just $599).

Nevertheless, you can include the medical expenses paid on her behalf in your own medical deduction. In such cases, you save taxes if you pay the medical bills of a dependent rather than give the equivalent in cash.

**ALSO PREPARE** yourself before the end of the year to prove your claims for dependents such as an elderly relative or a child at college. The Internal Revenue Service pays special attention to claims for dependents outside your home.

**In deciding if you do provide over 50 percent of the dependent's support, you need to calculate his total living expenses and how much he himself provides.**

Among usual expenses that can be counted are meals; lodging; clothing; medical, dental, and medical insurance expenses; education; contributions to church and charity; entertainment; transportation, and personal care (barber, toiletries, etc.) But you cannot include "capital expenditures" such as the purchase of a car, furniture, or life-insurance premiums.

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**CHRISTMAS GIFTS** get an extra warm welcome when they carry the union label, posters distributed by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. are reminding the buying public in all parts of the country.

***Millions Prove Ability:***

# Unions Spur Jobs For Handicapped

*The following is excerpted from an address by Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, before the 28th convention of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.*

**AMONG THE MEMBERS** of organized labor are approximately 2 million who suffer from some kind of handicap, physical or mental.

These handicaps might range all the way from the effects of rheumatic fever or heart conditions to the injuries resulting from wars, birth damage or from a home, job or auto accident.

The government, as you know, reports by fiscal year, and in the year just ended, handicapped placements across the country topped 300,000, a level they haven't reached since World War II days.

**Obviously, now is the time when there is employment for many who might never have been considered because of their record of mental illness or physical disability.**

But you and I know that far too many will always need our help. Not long ago I read about a 37-year-old pants presser in New York, who had reached the end of the line. His employer had gone out of business and after 15 years of pressing pants with this same company, he was out in the cold pounding the pavement.

Fortunately, organized labor is on the job in New York and elsewhere. The staff at a local union health and rehabilitation center found that our pants presser had the capacity to become a first rate bookkeeper, and the last I heard his future was certainly brighter than his past.

**There is another growing group of handicapped and these are the disabled veterans who are starting to come home from Viet Nam. With battlefield scars, they face the uncertainties of adjustment and acceptance by a society largely molded for the ablebodied.**

Fortunately, their road to a job and independence has been cleared and leveled by the several million handicapped workers who in the past 20 years have demonstrated that it's ability that counts more than disability.

* * *

**MANY EMPLOYERS** are convinced today of the sound business advantages of hiring the handicapped, a conviction based on records in black and white—of productivity, safety, reliability, and loyalty set by the handicapped workers themselves.

**Perhaps organized labor's most effective efforts have been in working with young people. Each year your state central bodies are involved in the President's program through the sponsorship of a high school contest whereby youths in all states are introduced to the job problems of the handicapped. These boys and girls go out and talk with the handicapped, employers, union people and agency folks in their own home towns.**

You understand, of course, that this country is not like some foreign countries where mandatory quota systems have been devised to legally force employment of the handicapped. Our democratic way depends upon such persuasive appeals.

If we have learned anything at all in the past 20 years, it is that virtually any job in America is being held somewhat by some handicapped worker. The handicapped set performance records as good or better than the ablebodied. They also have a much better safety record; their attendance tops that of the ablebodied, and they are frequently more loyal and dependable.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Living With a Clear Conscience Can Be Tougher Than It Sounds

By Jane Goodsell

**MY HUSBAND** and I spent a rainy Saturday cleaning the basement, and today I waver between a feeling of saintly virtue and an ineffable sense of loss.

I suspect that something of value has gone out of my life, and I'm not talking about the cobwebbed jelly glasses and the rusted egg beater or even the battered highchair, although I'll admit that I had to be forcibly restrained by my husband from retrieving the top of a pair of pajamas that would make good cleaning rags, and a set of cracked cups that would come in handy for dyeing Easter eggs.

**Still, he too has his sentimental side. I had to use all my persuasive powers to coax him into parting with his mildewed fishing hat, and I never did persuade him to get rid of his file of National Geographics which, he assures me, are collector's items. Well, what isn't?**

But that's not what I meant to talk about. It's not the things that have now been carted away that give me the feeling that something is missing from my life. I guess I can adjust to the loss of those dirt-caked flowerpots and outgrown Halloween costumes.

But I'm not sure I can get along without my guilt pangs. For years now, the disgraceful squalor of my basement has kept my conscience in a perfect swivet. Every time I'd sit down to read a magazine, whenever I'd ponder the possibility of an afternoon nap, my conscience would start yapping and clamoring. Far from being a still, small voice, it berated me like a fishwife with nasty cracks: "So you're too busy to clean the basement, are you?" it would sneer. And: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself! Lolling around reading when your basement looks like a pigpen!"

"Oh, shut up!" I'd mutter, but it was hopeless.

**IT IS AMAZING** the things you can make yourself do when you are motivated by desire to get out of doing something else. To convince myself that I was too busy to clean the basement, I made 10-layer cakes and bearnaise sauce and quiche Lorraine. Instead of plain fried chicken (which the children love), I made coq au vin (which they don't), the advantage being that it takes three times as long to fix. I painted the upstairs hall. I wrote a book.

**But now the basement is clean and so is my conscience. I feel noble and virtuous. The burden of guilt has been lifted from my shoulders, and I no longer feel driven to redeem myself with worthwhile enterprise. My conscience is so clear that I feel perfectly justified in serving TV dinners, taking naps and playing solitaire.**

And heaven help me, I probably will.

*Meany, Randolph Attend:*

# Barbados Becomes Newest Free Nation

Bridgetown, Barbados—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph were members of the U.S. delegation officially attending the independence ceremonies of this new Caribbean nation—smallest in the Western Hemisphere.

Chief Justice Earl Warren headed the delegation, which witnessed the passing of the independence documents on Nov. 30 to Prime Minister Errol Walton Barrow by the representative of the British Crown, the Duke of Kent.

**The two AFL-CIO leaders also were part of the U.S. trade union contingent bearing greetings to the Barbados Workers' Union on its 25th anniversary observance, just prior to the independence celebration. Among others attending were Sec.-Treas. William H. Bowe of the Sleeping Car Porters and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City AFL-CIO.**

Meany, speaking at an anniversary service in St. Michael's Cathedral, also conveyed the greetings of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and lauded the contributions of Barbados labor to the ICFTU. He recalled the long association between the AFL-CIO and the BWU and its general secretary, Frank Walcott, and foresaw a continued close relationship.

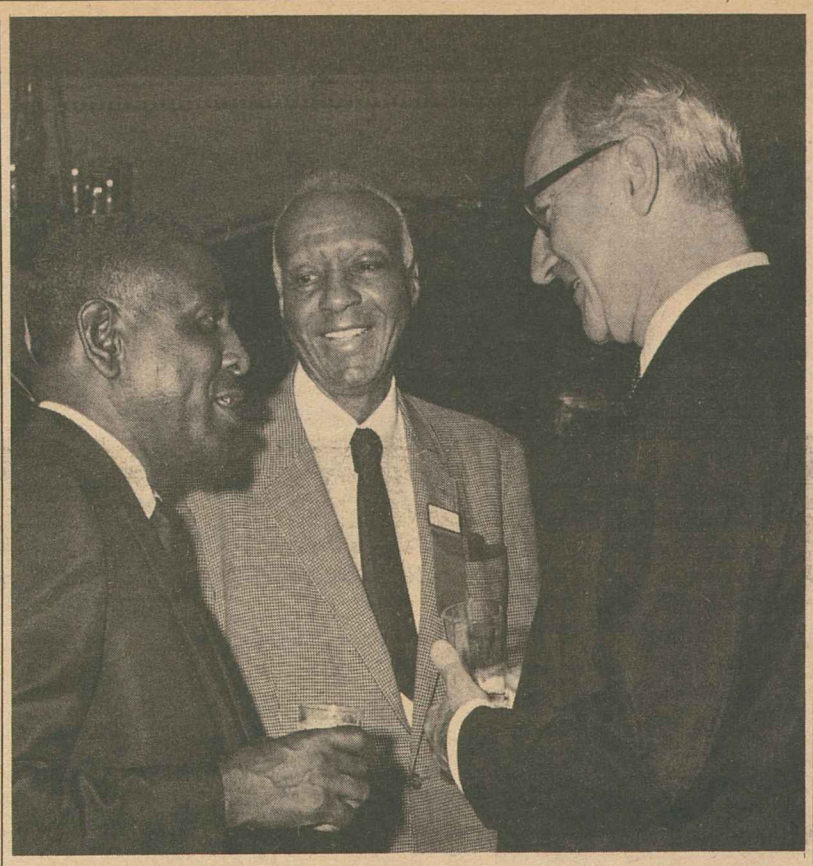
Silver jubilee tributes to the Barbados labor organization also were paid by clergymen of all faiths, other trade union officials and government leaders, including Prime Minister Barrow and the governor, Sir John Stow, who later was installed as the island nation's first governor general.

Besides being the smallest nation in the hemisphere, with an area of 166 square miles, Barbados also is the most densely populated, with about 1,500 people to the square mile, and many of its skilled workers have emigrated to the United States, Canada and England.

Sugar and rum are the keystones of the Barbados economy, but tourists are being increasingly attracted by the white sand beaches of the island, easternmost in the Caribbean. The Hilton chain recently built a $5.4 million hotel here.

**Prime Minister Barrow has declared the new nation's intention to seek immediate membership in the United Nations and "within a matter of months" in the Organization of American States. Barbados has already received provisional aproval as the 26th member of the British Commonwealth.**

The island has a long history of self-government as a British colony, dating back to its first House of Assembly in 1639. Most of its population of 250,000 is of African descent.



**A RECEPTION** in Government House in Bridgeport was among events celebrating the coming of independence to Barbados, the Western Hemisphere's newest nation, on Nov. 30. Sir John Stowe (right), the first governor general, greets Frank Walcott, general secretary of the Barbados Workers' Union (left), and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph. Randolph and Federation Pres. George Meany were members of the U.S. delegation to the independence ceremonies.

## TWU Girds For Walkout At Pan Am

New York—Some 12,000 Transport Workers in 90 countries were preparing to strike Pan American World Airways as the AFL-CIO News went to press and negotiations continued on a new contract.

The deadline was set at noon, Dec. 2, after members voted Nov. 23 and 25 to reject a company proposal and support the position of union negotiators.

Pan Am serves 17 U.S. cities and 91 others around the world. TWU represents mechanics, stewardesses, pursers and port stewards. Its contract became openable for revision last July 1 and, when a stalemate resulted, an emergency board was named by Pres. Johnson to make recommendations.

**On Nov. 1 the board recommended three wage increases of 5 percent each over a 32-month period, and other benefits as a basis for settlement. Pan Am refused to deviate from the panel's proposals and the union accused it of bad faith bargaining.**

Negotiations have been held at Pan Am headquarters here under the auspices of Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., and Assistant Exec. Sec. C. Robert Roadley of the National Mediation Board.

## Taylor Named to Air Pollution Panel

George Taylor, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has been appointed to the National Air Conservation Commission, formed by the National Tuberculosis Association to serve as a focal point for citizen action in the fight against air pollution.

## *Paladino Appointed As Top ICFTU Aide*

Bridgetown, Barbados—Morris Paladino, a longtime official of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was named assistant general secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at an ICFTU board meeting here.

Paladino, since 1964 associated with the American Institute for Free Labor Development, had previously served three years with ORIT, Latin American and Caribbean regional affiliate of the ICFTU. He has traveled extensively in Latin America, specializing in education and organizing activities.

His new duties with the ICFTU will include coordination of regional activities of affiliates, trade secretariats and groups friendly to labor.

**The ICFTU held its three-day board meeting here at the invitation of the Barbados Workers Union, which was celebrating its 25th anniversary. Frank Walcott, board member for the Caribbean, is also general secretary of the Barbados Workers Union.**

Representing the AFL-CIO at the board meeting were Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, Karl F. Feller, Richard F. Walsh and George M. Harrison.

The board voted to assign a representative to assist the ICFTU's newest affiliate, the three-million member Federation of Indonesian Islamic Trade Unions, in developing education and organizing programs.

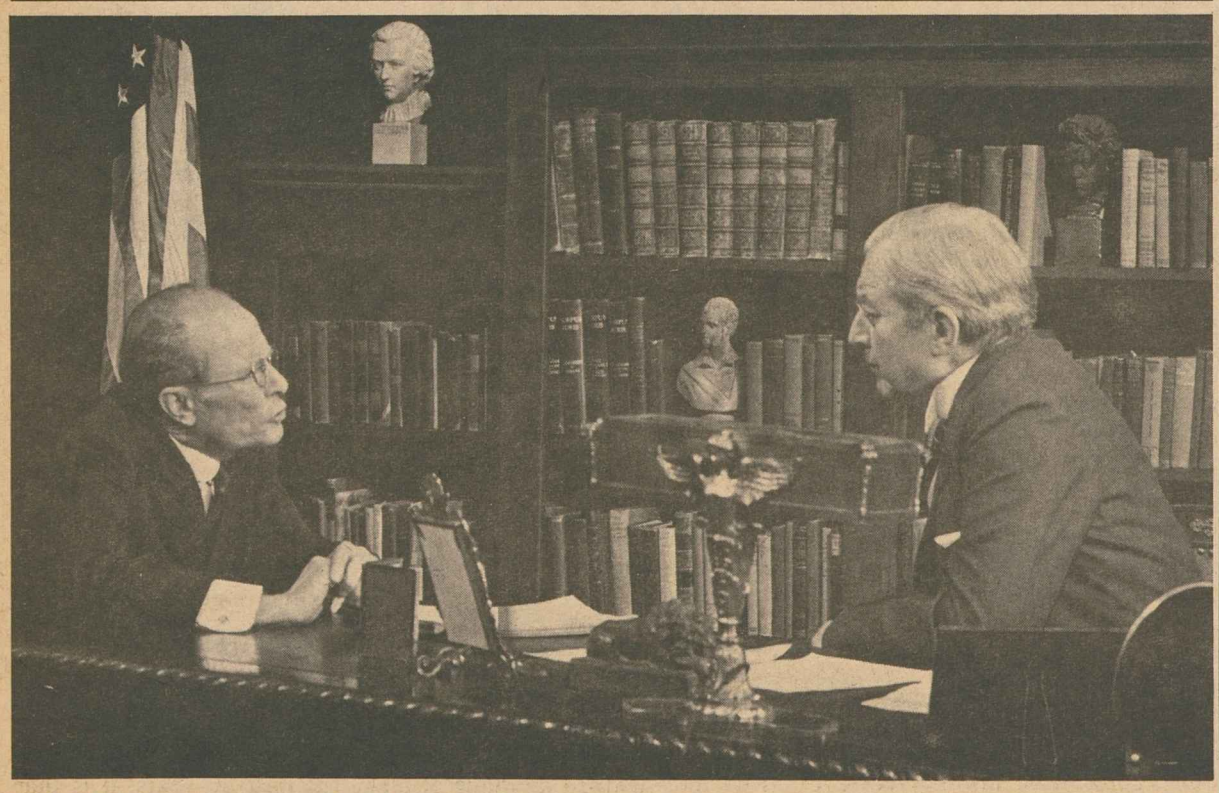
The Indonesian Islamic unions were previously affiliated but in December 1964 were forced to leave by government pressure. Recovering freedom of action following political changes in the government, the Indonesian federation applied for ICFTU reaffiliation.

**Other Actions**

In other board actions the ICFTU:

- Approved a resolution expressing concern about the general rise in interest rates, warning that the increase adversely affects employment and economic expansion in industrial countries and checks assistance to developing countries.
- Reaffirmed support of a program to check an acute and growing world food shortage.
- Placed Assistant General Sec. Alfred Braunthal temporarily in charge of the confederation's secretariat. It also expressed regret that illness had made it impossible for General Sec. Omer Becu to attend the sessions here.

Paladino, named as assistant general secretary, has been deputy to the administrator of AIFLD. Before joining ORIT in 1961, he worked 20 years as an official of Local 91 of the ILGWU in New York City and did special assignments with Locals 25 and 32.



**SCENE FROM** a new television film depicts Samuel Gompers appealing to Pres. Woodrow Wilson for support of the establishment of an international labor organization to help foster democratic governments and build peace. The action takes place in "The Liquid Fire," a production of the George Meany Foundation, to be broadcast nationwide Sunday, Dec. 11, as part of the Eternal Light series on the NBC-TV network. Leon Janney stars as Gompers. Pres. Wilson is portrayed by Guy Spaul. Local television schedules should be consulted for time and channel.

## Press Unit Set By Postal Clerks

St. Louis—Eighty-two editors of local and state publications of the Postal Clerks took part in a two-day workshop and organization session here which marked the formation of the UFPC Postal Press Association.

## AFL-CIO Loan Aids Guyana Union Housing

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the signing of an agreement providing a $2 million loan from the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions to the Trade Union Council Cooperative Housing Society of Guyana (formerly British Guiana).

The loan, which amounts to $3.4 million in Guyana dollars, will finance the construction of 568 homes for TUC members.

Meany signed the agreement in Barbados while attending a conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

**Present at the ceremony were Richard Ishmael, TUC president; Joseph A. Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice president and secretary-treasurer of the American Institute for Free Labor Development; Alexander Bookstaver, AFL-CIO investment counselor, and James Holway, director of social projects for AIFLD.**

Construction of the 568 homes will begin in late February. Bids are now being invited. The security of the loan is guaranteed by the governments of Guyana and the United States.

This is the second Latin American housing project financed by the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions. The first was the $10 million Kennedy development in Mexico City.

The AIFLD acts for AFL-CIO affiliates in setting up the housing projects and acts as overseer of construction.

## New Program Covers Union Group Clinics

Federal mortgage insurance and planning funds are available to unions and central bodies to help finance medical, dental or eye clinics for members.

A provision of the new Demonstration Cities Act incorporates legislation long sought by the AFL-CIO to assist non-profit group health practice programs.

**It authorizes the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development to insure mortgages covering 90 percent of the cost of constructing or remodeling a group practice facility providing medical, dental or optometric services. The term of the loan cannot exceed 25 years and the interest rate cannot be above 6 percent.**

A significant, little-noted provision of the law authorizes the department to provide technical assistance in planning and constructing such group health facilities. Lack of planning funds has made it difficult for many unions and central bodies to start their own health, dental or eye care programs.

## Task Force Named On Urban Hazards

Anne Draper, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has been named by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner to a six-member Task Force on Environmental Health & Related Problems.

The committee's task is to seek ways to end the hazards to urban life that man has created lest city dwellers end up living in "sumptuous misery," Gardner said. He directed it to think "at least 50 years ahead" and to look at such things as noise, overcrowding, lack of green space and long hours of commuting as well as air and water pollution.

Chairman is Ron M. Linton of Urban America, Inc., former staff director of the Senate Public Works Committee.

*AIFLD Class Graduates:*

# Education Held Vital To Latin Progress

By Gervase N. Love

A broad attack on educational problems is vital to Latin American human and economic progress, said Jack B. Kubisch, director of the Office of Brazilian Affairs in the State Dept., at commencement exercises for the 15th training program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

The course, limited to trade union educators, was completed by 14 Brazilians, four citizens of the United States and a representative of the Paraguayan labor movement in exile. Graduation exercises were held in AFL-CIO headquarters.

**Kubisch declared that the responsibility of the labor movement in raising educational standards south of the border is heavy because "it alone has the capability of making the worker realize his great personal stake."**

"Until the worker realizes that greater education—both general and technical—is indispensable both to his own future and well-being and to the progress of his country," he declared, "and until he is willing to make the substantial investment of time and effort which education entails, the best efforts of government and industry will prove only partially effective.

**Labor's Opportunity**

"If organized labor in Latin America can make the worker realize the immense educational effort, on his own part, which the rapid and effective economic development of the continent requires, it will be making perhaps its greatest contribution to the Alliance for Progress."

Brazilian Ambassador H. E. Vasco Leitao de Cunha voiced his nation's appreciation to the AIFLD for its services to Brazil and urged his countrymen among the graduates to return home "and work for the freedom of unions."

The present government, he said, "wants free unions," but he said improvements in wages and working conditions must go hand-in-hand with increased productivity. Brazilian unions are passing through a period of "great vitality," he observed, decrying the fact that "certain elements" in the labor movement are using unions to promote political goals he described as those of the Communists.

**"There is great interest in Brazil," the ambassador said, "in collaboration with the United States labor movement that will bring Brazilian union members into contact with U.S. unionists . . . in the hope that they may attain the degree of growth and capacity for action that characterizes U.S. unions."**

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and AIFLD secretary-treasurer, presided at the ceremony, presented the certificates and read a message of congratulations and encouragement sent the graduates by Pres. Johnson through AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Edson Buarque Ferreira of Recife, Brazil, public relations director of the Commercial Workers Union, speaking for the class, described the union educator as "the torchbearer . . . the hope of the majority of workers who, for centuries, have dreamed of a better world and cry out for recognition as men and as citizens."

Henry B. Sargent, an AIFLD director and president of the American & Foreign Power Co., which has large Latin American operations, was the principal speaker at a luncheon honoring the graduates.

**He called the AIFLD "a good illustration of constructive collaboration between capital and labor to achieve objectives which are important to both groups and to the public at large."**

Sec.-Gen. Stefan Nedzynski of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Int'l., also spoke briefly.

AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr., on behalf of campesino unions in Venezuela, presented a plaque to William Hickey, vice president of the United Corp. and an AIFLD director, in appreciation for a contribution of tools to a training center by a United subsidiary, the True Temper Corp.

Pres. Alva K. Moore of CWA Local 6137, Corpus Christi, Tex., one of the graduates, presented a plaque from the class to the AIFLD.

**APPRECIATION** for gifts of modern farm tools to a training school for agricultural workers was expressed by the Farm Workers Federation of Venezuela in a scroll presented to Vice Pres. William Hickey (right), of the United Corp., a subsidiary of which, the True Temper Corp., made the donation. The presentation was made in behalf of the campesinos by Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr., of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, of which Hickey is a director.

# *Right Wing Launches New Drive for R-T-W*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

compulsory union shop." That's the phrase it uses to describe the right of workers and employers to negotiate a union shop agreement.

Moving away from the defensive at the congressional as well as the legislature level, the "work" committee claims that the election also "paved the way for serious consideration of federal laws to restrict compulsory unionism."

**Strategy Sessions**

The election returns were hardly dry before the full-time director of the Oklahoma "work" committee was in Washington for strategy sessions with the national organization. And the visit was returned Nov. 22 at the Oklahoma City board meeting.

**The state "work" organization said it will concentrate on trying to get a constitutional amendment through the legislature, and will resort to a petition campaign to place the issue on a referendum ballot if the legislature refuses to act. That's what happened several years back, resulting in a massive battle between right-wing groups, the Chamber of Commerce and the Farm Bureau on one hand, and labor, liberals, Negroes and small farmers in opposition.**

Despite the fact that union membership in the state is relatively small, voters rejected the union shop ban by a margin of about 25,000 out of 720,000 votes cast.

The Republican sweep in Idaho revived the threat of "right-to-work" in the legislature and the State AFL-CIO predicts "a big push" for a union shop ban. A group of supposedly "moderate" Republicans in the state Senate hold the balance of power. The state's Republican governor-elect has said he would sign a "work" bill if it should pass the legislature, but indicated he would not seek its passage.

Idaho voters rejected "right-to-work" in a referendum in 1958, an election year which saw propositions to outlaw the union shop also defeated by massive margins in California, Colorado, Ohio and Washington. The present chairman of the Republican National Committee, Ray Bliss, was then the Ohio State GOP chairman. He blamed the "right-to-work" advocates for dragging his party down to defeat and declared that he had "repeatedly warned them" of the consequences of being identified with the anti-labor measure.

**Against this background, the National Right-to-Work Committee is out to convince state legislators and congressmen that the "work" issue is no longer political dynamite, and that support of "right-to-work" has become "a strong political asset."**

# Labor Scores BLS Changes In Jobless Data

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**as unemployed. "If and when we can develop accurate and meaningful data on the discouraged, it will be time to consider whether they should be included among the unemployed," he argued.**

"We strongly approve of the in-depth analysis," Goldfinger commented. But there is no reason, he added, why both cannot be done—"provide the in-depth analysis and also count these people as unemployed, which in fact they are."

The BLS, Goldfinger suggested, put "too much emphasis on achieving a 'clean' statistic." He said this is being accomplished "by ignoring some of the realities of labor market behavior."

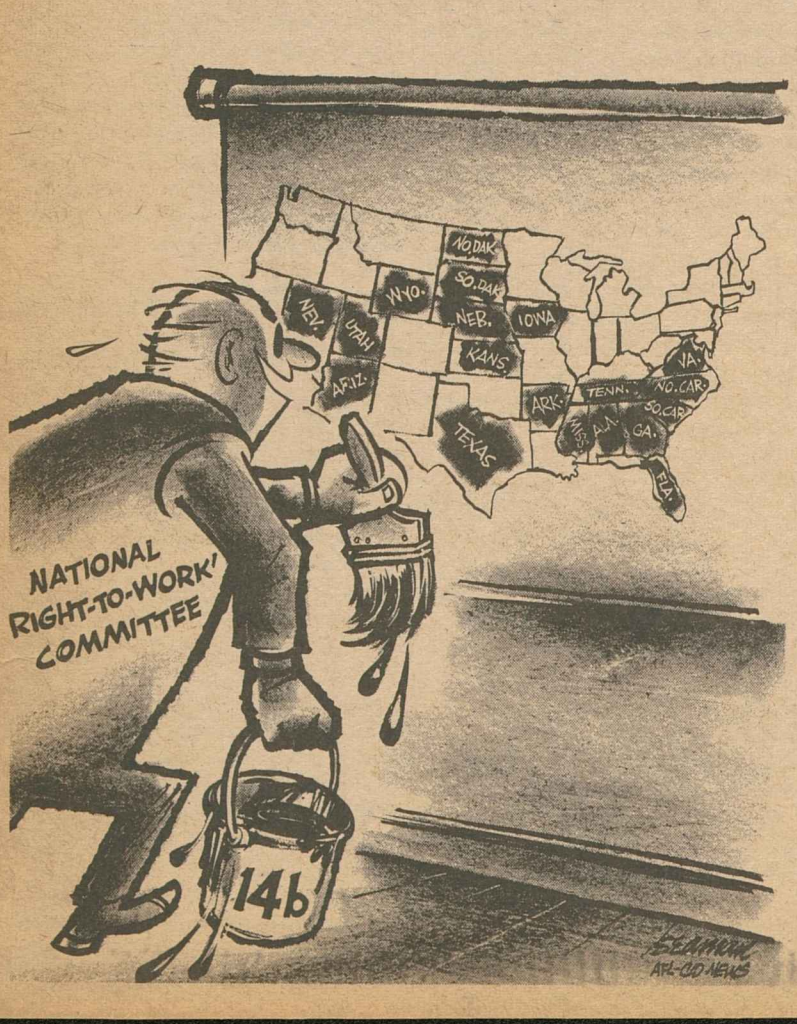
He warned that the changes in sampling procedure "would make the unemployment rate a less sensitive indicator than it is at present during periods of high and rising unemployment." And labor, Goldfinger stressed, is "also aware of the fact that economic policy formulation—and, importantly, congressional reaction—is based heavily on the overall unemployment rate."

**Nat Weinberg, chief economic analyst for the Auto Workers, wrote Ross that the change would "aggravate" what is already an understatement of unemployment. Its effect, he suggested, "would be to provide an additional excuse for complacency."**

Machinists Research Dir. Vernon E. Jirikowic and Industrial Union Dept. Research Dir. Woodrow Ginsburg also strongly supported Goldfinger's objections.

12-3-66

## 'Here I Come!'




## Mrs. Cruikshank Dies in Washington

Mrs. Florence C. Cruikshank, wife of Nelson H. Cruikshank, who retired last year as director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, died in Washington after a short illness.

Also surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Alice M. Hoffman; two brothers, Theodore A. Crane and James B. Crane, and three grandchildren. Interment was private, with a memorial service to be held at a later date.

# Bigger Wage Increases Shape Bargaining Trend

*(Continued from Page 1)*

cent of the workers.

From 4 to 5 percent, 11.4 percent of the workers.

From 5 to 6 percent, 14.8 percent of the workers.

From 6 percent and over, 9.9 percent of the workers.

Major manufacturing settlements, according to the report, included two major West Coast agreements—lumber, where three-year pacts called for wage hikes of 45 to 46.5 cents; and paper, where a 12-cent hike was gained over one year.

Apparel industry settlements provided wage increases of 2.5 to 6.5 percent. They included a Clothing Workers agreement covering 35,000 shirt, pajama and cotton garment workers whose increase was 10 cents an hour in each of the first two years of a three-year agreement. In textiles, New England unions won rate increases of 23 cents an hour over three years.

**BLS reported that in nonmanufacturing industries, such as telephone, the union won increases ranging from $2 to $5 a week at the start of the year, and $3.50 to $8 a week in September under a new round of three-year contracts, with a provision for reopening for further wage bargaining after 18 months.**

In the transportation industry, first-year increases were 16 cents an hour for 35,000 REA Express employes, with an extra 9 cents effective next January.

New York City transit employes achieved wage increases of 4 percent, retroactive to last Jan. 1 and 7 percent next July 1 for 34,000 workers.

Contracts by the Machinists with five major airlines provide wage increases of 5 percent this year for 35,400 ground-service employes, and again on Jan. 1, 1967 and May 1, 1968.

An agreement between the Transport Workers and American Airlines covering 10,000 workers provides three 5 percent increases by Nov. 1, 1967.

**Settlements in the construction industry were excluded from the study, but BLS said separate information showed first-year wage changes negotiated in construction this year averaged 5.9 percent, or 6.5 percent a year for wages and benefits combined.**

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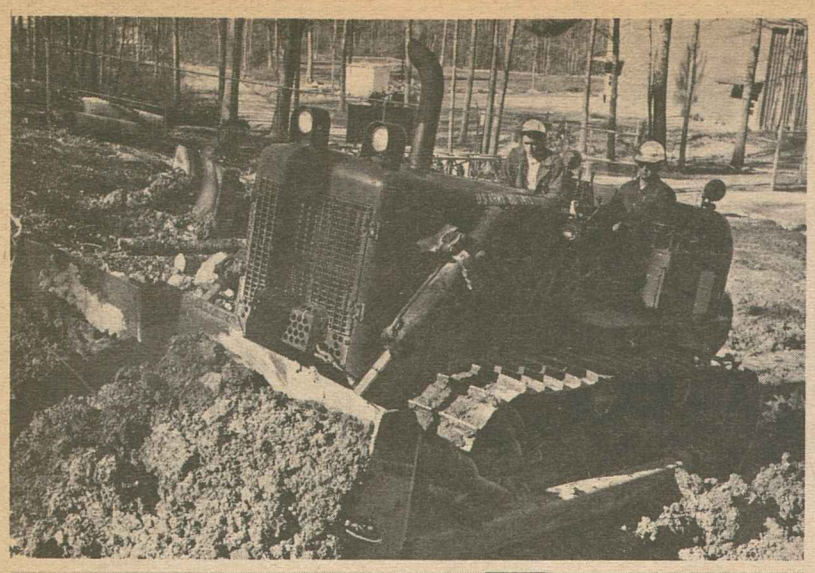
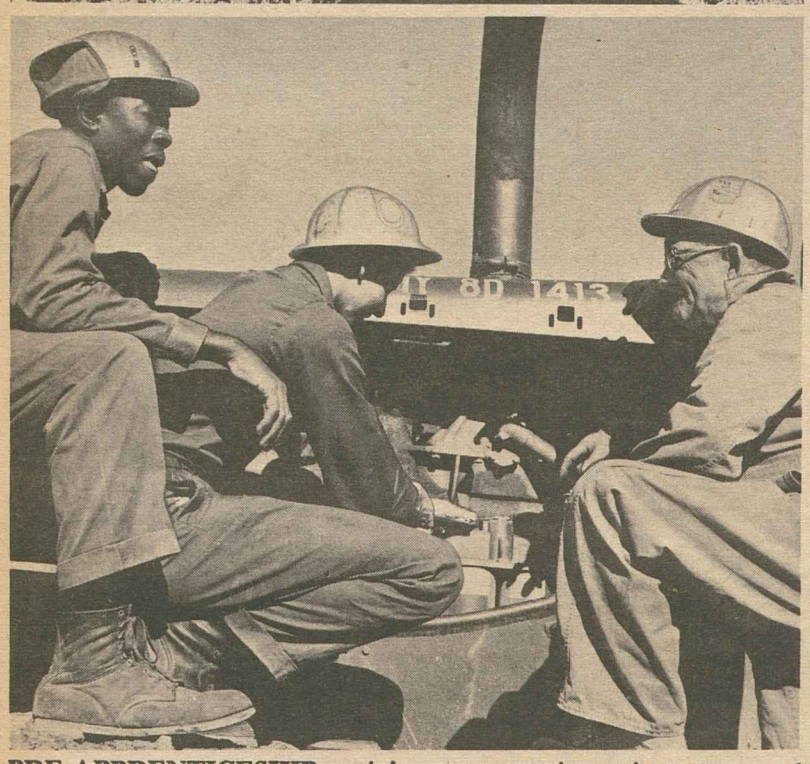




**PRE-APPRENTICESHIP** training program in maintenance and operation of heavy equipment, given for jobless youths by the Operating Engineers in cooperation with the Job Corps, is under way at Jacobs Creek, Tenn. At top, one of the trainees keeps a sharp eye on a union instructor as he clears an area for an enlarged truck park; below, a veteran IUOE member passes on his knowledge of equipment maintenance in the field.

# Jobless Rate Dips; 3.7% in November

White Collar, Southern Trend Cited:

## *Bargaining Grows As Unions Expand*

Cleveland, O.—"The future of collective bargaining is a bright one" and especially so in the South and the white collar fields, two areas formerly "off limits" for union organizers, Member Sam Zagoria of the National Labor Relations Board said here.

Currently the South is the "hottest" union organizing area, Zagoria told the Federal Bar Association at a labor-management relations institute. But unions are attracting white collar workers in other areas too—teachers, nurses, salesmen, engineers and government employes.

The best years for collective bargaining "still lie ahead," he declared.

**Because of "booming" union efforts in southern states, the NLRB has had to dispatch emergency help to its regional offices—attorneys, field examiners and law clerks on temporary assignment to cope with the flood of board business, Zagoria revealed. He added:**

"Some of these have been on a fireman basis—one or two at a time for brief periods; some in teams, on assignments running from 30 days to five and six months" during the last fiscal year.

Zagoria cited these figures:

- The NLRB held 2,236 elections in fiscal 1966 in the 17 southern and border states—an increase of more than 100 percent in 10 years—and 114,959 workers voted for union representation—another increase of more than 100 percent.
- Sharp increases in union strength were recorded for Alabama, with 143 elections and 7,533 pro-union votes; Mississippi, where elections nearly tripled in number and pro-union votes were five times as large as those 10 years ago; Georgia and Texas, where both the number of elections and votes for unions were almost doubled.
- By way of contrast, Ohio had an increase of more than one-third in NLRB elections over the decade but votes for unions rose less than 10 percent; New Jersey elections were about one-third more numerous but the union share of the vote "decreased substantially," Zagoria reported.

**Tracing recent labor history from the days of the sweatshop and the 84-hour week, the NLRB's newest member recalled that when workers tried to organize, "they frequently found the full might of company and community arrayed against them." In the 1930s, "armed guards, armed policemen, even armed**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Building Jobs Lag 5th Month

**By David L. Perlman**

The job picture brightened in November except in the construction industry, where the slump in employment continued for a fifth consecutive month.

The nation's unemployment rate dropped to 3.7 percent, the Labor Dept. reported, down from 3.9 percent in October and 4.2 percent a year ago.

This is the third time this year that the jobless rate has gone down to 3.7 percent. It has not been below that percentage since November of 1953.

Despite a general improvement, the record was still spotty.

Unemployment rates for unskilled laborers (8.5 percent) and construction workers (9.3 percent) were both higher than a year ago.

**The Negro unemployment rate, at 7.4 percent, remained more than double the 3.2 percent white jobless rate. It was down, however, from the 8.1 percent of one year earlier, from October's 7.6 percent and the 1966 high of 8.2 percent in August.**

Unemployment among women and teenagers dropped to 1966 lows in November, although part of the change was accounted for by temporary employment of women as Election Day officials during the week of the survey.

The jobless rate for adult men, 2.4 percent in November, was unchanged from the previous two months. However, a new low of 1.7 percent unemployment was recorded for married men. This was the lowest rate since statistics were first kept for this group in 1955.

Also at a record low was the number of persons working a short workweek because full-time work was not available. Adding the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# Free World Labor Calls For Rhodesia Sanctions

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has called on the United Nations Security Council to invoke worldwide sanctions against Rhodesia and pledged the support of free world labor in implementing them.

The ICFTU cabled all members of the Security Council on Dec. 7, prior to the council's scheduled meeting on the Rhodesian situation. The cable, signed by ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu and the organization's representative at the UN, Irving Brown, declared:

"ICFTU representing over 60 million workers in the world urges all-out support for worldwide sanctions against Rhodesia's illegal regime.

"ICFTU stands ready in cooperation with the Intl. Transportworkers Federation (ITF) and its affiliated seamen and dockers unions to implement all mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia which the United Nations Security Council should invoke."

In a separate cable to UN Sec. Gen. U Thant, Becu called attention to free world labor's position on Rhodesia as recently reaffirmed at the ICFTU executive board meeting in Barbados.

**The board's resolution said that sanctions so far imposed "had obviously failed to establish fundamental human, political and trade union rights of all Rhodesians" and declared that the speediest and most forceful action was needed now to ensure that the people of Rhodesia as a whole can govern themselves freely on the basis of universal suffrage.**

The resolution urged the UN to give immediate consideration to all measures and sanctions for obtaining this objective and pledged full support of the international trade union movement for all actions designed to help the people of Rhodesia in their struggle for human and political dignity.

Great Britain has taken the Rhodesian question to the UN after Prime Minister Harold Wilson made a final effort to settle the crisis peacefully. The Rhodesian white minority regime rejected Wilson's terms.

The crisis erupted last year when the white minority in Rhodesia declared its independence from Great

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## *Teachers Get Pact on Talks At Colleges*

Chicago — An about-face by the Chicago City College System on terms for bargaining with the Cook County College Teachers Union sent 648 striking teachers back to their junior college classrooms after a three-day walkout on eight campuses.

Local 1600 of the American Federation of Teachers agreed not to strike or disrupt classes for the system's 38,000 pupils so long as good-faith bargaining continues. The college Board of Education withdrew its demands for a no-strike pledge and its refusal to negotiate a written contract.

**"The board has committed itself, in writing, to reach a collective bargaining contract," Local Pres. Norman G. Swenson said, "and not to exact any reprisal of any sort against any faculty member, against any clerk or against any student who supported the strike."**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Federal Funds Released To Bolster Construction

The Administration acted to loosen the mortgage money squeeze which has pushed the home-building industry into a serious recession during a period of general prosperity.

Pres. Johnson announced the latest move at his Dec. 6 news conference—a decision by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to advance $500 million to savings and loan associations that have run out of funds for home mortgages.

**The additional money, the President said, will help "ease the shortage" of mortgage funds "that has depressed the housing and construction industry."**

Johnson noted that a few days earlier the Federal National Mortgage Association had made available an additional $250 million to finance mortgages on houses in the low and moderate price range.

The presidential comments came as an employment decline in the construction industry went into the fifth consecutive month.

While the shortage of lendable money has been a major factor in the homebuilding slump, another important element has been high interest rates which have priced many potential buyers as well as builders out of the housing market.

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., in a recent statement, blamed the interest rate spiral for the "chaotic condition" of the construction industry.

It traced the housing decline to the action of the Federal Reserve Board in September 1965, when it raised the key discount rate from 4 to 4.5 percent. This touched off higher interests costs on all types of borrowing and a competition for deposits which drained large sums from savings and loan associations —the principal source of mortgage money—to commercial banks.

**Johnson credited legislation passed by Congress last year that set tighter controls on interest paid on savings certificates for halting the drain on savings and loan association deposits.**

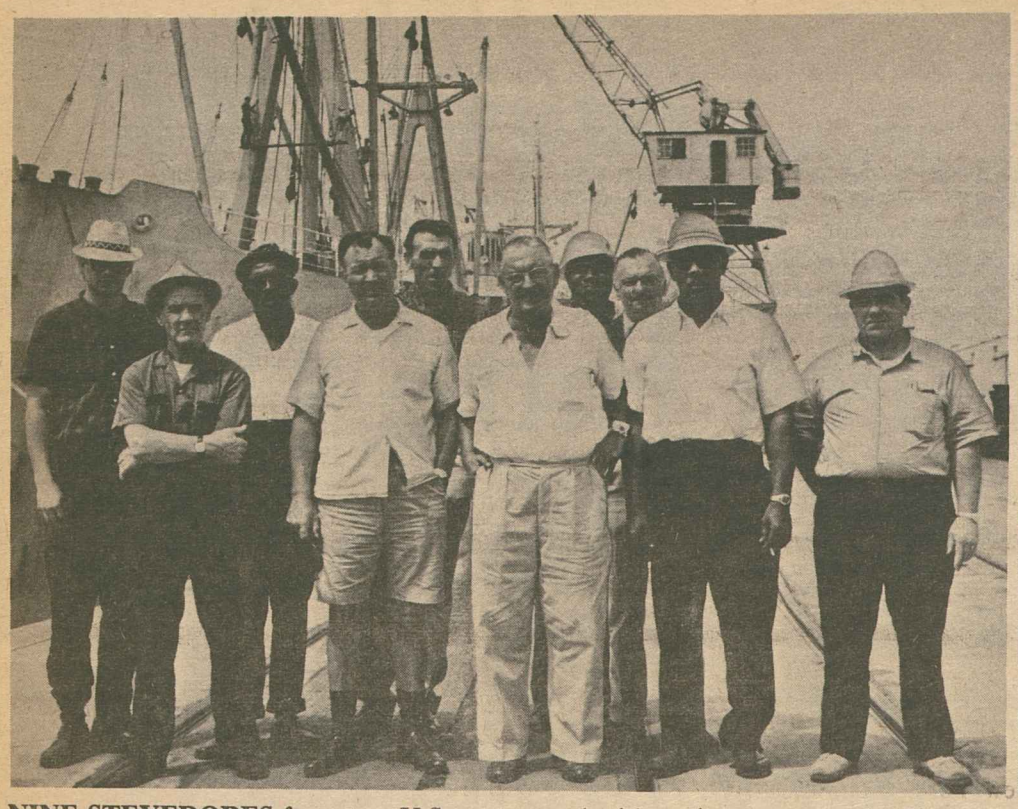
He said this made possible the action of the home loan bank system in advancing the additional $500 million. These "advances" are in effect loans from the reserve system to member banks and must eventually be repaid.

## *$150,000 in Aid Sent Flood Victims*

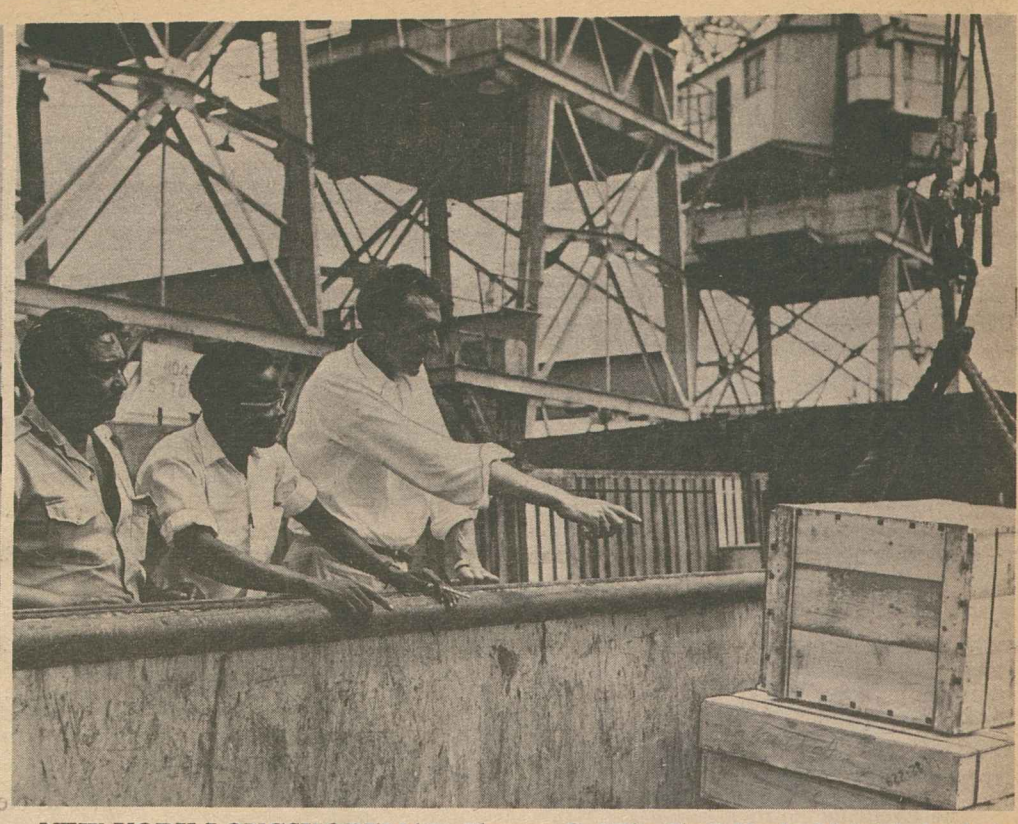
**New York — The Clothing Workers have given $100,000 and the Ladies' Garment Workers $50,000 for the relief of victims of the recent floods that ravaged the Po and Arno River valleys in Italy, officers of the two unions announced.**

**The ACWA gift was the union's second for the aid of Italian flood sufferers — in 1951 it raised $30,000 for relief work when the Po valley was flooded.**

**The ILGWU gift was presented by Pres. Louis Stulberg to Italian Consul-General Vittorio Cordero di Montezemolo for transmission to Pres. Giuseppe Saragat of Italy.**



**NINE STEVEDORES** from two U.S. ports stand with an instructor on the Kenya dock where they are working on a two-year project training local stevedore bosses to move cargo American style. Left to right, Carl Briseno and James J. Kirby, port of New York; Isaiah Harris, New Orleans; Dennis Lambert and Thomas C. Healy, New York; Training School Senior Supervisor H. Walter; Richard Robinson, New York; Michael Galecki, Brooklyn; William L. Mason, New Orleans, and Daniel Gannon, W. Hempstead, N.Y. All but Walter are ILA members.



**NEW YORK LONGSHOREMAN** Thomas C. "Big Tim" Healy (right) helped rig inexpensive gear to move cargo from a ship's hold to a dock without waiting for the arrival of expensive machinery in the port of Mombasa, Kenya. Here Healy gives a pointer on a sling lift to Supervisor K. Kiragu (left) and Foreman Alimohamed Juma alongside the CMB Line's Moliro. Healy is a member of an ILA team working on the improvement of stevedoring methods at the invitation of the Agency for Intl. Development and the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

# Mainstream of Kenyan Life Absorbs U.S. Longshoremen's Training Unit

Mombasa, Kenya—The husky U.S. dockworkers who came here to instruct East Africans in speedy cargo-handling are not likely to be accused of living behind walls in an American enclave.

Richard A. "Sugar Lips" Robinson of New York, once a sparring partner of former heavyweight champion Joe Louis, spends his days instructing stevedore supervisors on the docks and his off time teaching boxing to local youths in the Mombasa Municipal Stadium.

William L. Mason of New Orleans teaches Sunday School classes in the church-going community, while his wife, Elnora, is in demand among African women's groups for talks on Negro life in the U.S.

Carl Briseno, who learned judo in New York City and holds the Black Belt signifying his proficiency in the Japanese art of self-defense, runs four judo sessions for men and one for women at the Mombasa Judo Club on Kilindisi Road. He and his wife Jo have been drawn into African social life in large part through Mrs. Briseno's ability to speak Kiswahili, the popular language of the Kenya coast.

All the men are members of a bi-racial team recruited by the Longshoremen for a stevedore improvement project sponsored and financed by the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development and East African Cargo Handling Services, a joint agency maintained by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to develop this port, the principal outlet for freight in East Africa.

All team members are veterans of ILA Local 1419 in New Orleans or of ILA locals in the port of New York. They are here with their wives and children for a two-year stay on the project, managed by Porter Intl. Co. of Washington, D.C., under an AID contract.

Primary purpose of the project is to restore port productivity, interrupted by the withdrawal of European supervisors after Kenya achieved its independence. AID has given a $360,000 grant to assist an on-the-job training program, and the Moore-McCormack, Farrell and Lykes shipping lines made a contribution also.

**But the community relations work was developed by the dockworkers on their own, with the encouragement of the sponsors.**

Capt. Charles W. Wright of Washington, D.C., team chief, has made talks before the Kenyan Supervisors' Association and other local groups. Other team members have their own ways of communicating—Michael J. Galecki, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Thomas C. Healy of Woodside, N.Y.; Edward Foley of Rego Park, Queens; Richard Harris of Astoria, N.Y.; James J. Kirby of East Keansburg, N.J.; and Isaiah L. Harris of New Orleans.

### Boxing Team

Kirby has been helping Robinson teach boxing. When the local boys get proficient enough they plan to challenge a team from Nairobi for a match. The club has the support of Lance Jones, director of Mombasa social services.

Robinson once fought the late Gus Lesnevich, former world light heavyweight champion, and compiled a record of 62 wins in 65 professional bouts, he says.

**Briseno learned judo while a student at New York University. He is the first Black Belt holder to live in Mombasa.**

The ILA work team has been concentrating on good housekeeping, clearing the docks of obstructions which may impede movement or cause accidents. Two other team members, Healy and Richard Harris, have shown talent in designing inexpensive cargo-handling gear to speed up coffee loading in U.S. and other vessels without major new investments.

# Guild Washington Pact Sets $233 Editorial Scale

General increases totaling up to $33 a week over a three-year period were won by the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild in new contracts with the Washington Post, locally owned morning daily, and the afternoon Daily News, a Scripps-Howard newspaper.

Minimum pay for experienced employes in key classifications will rise to $233 a week—highest in any daily newspaper contract—at the Post, and to $228 at the News. Another high mark was set at the Post when a $93 raise in the weekly minimum rate was won for experienced outside classified salesmen.

**Both settlements, reached with the aid of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service on the brink of strike deadlines, gave ANG Local 35 union security in the form of a partial Guild shop. The agreement was that seven out of 10 new Post and News employes must join the Guild—a formula established by an arbitration board in last year's Baltimore Sunpapers strike and later incorporated into the Guild's contract with the Washington Star.**

Minimums for experienced reporters, deskmen and photographers at the Post and News and for display salesmen, administrative clerks, principal clerks and librarian at the Post will rise in four steps of $8.25 each at nine-month intervals.

The resulting $233 minimum for reporters and display ad salesmen is $23 higher than the highest previously negotiated in any daily newspaper contract—$210 at the Washington Star.

The new top minimum for outside classified and real estate salesmen at the Post gives those employes wage parity with reporters and display salesmen. For experienced workers the rate raises $68.25 a week now to $208.25, and by three nine-month stepups to $233.

Some 75 to 100 other Post employes will be raised $53 a week to reach parity with newsmen and display salesmen by March 1, 1969. Establishment of a new editors' classification at 20 percent above the top reporter minimum will produce a new minimum of $279.60 a week at the final step—the highest in any Guild daily newspaper contract.

Employes in all other categories and in lower steps of the major categories will receive four increases of $5 a week over a three-year period.

The modified Guild shop represents a long-sought breakthrough at the Post and News. Under it, management may designate three of each 10 new employes for exemption but the three may join the union if they so choose.

## *Buckmaster Hailed For URW Service*

**Cleveland, O.—Hearty thanks for the 15 years' service of L. S. Buckmaster as president of the Rubber Workers was expressed by the union's executive board at a meeting here. A resolution paid tribute to Buckmaster's contributions and hailed him as "a man of integrity, a man of courage . . . who all of his life has given so much of himself to help others."**

**Buckmaster, also a former AFL-CIO vice president, retired at the age of 66 in 1960 and now lives in Largo, Fla., with his wife, Olive.**

**"May you find that inner comfort and satisfaction," the resolution said, "that comes with the knowledge that you have done so much for so many in the true spirit of brotherhood."**

# United Funds Expand Labor Liaison Staffs

Ten new full-time AFL-CIO Community Service liaison representatives have been added this year to the staffs of local united funds and community chests to raise the total to 140 in 108 communities, Dir. Leo Perlis of the federation's Dept. of Community Services said.

**An additional 13 full-time AFL - CIO - CSA representatives serve on a national level and five function statewide in Michigan and Pennsylvania. The total of 158 does not include community services representatives employed directly by the AFL-CIO and affiliated bodies, Perlis said.**

He said the function of such representatives is to work closely together "to help meet the personal and family needs of union members and other citizens; in community organization and social action; in providing services for the poor; in consumer and health and welfare counseling; in youth and senior citizen activities; in blood bank work and disaster relief; in strike assistance and fund-raising for voluntary health and welfare agencies."

Perlis predicted that 1967 will witness the continued growth of the program. Three more communities have agreed to employ full-time labor representatives next year and others are expected to follow suit.

# *Teachers Get Pact on Talks At Colleges*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The board presented counter-proposals at a first negotiating meeting to Swenson and other union bargainers. The union called that a step toward its goals but not necessarily the end of the struggle.

The next move, the teachers said, depends on the board, the city budget-drafters and the city fathers headed by Mayor Richard Daley. There is no money to date in the budget for raises, the union's major objective.

Local 1600 won collective bargaining rights for 684 full-time junior college faculty members in an election last summer. When its representatives asked for a package of benefits including a pay hike of $200 a month in the next school year, the board set 17 pre-settlement conditions, including the no-strike guarantee.

**All but 36 faculty members picketed at six day colleges and two evening colleges. They were out for three school days, but returned when the board agreed over the weekend to start bargaining.**

Meanwhile AFT Local 1, representing 22,000 Chicago city teachers, announced that it will conduct picketing demonstrations the week of Dec. 12 at each of the city's 600 schools in turn in support of its campaign for improvements.

The local wants a full contract next September supplanting the memorandum of understanding with the School Board which expired Nov. 9.

# German Actors Backed in Strike

Hollywood—The Screen Actors Guild has cabled a pledge of "full support" to a newly-formed German Actors Union which is striking for higher pay for performers who dub the voices of American actors into German in movie and television films.

More than 700 German actors stopped all dubbing work on Nov. 1, SAG Pres. Charlton Heston was informed by Helmo Kindermann, a board member of the German Actors Union. There is more than a trade union bond between the two actors. Kindermann is the voice of Heston when his films are shown in Germany.

*Strike Renewal Averted:*

# Grievance Accord Reached at GE Plant

Cincinnati, O.—Agreement on machinery for disposing of more than 5,000 unresolved grievances was the key to settlement of a contract dispute between the General Electric Co., the Auto Workers and the Machinists in GE's jet engine plant at nearby Evendale.

A Taft-Hartley injunction ended a strike of 6,400 union members Oct. 17, but another walkout was in prospect at the end of the 80-day injunction period. Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service called the negotiators to Washington, D.C., where agreement was reached Dec. 4, subject to membership approval.

Members of UAW Local 647, representing 4,800 workers, ratified the three-year pact by a 5-1 margin. IAM Lodge 912, representing 1,600 others, was to vote Dec. 11.

**The Evendale contract settling local issues was keyed to the national agreements reached in October with GE and the Westinghouse Corp. by 11 AFL-CIO unions that coordinated their bargaining through a national committee.**

The committee announced that two additional unions recently reached agreement on local supplements at the Westinghouse plant in Sunnyvale, Calif.—the IAM and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—but that 15 other locals with 16,000 members remain on strike over local issues. They are:

**Still on Strike**

Against Westinghouse, IBEW locals at San Lorenzo, Calif.; Bloomington, Ind.; Athens, Ga.; Richmond, Ky.; Upper Sandusky, O; Portland, Ore.; Dover, N.J., and Cheswick, Pa.; Local 1013 of the Flint Glass Workers at Bath, N.Y.

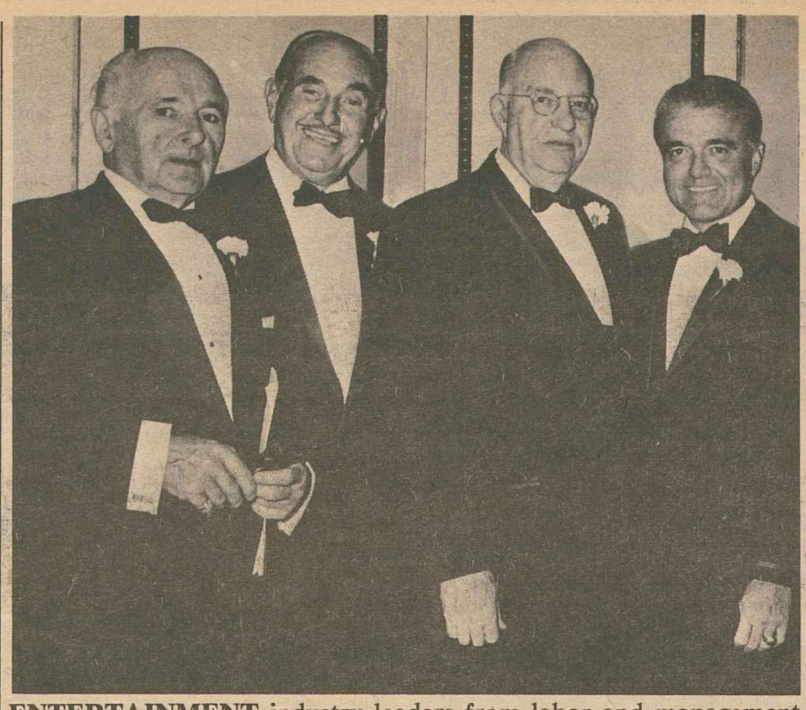
Against GE, more than 12,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Plumbers and the Technical Engineers at Schenectady, N.Y.; AFTE Local 1013 at Pittsfield, Mass.; Carboloy Local 771 of the Auto Workers at Warren, Mich., and UAW Local 716 at GE's small appliance plant in Fort Smith, Ark.

At GE's Evendale plant, the UAW won skilled rate adjustments of one to 10 cents an hour; formation of a safety committee with three union members on duty 24 hours a week on company-paid time; a new grievance procedure under which joint committees have from Jan. 3 to April 3, 1967, to settle a backlog of 5,000 grievances, after which a strike may be called.

Also the UAW settlement makes the nationally negotiated wage increases retroactive to Oct. 17 and provides two cost of living adjustments keyed to the index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor statistics, with a guaranteed raise ranging between one-half of 1 percent and 1.75 percent.

**IAM members have been offered establishment of a 60-day grievance period during which 400 unresolved grievances must be processed before a strike may be called; a study of 13 skilled trades classifications; a joint safety committee; upgrading of workers in two classifications, and other gains paralleling the UAW agreement. New wage rates at Evendale will range from $3.265 to $4.16 an hour in the first contract year, the IAM said.**

At Sunnyvale, 1,300 members of the IBEW won an additional wage hike of five cents an hour; narrowing of seniority units from eight to two; and a language change to base upgrading mainly on seniority. Terms of the IAM settlement were not reported.



**ENTERTAINMENT** industry leaders from labor and management joined to hail AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh on his completion of 25 years as president of the Theatrical Stage Employes at a dinner in New York. From left are Sir Tom O'Brien, secretary of the British Association of Theatrical & Kine Employes; Pres. Jack Warner of Warner Pictures, Walsh, and Pres. Jack Valenti of the Motion Picture Association of America.

# *Board Member Cites Union Trend in South*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**soldiers faced the demonstrators." The result was "bloodshed, violence and bitterness."**

Since Congress enacted the Wagner Act of 1935, the concept of collective bargaining has won acceptance as a "peaceful and orderly way" to settle industrial arguments, he declared, to the end that "hundreds of thousands of labor-management contracts are testimony to the law and order" now existing.

**Non-Unionists Benefit**

"The impact of collective bargaining has not been limited to the organized," he declared. "It has forced major improvements in working conditions for the unorganized as well" by firms seeking to remain unorganized, and by labor's legislative efforts in putting floors under wages and getting safety standards into law.

As conditions of employment improved, some workers began to question the need for joining a union and thus made unions "the victims of their own success." But recent union gains indicate a turn in the road, Zagoria said.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher reported recently that affiliated unions in fiscal 1966 won 57.8 percent of the elections they took part in, the best mark in a decade. Unions took part in 5,461 representation elections and won 3,159—the highest number in 13 years for both categories.

Zagoria said the AFL-CIO victories won bargaining rights for 243,994 workers, the greatest number in seven years.

**He predicted that collective bargaining will grow as unions attract more white collar workers. Arbitration of grievances, now required in 9 of every 10 contracts, will continue to gain in popularity, he said.**

As to compulsory arbitration, he noted that a Gallup Poll showed a 54 percent segment of those polled suporting it. But "those who earn their daily bread and butter in industrial relations—lawyers for unions and managements—voted 2 to 1 against it in a recent American Bar Association discussions," Zagoria said.

# Pan American Employes Vote On New Pact

New York—An agreement that headed off a strike of 13,000 members of the Transport Workers against Pan American World Airways was submitted to a vote of mechanics and flight-service employes at 128 company locations around the globe.

Details of the agreement were not released, pending ratification, but a union spokesman said the tentative settlement was a "very good" one with benefits exceeding those recently won by the same union for 12,000 TWU members at American Airlines.

The union said members were to vote at local meetings here and in Miami, San Francisco and other locations and by secret mail ballot of stewards, stewardesses and other flight service personnel.

Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board assisted in negotiations when a strike deadline neared. Union representatives extended the deadline and TWU members remained on the job.

**Earlier a presidential emergency board recommended wage increases totaling 15 percent over a 32-month period, with further bargaining by the parties on the question of reopening the contract in its later stages for a cost-of-living adjustment.**

The presidential board included Chairman David H. Stowe, a member of the permanent Missile Sites Labor Commission; Charles H. Rehmus, co-director of the University of Michigan's School of Labor & Industrial Relations, and University of Texas Law Professor Jerre S. Williams.

The board pointed out in its report that the high rate of productivity in air transportation "creates an economic environment in which wage increases may be above average but price increases need not result."

# First Contract Settles Potato Packers' Strike

Presque Isle, Me. — An 11-week strike that followed 11 months of alternate bargaining and court fights over a first contract ended successfully when American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 264 won a 36-cent package from Potato Service, Inc.

The fledgling local also obtained the union shop, dues checkoff, seniority rights and restoration of all strikers to their jobs without discrimination.

The package deal included 32 cents an hour in wage increases alone—12 cents retroactive to Nov. 1, another 8 cents a year later, and a second 12 cents on Nov. 1, 1968.

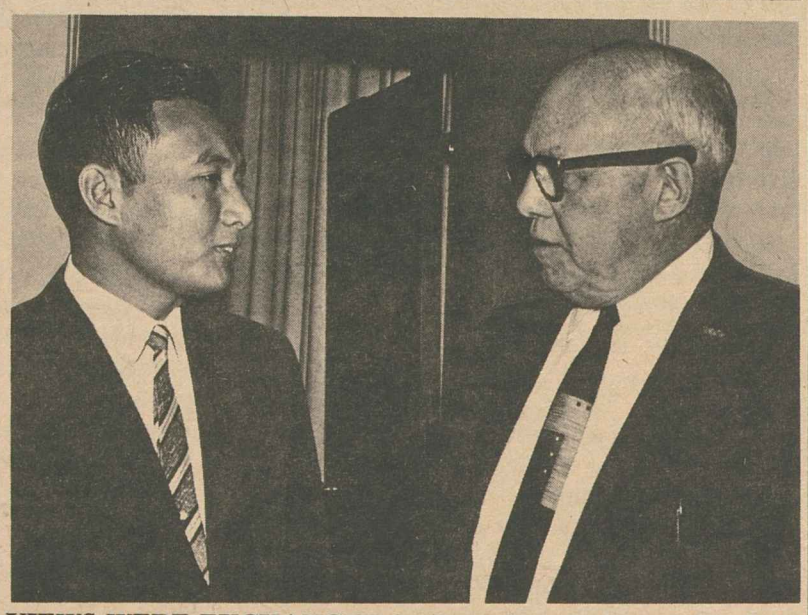
The victory was attributed by ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway to the determination and fighting spirit of the more than 200 strikers.

The union organizing campaign at the plant was climaxed by a National Labor Elections Board victory in October 1965.

**After a few moves in the direction of bargaining, the company announced it was challenging the NLRB certification. It lost at every step, but forced the NLRB to go into the courts for an injunction—the first it had had to seek in Maine—ordering the firm to comply with the law.**

The company still continued to stall and finally the workers voted to strike. The firm freezes a wide variety of potato products sold under brand names throughout the country. A "don't buy" campaign was mounted with the help of the international union, which said that both national chain outlets and independent stores cancelled orders.

The settlement also provides for an additional paid holiday, raising the total to seven; one week vacation after a year of service and two weeks after three years; a full grievance procedure and a shop steward system, and company payment of the total cost of health and welfare programs already in effect.



**VIEWS WERE EXCHANGED** by Pres. Agus Sudano (left) of the National Confederation of Indonesian Workers (GASBIINDO) and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a meeting in Washington after the former had attended the Caracas, Venezuela, world congress of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers, of which he is a vice president. Sudano recently led his 3 million-member, democratic Indonesian labor center back into the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

# Printers Upheld on Right To Bargain Separately

The Supreme Court let stand a National Labor Relations Board ruling upholding the right of the Typographical union to bargain separately with seven New York newspaper publishers.

Local 6 of the ITU had for many years bargained with the seven papers jointly through the Publishers Association of New York City, but served notice nine months in advance that it desired to negotiate separate contracts for the period beginning March 30, 1965. The association refused to agree and the NLRB's ruling of a Taft Act violation was upheld by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New York.

**The board, in a 2-1 decision, said the facts were identical with those in a Detroit News case, where the NLRB held unions have the same right as employers to withdraw from multiple bargaining units provided they give timely notice of intent.**

The Supreme Court refused the publishers' petition for a review of the Appeals Court decision.

The high court also refused to review decisions in three other labor cases. One was a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upholding an NLRB finding that the Aero Corp. of Lake City, Fla., should bargain with a union possessing authorization cards signed by a majority of employes even though a note at the bottom of each card stated they were for use in support of a request for an NLRB election as well as for company recognition of the Auto Workers as bargaining agent.

In another case, the Supreme Court ruled that a railroad worker did not have to exhaust all federal arbitration and contract grievance procedures before bringing suit for wrongful discharge. The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Richmond, Va., had set aside a $4,500 damage verdict won by Fireman Roy Walker from the Southern Railway System on the ground that he had not exhausted all procedures under the road's contract with the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

The court majority noted that Congress revised the Railway Labor Act last June, but that the revisions did not apply to Walker, who lost his job in 1957. It returned the case to the appeals court for a ruling under another line of decisions. Three justices dissented from the ruling—John M. Harlan, Potter Stewart and Byron R. White.

## Shoe Workers Win 3 Brockton Votes

Brockton, Mass. — The United Shoe Workers has won bargaining rights in three plants here whose 1,200 workers have been represented by an unaffiliated union since 1933.

Labor board votes were: Knapp Shoe Co., 303 to 230; Dartmouth Shoe Co., 187-124, and Commonwealth Shoe Co., 157-103. Loser in each case was the Brockton Brotherhood.

# Who's Carrying the Load?

**THE AVERAGE** factory worker, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is actually in worse financial shape now than he was last year.

That's not the comment of liberal economists or labor analysts; it's the comment of a leading business publication, "Business Week."

The magazine, in an analysis of "why there's less left to spend," notes that though average weekly take-home pay for a worker with three dependents stood at a record $100.33 in September, this was only a few pennies more than he was earning last December.

**"And when the BLS works a cost-of-living adjustment into its index of 'net spendable earnings,' that minor gain is replaced by a significant decline. Last December 'real' earnings after taxes came to nearly $89.75 a week. In September they were $87.93, a decline of 2.1 percent."**

Business Week says that despite record incomes and employment, U.S. consumers "are having their troubles finding money to make ends meet." Most of the trouble comes from a very slim gain in what is termed "discretionary purchasing power"—the income consumers have left after meeting basic and unavoidable living expenses.

While personal income for the third quarter of 1966 was running 5.8 percent ahead of the final quarter of 1965, discretionary buying power has risen only five-tenths of 1 percent, the magazine says.

Part of the difference is ascribed to the $7.5 billion rise in tax collections by the federal and state and local governments. Living costs are also eating into income left over for purchase of durable goods, and the tight money, high interest rate situation is boosting costs for mortgages and consumer loans.

**"Low and middle income families apparently are bearing the brunt of this year's squeeze," says Business Week, while the affluent are reaping higher dividend and personal income payments.**

This analysis by a leading business publication leads to but one conclusion; that consumer purchasing power must be maintained and expanded if economic growth and prosperity are to continue. And the first step is to restore the loss in real earnings by American workers.

# Broadcasting Fairness

**WHEN A RADIO** or television station is granted a license to broadcast on a certain wavelength in a specific geographic area during a specified number of hours daily, that's an exclusive franchise. With it comes a right to speak editorially, but also a responsibility as to the treatment of issues and individuals and organizations.

If a station chooses to express a certain viewpoint, then it must expect to air the views of those who hold contrary beliefs; if the station is critical of an organization or individual, then it must expect that a request for air time to answer will be made by the injured party. This is the Federal Communication Commission's "fairness doctrine."

**In most instances it works well. Among those who have utilized the doctrine to build a better community understanding of their views are civil rights groups, United Nations supporters, church organizations, anti-defamation groups and unions.**

When unions find themselves under attack, they have the duty to seek air time. To fail to do so is to cede the issue to the opposition and deny the community a full airing of the issue. And, fully as important, where a station refuses to meet its community responsibility, it is the duty of those denied the use of the "fairness doctrine" to lodge a full and documented complaint with the FCC.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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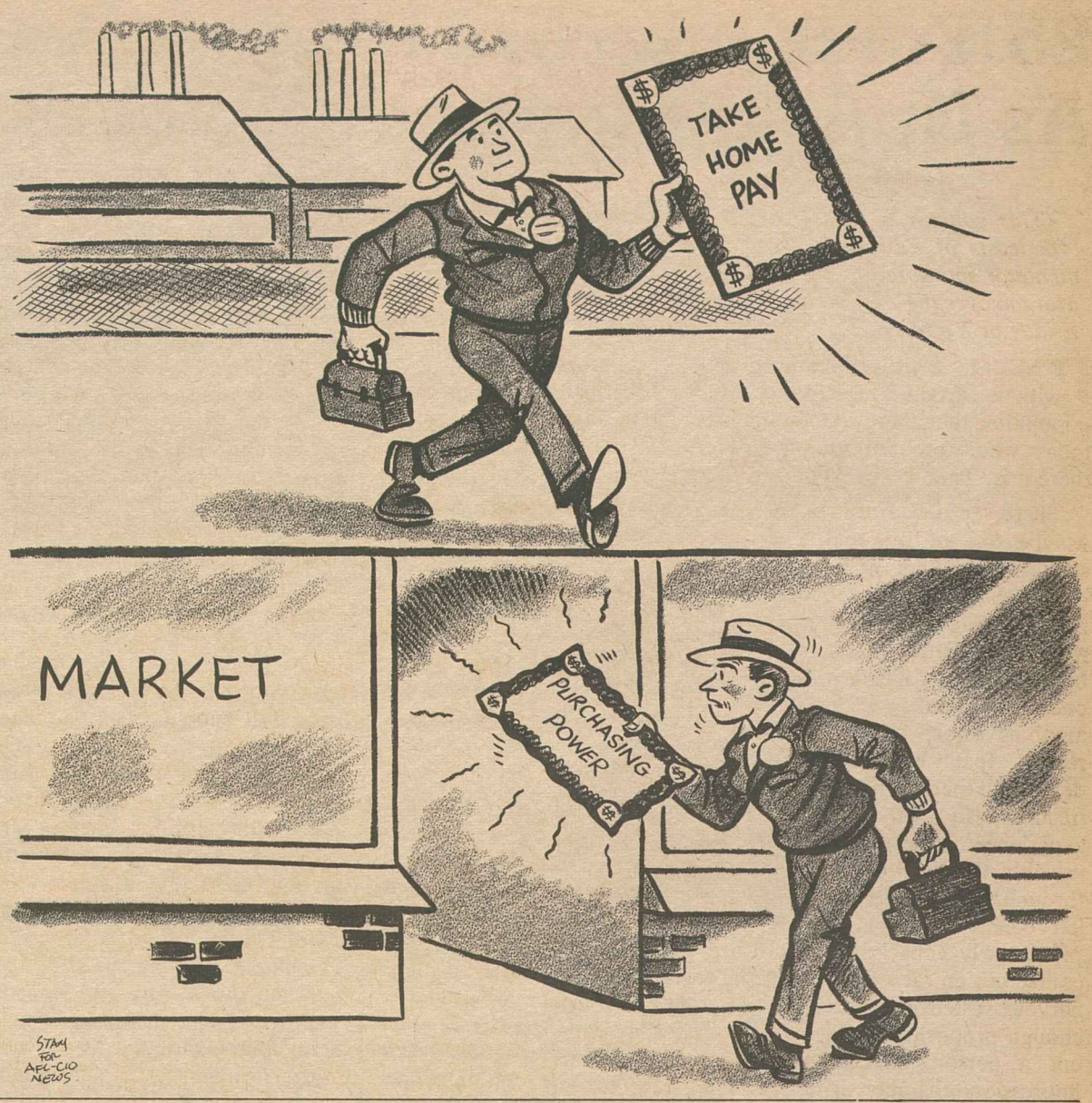
## Shrinkage




***With 'No Strings Attached':***

# Federal-State Tax Sharing Plan Shapes Up As Key GOP Plank

**A PROPOSED** federal tax sharing with the states may be a key plank in the Republican program for the 90th Congress.

Spurred by their successes in winning an additional 47 seats in the House and three more in the Senate, Republican leadership has decided to make the proposal a major objective next year.

The idea, originally given prominence in 1964 by Walter Heller, then Pres. Johnson's chief economic adviser, was considered by the Democrats for a time, but dropped.

Now there would appear to be a strong chance that it will become a hot battleground. Here is the story:

**For many years the states have found themselves under increasingly heavy burdens to provide the public services required by their growing populations. These include education, roads and highways, sanitation, police and fire protection, health and hospitals. Costs have gone up enormously and the states and local communities have been finding it increasingly difficult to find the revenues that they need.**

As a result they have been looking more and more eagerly to the federal government to bail them out, and a great deal of the so-called federal "interference" with the states is simply based on the fact that the states have been asking for it.

However, the basic question that must be asked is, "How well are the states facing up to their financial responsibilities themselves?"

The answer is a mixed one. At least a dozen states have no income tax at all. Others have small income taxes. Tragically for working people, most of them depend heavily on sales taxes which hit the low-income worker far more heavily than the wealthy consumer.

Despite the fact that the states still have a long way to go in tapping the tax sources that are still available to them through a more equitable system of income taxes, the drive is on to use, in effect, the federal government as a tax collection agency with the federal government returning to each state a percentage of the federal taxes raised in that state. There are many objections.

In the first place, the states are already getting a share of the federal income tax—or at least their wealthy citizens are. The federal government permits deduction of state income taxes in computing federal taxes. This means the saving of many millions of dollars to state residents and a decrease in income for the federal government.

**THE FEDERAL** government already puts many billions of dollars into state treasuries in the form of matching grants—in the case of highways as much as 90 percent—and the amount of such returns to the states increases each year.

**However, the matching grant and direct federal subsidy system involves one factor that many of the states don't like. They involve federal standards and federal oversight as to how the money is spent.**

Without restrictions on their use:

- Such funds might be used by one state to lure industry from another through a corresponding reduction in state taxes.
- They might be used to replace federally-supported expenditures in the states to enforce anti-discrimination and minimum wage legislation.
- The unrestricted use of federal funds might well encourage some states to relax efforts to face up to their own tax problems.
- A return of a fixed percentage of federally collected taxes would benefit the wealthy states which need help the least at the expense of poor states which need it the most.

There are two formulas that would be preferable in giving aid to the states where they undoubtedly need it. One would be to make a substantial increase in federal grants-in-aid with the present system of federal standards, and two, an outright federal tax credit in income taxes paid to the states would encourage a more equitable state income tax system. **(PAI)**

***Morgan Says:***

# 25 Years Blur War's Horror As Nations Play with Matches

By Edward P. Morgan

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**IT SEEMS** a little incredible to those citizens with a certain age seniority in the American population that there are millions of voters alive today who were unborn on Dec. 7, 1941. Yet there it is. Time keeps passing without a stop.

There is a powerful magnetism to reminiscence. Maybe one of the reasons old soldiers never die is that they enliven their fading memories with heroic battle exploits bigger than life. There is one thing about recall—anything short of total recall, that is—which deals both mercifully and treacherously with past experience: Almost invariably the thrill comes through and the horror is left behind. The pleasure is preserved and the pain slowly ebbs away. There are exceptions of course but on the whole this is the way the human nervous system is built to operate. Life is a tough enough proposition as it is from day to day without a person's having to tote around a true impression chamber where private tragedies of the past, in peace or war, are turned on periodically in the vivid totality of their torture.

Morgan

But the treachery of this phenomenon of remembered experience lies in the distortion which its very pain-killing mercifulness renders. The security of mutual terror, which the theoretical nuclear standoff between the opposing great powers may be said to provide, rests on the premise that neither side dare employ its weapons first because both are agonizingly aware of the holocaust that the first nuclear strike and the answering reprisal would add up to in this age of the hydrogen bomb. This precarious balance of terror on a leash is the nearest thing the world has for the moment to a system of arms control. But it is not a substitute we should settle for. For one thing the terror may not be enduring enough.

**We scare ourselves periodically with visions of an incinerated planet. But does the fright add real drive to our declared determination to "do something" about disarmament? Or does our conscientious nightmare shrink obligingly, after a moment of projected reality, into the category of, say, The Man From U.N.C.L.E., to be continued as a serial of fantasy on the television screen of the imagination?**

The latter is more likely because, ironically, nobody knows anything about nuclear holocaust personally except the surviving victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Time cannot have mellowed their memories much. But they represent an almost microscopic proportion of the world's population. World War II provided numerous non-atomic horrors, before and after Pearl Harbor, which should be unforgettable but they are not.

Furthermore, as I indicated at the beginning in relation to Pearl Harbor alone, there is not only blurred experience a quarter of a century after the event but non-memory. Some 96 million Americans have been born since that December day, 25 years ago. Of that number 69 million were born after Jan. 1, 1950. Before very long, more than half the population of this country will be composed of people to whom both World War II and the Korean War are nothing but history lessons.

**THE AWFUL DANGER** is that no nation has learned these lessons well enough. Compared to the tortuous options of today, the decision which Pearl Harbor compelled the United States to take was supremely simple. There was nothing to do but declare war and fight until the enemy was vanquished. Now the countries that harbored the enemy, Japan, Italy and Germany—the free part of it—are all our allies. And two former allies, China and the Soviet Union, are in varying degrees in the enemy camp.

Nothing is simple and the war in Viet Nam is proving about as easy to solve as the most difficult jigsaw puzzle ever devised—with the key pieces missing. There are some dubiously reassuring factors in the chaos that passes for today's international scene. Between 1918 when World War I ended and 1939 when World War II began, 21 years elapsed, a generation. It was an interlude of fumbled political opportunities and the Depression, the greatest economic failure the world has ever known.

**Strangely, it has been just 21 years since World War II ended. Korea and Viet Nam have intervened, not to mention Hungary, Suez, the Congo, Cyprus and Malaya. But this same span of years has also seen the greatest global prosperity—never forgetting the impoverished exceptions—since the beginning of civilization, coupled with a sunburst of scientific achievement so vast that it makes the industrial revolution of the 19th Century look like something Rube Goldberg invented.**

Yet we are still children playing with matches. The Soviet Union is deploying an anti-missile system and the most multi of the multibillion-dollar decisions confronting the Johnson Administration is whether to devise one too and dig the fallout shelter system that is supposed to be de rigeur with it. In France, Soviet Premier Kosygin said there was a "community of interest" between Russia and the United States. As things stand it's the world community, and that should interest everybody.

***Equity President Charges:***

# Union Ban on Race Bias Resisted By Some Theatrical Producers

**THE PRESIDENT** of Actors' Equity said in a recent radio interview that while the union has won non-discrimination clauses in all of its contracts, some resistance to lowering racial bars persists in the business end of the theater.

"Where we run into difficulty is with the 'powers that be'—the producers—the people who run the show" as a commercial venture, Equity Pres. Frederick O'Neal said.

**"There are these kinds of things not only in our own field . . . but in many other fields as well," he noted.**

"This is stupid" and is only "prolonging something that must eventually come to pass," O'Neal declared on Labor News Conference, a public service production of the AFL-CIO heard weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

**DISCUSSING** the current state of the theater, O'Neal said the increasing interest of colleges and universities in education and training aimed at performing arts careers is a good sign.

He cited the recent Capahosic, Va., conference among representatives of several major colleges and leaders from the professions as an example of new interest and growing harmony. The conference was sponsored by the National Association of Dramatic & Speech Arts and the Phelps-Stokes Fund, to explore the extension of opportunities for professional training through education and the theater.

**"The very fact that we were able to establish some kind of communication was significant in itself," he said. "This does not mean that there were not differences of opinion expresssed, and expressed very strongly, but there was not the kind of hostility that existed before."**

O'Neal noted that growth of regional theaters around the country has boosted "professional theater activity by more than 30 percent" in the last two seasons.

Questioning O'Neal were John Carmody, author, lecturer and long-time former drama editor and critic for the Washington Evening Star, and Roy Meechum, drama critic for the Post-Newsweek stations.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**THE SUPREME COURT** produced a whopper of a decision in ruling that the Georgia House of Representatives had denied the constitutional rights of Julian Bond by refusing to give him his elected seat because of Bond's public opposition to the military draft and the Viet Nam war.

The Georgia legislators were wrong, of course. Bond had unpopular views, he expressed them, and the House of Representatives decided he was unable conscientiously to take an oath of office to uphold the federal and state constitutions.

**Since when is some outside body authorized to pry into any other person's conscience and good faith in taking a simple oath of office? Can good faith be measured by the bushel or weighed by the pound?**

There are 50 state legislatures. It would be astonishing if there were not some incumbents, who have already taken an oath of office, who also are critical of the draft and other policies.

This is minority dissent, but dissent is one of the basic rights of all.

Bond was duly elected from an Atlanta district, elected again, and now has been elected a third time. Surely no one can believe that his presence in the House chamber would taint that body.

The high court had to set a precedent in its ruling. Under the constitutional system familiar in this nation, each legislative body is the sole judge of its own members. The U. S. Senate, for example, has what has been considered a clear constitutional sanction to seat an applicant for membership, reject him or, if he was seated, to expel him, with the courts barred from interference under the doctrine of the separation of powers. So did the Georgia House of Representatives, it was believed, no matter how outrageous and unwise its judgment might seem.

**The Supreme Court has now said that this is not necessarily so—that if the basic free speech right is violated when a legislative body denies an elected member his seat, the action is void.**

The Georgia attorney general had conceded that the court could interfere if the reason for denying Bond his place had been that he was a Negro.

Chief Justice Earl Warren in his opinion observed that if this was so the court could take action to defend Bond's First Amendment free speech right.

Other points should be noted:

- The court carefuly refrained from a direct declaration that the Georgia House must admit Bond; it simply said that the refusal to admit him had been unconstitutional.
- The decision was unanimous.
- Bond himself had most vigorously argued that he could take the oath in good faith and conscience.
- The upcoming Speaker of the newly elected House, convening in January, said that so far as he knew no further effort to bar Bond would be made.

* * *

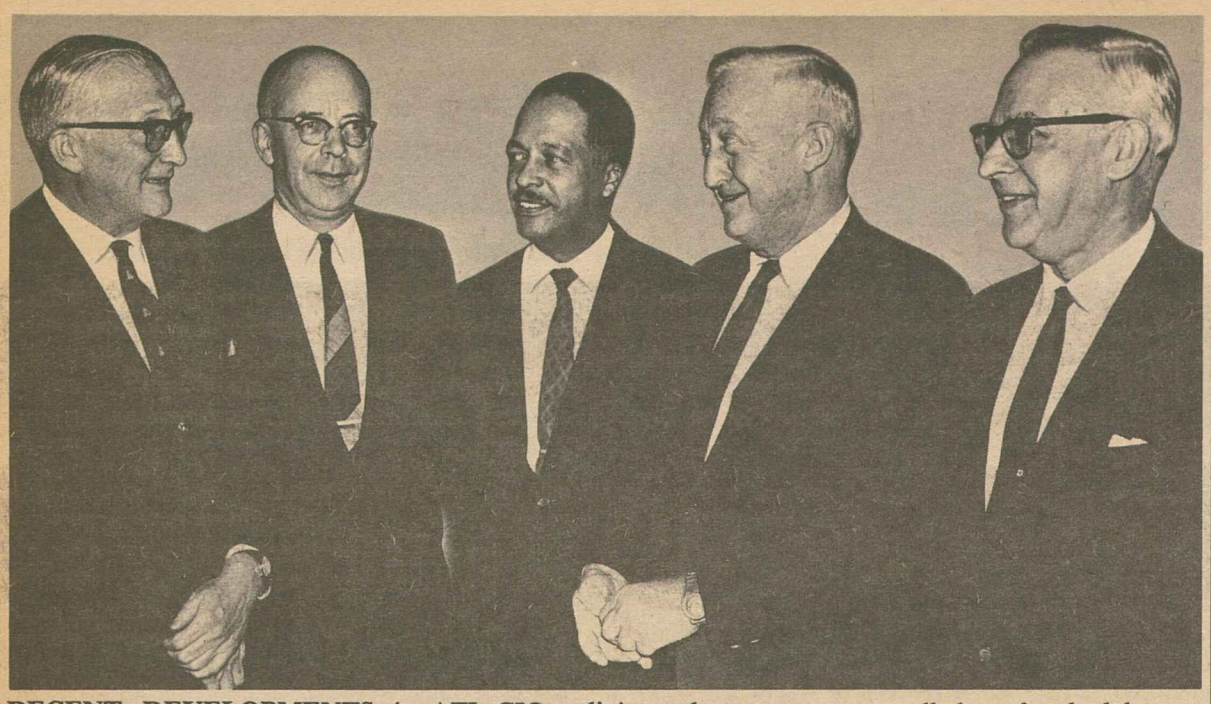
**THE COURTS** were required to act in another political case a couple of years ago—in California.

This one involved Pierre Salinger, already a member of the Senate by appointment, who was running for election for a full term. California officials refused to certify his name for the ballot, ruling that Salinger did not qualify under the state's one-year residency law.

**It was a stupid ruling; Salinger had indeed lived in and around Washington rather than in California for eight years or so. But he was a native Californian, he had grown up and worked as a newspaperman in the state before going to work for the Kennedy brothers. "Domicile" is a tricky word.**

The California Supreme Court pointed out that qualifications for Senate membership were set by the U. S. Constitution (30 years of age, nine years a citizen, inhabitant of the state at the time of election). No state by residency laws could expand the qualifications, the court ruled.

**INTEREST** in providing education in the performing arts is on the rise among colleges and universities, Pres. Frederick O'Neal (center) of Actors' Equity Association said on Labor News Conference. Post-Newsweek Stations' Drama Critic Roy Meechum (left) and John Carmody, author and lecturer, questioned O'Neal on the AFL-CIO public affairs program, broadcast nationwide each week on the Mutual radio network.



**RECENT DEVELOPMENTS** in AFL-CIO policies and programs were spelled out for the labor attaches of other countries at a meeting in Washington. Shown at the session are, from left, J. J. Watson of Great Britain and Lukas Burkhardt of Switzerland with three AFL-CIO staffers: Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone and Harry Goldberg of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

# *Labor Costs Hold Steady in U.S., Rise Sharply in Other Countries*

Unit labor costs in the United States and Canada remained almost unchanged since 1957 despite a sharp rise over the same period in seven other major industrial countries.

A new Dept. of Labor study provides the first set of statistics comparing both unit labor costs and productivity in the principal nations of the free world. Its title: "Unit Labor Costs in Manufacturing: Trends in Nine Countries, 1950-65."

The unit labor cost represents the ratio of employe compensation to production. It includes wages, fringe benefits and legally required employer payments such as social security taxes. Productivity measures the output per man-hour, without regard to the changes in the labor cost for an hour of work.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics study divides the period covered into two parts: from 1950 to 1957 and from 1957 to 1965. In the earlier half, unit labor costs in the United States rose by about the average for the other countries in the survey.

**During the latter half of the survey period, however, the stable unit labor costs in the United States and Canada compared with rises of 39 percent in the Netherlands, 35 percent in West Germany, 19 percent in France and Great Britain, and 18 percent in Japan. Sweden and Italy also had significant increases in unit labor costs over this period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted.**

Recent statistics, reported since the period covered by the survey, show a moderate upward trend in unit labor costs in the United States. The Commerce Dept. said its index of labor cost per unit of manufacturing output rose in October to 102.1 percent of the 1957-59 average, the highest since March of 1961.

The BLS study also compares productivity—the output per man-hour—from 1950 through 1964. During this period productivity increased about 45 percent in the United States, but well over 100 percent in West Germany, Italy and Japan.

All three of the nations showing the largest productivity increases suffered heavy damage to manufacturing plants and equipment during World War II, the study notes.

**Low Base**

"Their rapid increase can be explained in part by the abnormally low levels of output that prevailed as late as 1950, when these countries were still restoring their economies," it notes.

**The BLS further points out that many of the industries in the three nations were rebuilt with newer and more efficient equipment than that of other industrial nations.**

Between 1950 and 1964, hourly compensation in manufacturing at least tripled in France, West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Italy and Sweden. It almost doubled in the United States. But despite the slower rate of pay growth, the U.S. worker still earns more than his counterpart in any of the other nations surveyed, the BLS observes.

# 9 White Collar Unions Form Coordinating Unit

Formation of a council of AFL-CIO unions for professional, scientific and cultural employes was announced at a Washington, D.C., meeting attended by spokesmen for nine affiliated unions representing more than 1 million white collar workers.

The council said in a statement that its objectives include improving the effectiveness of professional unions—not only by encouraging the unorganized to join existing unions but in the following ways also:

- Preparing informational material explaining the place of professional, scientific and cultural employes in the labor movement.
- Conducting research on problems common to all white collar unions—work standards, portable pensions, fringe benefits, the growing role of federal, state and local governments as employers, and the place of the worker in policy determination.
- Conferences to further the interest of professional workers.
- Information on legislation involving union members.

The AFL CIO Executive Council at its August 1966 meeting adopted a report of a subcommittee approving creation of a council of professional workers composed of members from different unions who fit that classification and have common objectives and problems. The report specifically recommended a coordinating council of unions rather than the creation of a new AFL-CIO department.

The council has a potential of 10 million white collar workers, including some 7 million who are presently unorganized, Pres. Charles Cogen of the American Federation of Teachers told a press conference.

"This is one of the important areas where unions of the AFL-CIO have a potential for real growth," Cogen said.

**Represented on the council steering committee are members of Actors Equity, the Musical Artists, the Musicians, Technical Engineers, Insurance Workers, Airline Pilots, Government Employes, Broadcast Employes and the Teachers.**

## *Debs Home Given Landmark Status*

**Terre Haute, Ind. — The National Park Service of the Dept. of the Interior has designated the Eugene V. Debs home here as a National Historic Landmark, declaring it of "exceptional value" in illustrating a phase of American history.**

**Debs, five times the Socialist Party candidate for President, is singled out in the citation as the founder of industrial unionism and head of the American Railway Union.**

**The Debs home is maintained by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation, which also carries on an educational program in cooperation with Indiana State University. The home was designated last year as a state historical site by the Indiana legislature.**

*Rail Workers Hail Stand:*

# ILO Transport Unit Affirms Strike Right

Geneva—The full right of railway workers to strike was proclaimed by the Intl. Labor Organization's Inland Transport Committee in the conclusions it adopted at a two-week session that just ended here.

This recognition that the public service nature of the railway industry is no ground for denying its workers the right to strike was welcomed by the two-man AFL-CIO delegation as the "greatest single achievement" of the 28-nation conference sponsored by the ILO, the United Nations specialized labor agency.

Eli Oliver, economic adviser of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, stressed that the proclamation represented the first outright affirmation of the strike right by an international body consisting of government and industry representatives as well as union spokesmen.

**Another major labor victory was the committee's adoption of the principle that the minimum guaranteed wage in the railway industry must assure the worker a reasonable standard of living.**

This provision was viewed by Lester L. Zosel, international affairs director of the Railway Clerks, as the foundation for the "coherent pay structure" that the committee said the industry should have.

At the session's outset Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, U.S. worker delegate on the ILO Governing Body, praised the Inland Transport and other ILO industrial committees for their work "to assure the greatest possible agreement between workers and employers on how to most effectively improve living and working conditions."

Faupl had been named by the worker members of the Governing Body, the ILO's executive board, to represent them at the transport meeting.

The efforts of the industrial committees, Faupl said, contributed toward the ultimate goal of a "dynamic, worldwide prosperity."

**On the question of walkouts, the committee ruled that being employed by a railway should not deprive workers "of the right which other workers have to go on strike in defense of their occupation interests."**

This did not necessarily exclude prior arrangements concerning such matters as the giving of strike notice or the maintenance of certain transport services.

But, as the worker delegates stipulated, even such arrangements would be unacceptable if "not agreed upon through collective bargaining."

The worker group also declared that it was "directly opposed to the use of injunctions" aimed at curtailing "the effectiveness of strike action" and would continue "to press for the elimination of such action."

**Family Needs**

The committee agreed that in determining the "reasonable" standard of living that should be guaranteed at even the minimum wage level factors such as the family needs of workers should be considered.

**The committee also said that another starting point in establishing a balanced pay structure was the elimination of all discrimination whether it be based on race, color, sex, religion, political opinion or any other factor that would deny in any way "equality of opportunity or treatment in employment."**

It was likewise agreed that pay scales should allow for "progressive improvement in the workers' standard of living."

The basic guidelines drafted for the railway industry by the committee were viewed by the AFL-CIO delegates as particularly important to young unions.

# IUE Names Bartelli To Legislative Post

Osmero Bartelli, assistant to Organizing Dir. Dan Arnold of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and a staff member since 1957, has been named to a new IUE post in which he will assist local unions and district councils requiring assistance with federal agencies.

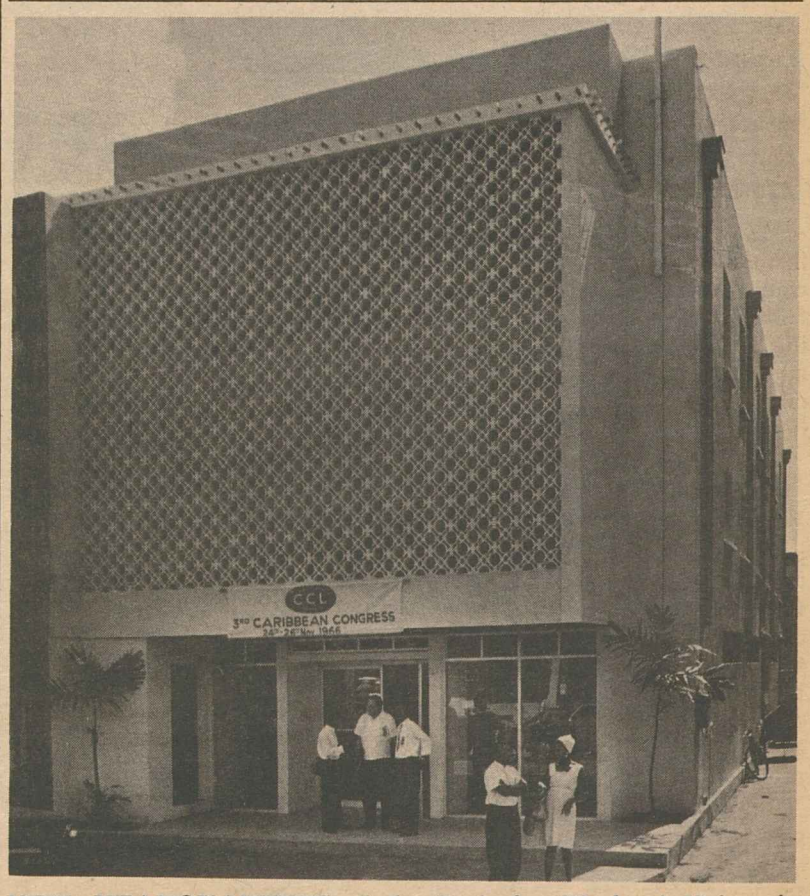
He also will be responsible for cooperating with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, and was charged by IUE Pres. Paul Jennings with fashioning and working for the enactment of a legislative program tied directly to IUE needs.

# Rhodesia Sanctions Urged by ICFTU

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Britain rather than go along with a new government that would have included representatives of the African majority in the country.

At its December 1965 convention the AFL-CIO called upon the U.S. government "to initiate moves that will quarantine the Ian Smith racist regime and bring to a speedy end the pretensions of this insane power-drunk clique."




**NEW HEADQUARTERS** of the Barbados Workers' Union, in Bridgetown, was the scene of the recent convention of the Caribbean Congress of Labor.

Higher Standards Proposed:

# Labor Dept. Urged to Curb Farm Worker Importation

The AFL-CIO asked the Labor Dept. to end an Immigration Act loophole that allows foreign farm workers to be brought into the United States for temporary harvest work.

Conditions of U.S. farm workers have improved greatly since the end of the bracero program two years ago eliminated the largescale importation of foreign farm workers, union witnesses testified at a Labor Dept. hearing. They cited evidence that there is no shortage of domestic farm workers when decent wages and working conditions are offered.

**If the Immigration Act loophole is not closed completely, AFL-CIO spokesmen urged, at least the Labor Dept. should raise the minimum wages employers must offer U.S. workers before applying for the admisson of alien labor.**

Current standards, set by the secretary of labor on a state-by-state basis, range from $1.15 to $1.40 an hour. The Labor Dept. hearings are to consider changes in the existing standards.

**AFL-CIO Position Spelled Out**

AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach and Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters and chairman of the AFL-CIO farm labor legislative subcommittee, presented the federation's position. Also testifying for an end to the use of alien labor was Kerry Napuk, research director of the Packinghouse Workers.

The biggest step toward ending the importation of farm workers came in 1964, when Congress—at the urging of labor and church groups—refused to renew the bracero program. Since then, smaller groups of foreign workers have been admitted under a section of the immigration law that allows temporary importation of workers when the secretary of labor certifies the need and determines that it would have no adverse effect on U.S. workers.

**The number of alien farm workers dropped from 200,000 in the last year of the bracero program to 35,000 in 1965 and 25,000 this year.**

As an alternative to complete elimination of all foreign labor, Fernbach proposed the following standards that growers would have to meet before they could apply for admission of workers from other countries to meet a labor shortage:

- An hourly wage rate that would not be below $1.55 an hour in any state. Even this, Fernbach noted, is "barely" above the poverty level.
- A higher minimum rate in states with better conditions. "In states where minimum hourly rates are established by collective bargaining—in California, for example—the adverse-effect rate should be at least equal to the negotiated minimum," including fringes.
- A weekly wage guarantee not less than $62 in any state.
- Higher rates for farm jobs that are "particularly hazardous or arduous."

Fernbach warned that "to do less would further degrade employment opportunities for Americans in agriculture, properly lead to the rejection of substandard farm jobs by Americans when better alternatives are available, and thus inevitably restore cheap imported labor as a major source of manpower in our fields."

**Gains Emphasized**

Mayer stressed the gains that had come to U.S. farm workers since the end of the bracero program.

**An estimated 80,000 to 100,000 new jobs were created for U.S. workers, he said. Farm wages rose an average of 15 percent in two years, with the biggest gains in jobs formerly done by braceros. "U.S. workers flocked to the crops when the higher wages were available," he noted.**

Another important development, Mayer said, is the growing organization of farm workers into unions, now that "foreign strike breakers are no longer available."

Despite warnings that crops could not be harvested without imported labor, "not a single major crop failure occurred because of a lack of labor," he pointed out.

Napuk testified that although major improvements resulted from the end of the bracero program, "much higher and much better living and working conditions are desperately required" for U.S. farm workers. He warned that importation of foreign labor would "undercut" efforts of farm workers to improve their conditions and turn the power of government into "an anti-labor instrument."

# Mounting Rail Accidents Held 'National Disgrace'

A 32 percent increase in railroad train accidents over two years is a "national disgrace," the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen declared in a letter to Alan S. Boyd, designated by Pres. Johnson as the nation's first secretary of transportation.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert, citing the latest train accident statistics compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, urged Boyd to make the improvement of railroad safety one of the primary aims of the new department when its begins functioning in January. The safe operation of common carriers and the reporting of accidents will come under the control of that department at that time, he noted.

**Gilbert said rail accident statistics for the January through April period of 1966, in comparison with those for the same periods of 1964 and 1965, document the "almost complete deterioration of rail safety." He said they show that collisions increased 26.7 percent, derailments 35.1 percent and accidents from miscellaneous causes 21.6 percent. The over-all increase was 32 percent.**

"In other industries, a 32 percent increase in the number of accidents would be cause for great concern," Gilbert said in a letter congratulating Boyd, now Under Sec. of Commerce, on his appointment, and offering the BLF&E's "full cooperation."

**Railroads Silent**

"Crash" programs would be called for in other industries with a poor safety record but in railroading, "the opposite seems true," said Gilbert. He added: "Except for employe organizations, no voice in the industry is raised to plead for better safety programs, less hazardous working conditions, and more attention to safe operation than to profit."

The BLF&E president said he is convinced that the removal of thousands of firemen and train service employes from their jobs in 1964 has a direct relation to the "huge increase" in accidents, though unions are "accused of self-interest" because they point out that relationship.

"Whatever the cause," he declared," the government cannot ignore the death and destruction" reflected by a one-third increase in accidents in a two-year span.

Gilbert called for "searching investigations," strict control of reporting and enforcement of the indicated changes. He expressed the hope that Boyd will "guide the department into a meaningful role in this essential work."

# TWUA Calls for Boost In Lagging Hosiery Pay

Charlotte, N.C.—The hosiery industry was urged by its unionized employes to raise general pay levels when the wages of its lowest-paid employes are boosted to $1.40 an hour next Feb. 1 under the new federal minimum wage law.

The pay increase was backed by 60 delegates from 13 states representing hosiery workers affiliated with the Textile Workers Union of America who met at a two-day conference here.

It came after TWUA Pres. William Pollock in his keynote speech blamed the textile industry in general and hosiery manufacturers specifically for the fact that North Carolina factory wages are the lowest in the country.

**As the state's largest employer, Pollock said, the textile industry "keeps North Carolina glued to the bottom of the ladder because its $1.91 average lags 71 cents an hour below the national manufacturing average of $2.62."**

The state's hosiery mills, which account for 55 percent of the national production, "deprive their workers even further because their wage structure lags between 79 cents and $1 an hour behind national factory standards."

Average pay in women's and seamless hose is but $1.83 an hour, he added, and in children's and men's hosiery, it "drags far behind at a shameful $1.61 an hour."

"Ironically enough," Pollock continued, "when the key vote to raise the federal minimum wage to $1.40 next February and to $1.60 a year from then was taken, not a single North Carolina congressman voted for the measure and only one congressman supported it in South Carolina, which is third from the bottom of the national wage ladder."

Dir. Adolph Benet of the TWUA Hosiery Division, the conference chairman, reported that 1966 was "one of the best" years in many for hosiery workers with "substantial gains" in every contract negotiated.

"Even so," he added, "hosiery workers have a long way to go in their quest for working conditions which approach those prevailing in enlightened industries."

**EXPO 67,** Canada's way of celebrating the 100th anniversary of its confederation and Montreal's 325th birthday, is 100 percent union made. It is keyed to the theme "Man and His World," and the top photo shows one of six pavilions being built to house exhibits on sub-themes. In the middle is Habitat 67, a pyramid cluster of 158 homes illustrating a new concept of family life in a high density urban development. Below, workers erect the West German pavilion, a giant tent-like steel mesh supported on eight masts, with a plastic skin suspended from it. Expo 67 opens next Apr. 28 and will have a six-months run. It is expected to attract some 35 million patrons who will reach the fair site on a new high-speed rail transit system from downtown Montreal.

*Labor Challenges Fitness:*

# FCC Hearing Urged On Station's License

The AFL-CIO has challenged the fitness of an Ohio radio station to retain its license as a result of its refusal to correct inaccuracies in a series of critical editorials or to allow the federation air time in which to reply.

In a complaint to the Federal Communications Commission, the AFL-CIO charged radio station WMRN, Marion, O., with flagrant violations of the government's "fairness doctrine" in denying a "discussion of conflicting views on an issue of public importance" and for failure to give the AFL-CIO an opportunity to reply to personal attacks.

**The complaint climaxed a two-month-long exchange during which the AFL-CIO sought to prove by documentary evidence that editorial statements critical of the federation were based on misinterpretations. Each attempt to correct the record was rejected, the federation charged, only to be followed by another editorial more critical of organized labor and AFL-CIO leadership.**

The complaint asked that an FCC hearing be held to consider revoking or not renewing the station's license when it expires on Oct. 1, 1967. The letter to the FCC was signed by AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack.

The dispute began on Aug. 14 when a station editorial claimed that Pres. George Meany had threatened Congress with political retaliation if airline anti-strike legislation were enacted. The editorial declared that when Meany urged Congress not to "pass legislation that you will regret for the rest of your lives" he was threatening the constitutional rights of freely elected representatives. The editorial accused Meany and other union leaders of exercising "dictatorial power undeserved and unjustified in a free society."

The AFL-CIO responded by offering for the station's examination a transcript of the question-and-answer period which followed the Meany statement, in which he specifically ruled out political retaliation. Meany told reporters, the transcript showed, that his statement was a caution to Congress of the long-range effect such legislation could have on the nation and the threat it posed to our democratic structure.

**The station ignored the documentation and the request that the "erroneous implication" be corrected. Instead, a second editorial was broadcast that repeated the charge and accused the AFL-CIO of speaking from "prejudiced interests."**

The AFL-CIO again attempted to set the record straight and again was ignored. Two weeks later the station broadcast a third editorial assailing AFL-CIO personnel.

**'Attack' Charged**

The editorial charged that the AFL-CIO's reaction to the editorials was typical of labor. "If you can't argue issues, attack the individual. If a congressman or senator votes contrary to what labor wants he is not granted the courtesy of having a mind of his own, principles and ethics of his own, he is supposed to do just what labor wants and that is all," the editorial declared.

**At this point the AFL-CIO abandoned its plea for editorial corrections and asked that the station provide air time under the provisions of the "fairness doctrine" for a presentation of the federation reply. When the station failed to respond, the complaint was filed with the FCC.**

The AFL-CIO bases its complaint on the "fairness doctrine" provision requiring that where organizations or individuals are attacked or controversial issues are aired, the station has an obligation to broadcast opposing opinions. The doctrine is based on the principle that the station owner has a public trust in using the airwaves and his license requires that he serve the entire public, not himself alone.

**PROBLEMS OF ENROLLING** new union members were discussed by Dir. William L. Kircher of the Dept. of Organization at a three-day conference of AFL-CIO regional directors and their assistants in AFL-CIO headquarters. Flanking Kircher are his assistant directors, Edward Haines (left) and Alan Kistler.

## *Labor's Role in U.S. Praised by Church*

**Providence, R. I. — The recent convention of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO here was hailed as "a splendid manifestation of the increasingly articulate role labor has come to assume in American life" in an editorial in the Providence Visitor, published by the Catholic diocese.**

**"To trace the history of American labor is to trace a parallel course in the history of America itself," the editorial said. "No other agency on the American scene can take comparable credit for the long, progressive thrust from the days of row houses and robber barons to the present level of economic affluence. We salute the AFL-CIO for their vital part in this."**

# *3-Year Pact Solves L.A. Orchestra Crisis*

Los Angeles—A three-year package nailing down outstanding conditions for symphony musicians has been won by Musicians Local 47 for the 100-man Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

The pact ended a 20-day dispute which had blacked out the philharmonic's 48th season, due to open Nov. 1.

With federal mediation aiding settlement, the Local 47 contract with the Southern California Symphony-Hollywood Bowl Association provided, among other things:

- Minimum weekly pay rates of $200 this season, $210 next year and $225 the third year. The old minimum was $180.
- A guaranteed 37-week season, plus one week paid vacation, expanding to 43 weeks and three weeks vacation in 1968-69.
- Pro rata vacation pay, instead of the minimum rate, which means each player will receive his own base rate.
- An increase in individual insurance from $1,000 to $5,000.
- An increase in pensions from $110 to $175 a month.
- An increase in sick leave to four weeks a year after four years.
- A basic work week of four concerts and four rehearsals.

The contract also was virtually overhauled as to language. Pres. John Tranchitella of Local 47 declared the new wordage made the pact "one of the best agreements in the U.S. symphony field."

**Local 47 had contended its members were locked out by the symphony association. The association cancelled rehersals and its season after orchestra members rejected management's "final" offer Oct. 31.**

Orchestra members picketed the swank Music Center, site of the symphony season, on an informational basis.

The National Labor Relations Board obtained a temporary injunction against the picketing after other entrepreneurs at the music center filed a secondary boycott charge, claiming the picket line interfered with an operatic concert.

Symphony management said an emergency 90-day loan made the new contract possible.

Tranchitella indicated the union sympathizes with management's fiscal problems but orchestra members in the past had, in effect, subsidized their own work.

12-10-66

# Molders Hold Ontario School On Arbitration

Toronto, Ont.—The Molders through their Ontario Conference Board and many of their employers in this province joined to stage a school on arbitration which was attended by more than 90 union shop stewards, grievance committee members and management officials.

The program was set up by Ray MacDonald, Molders' research and education director. A morning session was devoted to a discussion of the pros and cons of arbitration between Drummond Wren, labor consultant, and Don Pyle, management consultant from the Central Ontario Industrial Relations Institute.

At an earlier session, MacDonald detailed the steps in the grievance procedure and Wren outlined the presentation of an arbitration case.

# Jobless Rate For November Dips to 3.7%

*(Continued from Page 1)*

work-hours lost by this group to the time lost through unemployment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics came up with a figure of 3.9 percent of the economy's man-hours lost through joblessness and under-employment.

**Nonfarm payroll employment, which usually declines between October and November, rose by 100,000 to 65.3 million. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this is equivalent to an increase of 275,000 jobs. The big gains were manufacturing employment, up 100,000; an 80,000-job increase in government employment, and a pickup of 65,000 jobs in service trades.**

Employment in construction fell by 150,000, more than the seasonal pattern. The tight-money market and soaring interest rates are generally blamed for the continuing decline in construction jobs.

Over the past 12 months, civilian employment has expanded from 72.8 million to 75 million workers, and unemployment has declined from 2.97 to 2.64 million. The largest part of the civilian labor force expansion took place among adult women.

There was no significant change in the factory workweek or in average earnings of manufacturing workers over the month. The hourly rate was up 1 cent to $2.76 in November, 11 cents higher than a year ago. The average weekly earnings of $113.99 were 14 cents above October and $4.28 more than in November of 1965.

## Mine-Mill Session To Vote on Merger

The top officers of the Steelworkers will attend a special convention of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in Tuscon, Ariz., Jan. 16, 1967, called to act on ratification of a merger agreement.

The steel union announced that Pres. I. W. Abel, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke and Vice Pres. Joseph Molony have been invited and will attend the convention. The recent convention of the USWA formally endorsed the merger proposal and gave the union's officers authority to complete the details.

If the Mine, Mill convention approves the merger agreement, it will become affiliated with the Steelworkers on Feb. 1, 1967. Together both unions represent about 80 percent of the organized workers in the non-ferrous metals industry.

# Guild Contract Settles BNA Strike, Boycott

Support from the labor movement—in the form of hundreds of cancelled subscriptions — was credited by the Newspaper Guild with bringing about a settlement of a 210-day strike against the Bureau of National Affairs, which publishes a number of labor-management reports.

**Members of the Washington-Baltimore Guild local returned to their jobs at BNA after signing of a new contract providing improvements in wages and working conditions and a step toward the union security goal sought by the union.**

Non-strikers at BNA withdrew a decertification petition, paving the way for the contract signing.

Top officers of the Newspaper Guild announced that the ANG is renewing its own subscriptions to BNA publications and in a letter to other unions recommended it as "the only all-union service in the labor-management reporting field."

## *Major Job Centers Post Best Mark in 15 Years*

**Sixty-five of the nation's 150 major industrial centers had an unemployment rate under 3 percent in October, the Labor Dept. announced. This was the largest number in 15 years.**

**Six large communities moved in October from the moderate unemployment bracket—3 to 5.9 percent—to the low unemployment rating of 1.5 to 2.9 percent. All six had been in the moderate unemployment category for at least four years. They are New Haven, Conn.; Louisville, Ky.; Shreveport, La.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Winston-Salem, N.C.; and Fort Worth, Tex.**

**A year ago, only 46 major centers were in the low unemployment group while 19 were in the substantial unemployment categories of 6 percent jobless or more.**

**There was no change from September to October in the listing of substantial unemployment areas. Still with 6 to 8.9 percent jobless were Fresno, San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, and Stockton, all in California; Fall River and Lowell, Mass., and Altoona, Pa. Two Puerto Rican areas still have unemployment over 9 percent, Mayaguez and Ponce.**

**No city is yet in the Labor Dept.'s labor shortage category of less than 1.5 percent unemployment.**

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# Unions Widen Direct Role As Job-Training Sponsors

**NEW MOBILE UNIT** has been acquired by the Central Westmoreland County (Pa.) AFL-CIO for "Project H.E.L.P.," its share in the war on poverty. The council has a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity to operate a central service referral agency to help low-income residents obtain the services outlined in the project's initials—health, education, learning and planning. Admiring the new unit are (from left) John Truxell, project director; Ralph Orbin, Sr., president of the central body; Chairman Anthony Pedelle of the council's Community Services Committee, and Frank McGrath, former council president during whose tenure the project was initiated.

## Make New Use of U.S. Programs

**By David L. Perlman**

Unions are moving into large-scale participation in the federal government's most ambitious manpower program — on-the-job training designed to give a foothold on the job ladder to the hard-core unemployed and upgrade the skills of thousands of workers dead-ended in low-paying jobs.

The latest in a series of national training contracts awarded unions under the Manpower Development & Training Act is ready for the final signing ceremony.

**It spells out a commitment by the Carpenters to arrange with employers in 48 states for on-the-job training of 2,000 unemployed workers—half of whom start off with such educational handicaps that they will need eight weeks of job-related schooling before starting training.**

The program also calls for 1,000 journeymen carpenters to be given advanced training in skills that will increase their job opportunities and wages.

**Seven-State Program**

Earlier this month a similar contract was signed with the Auto Workers covering the training of 2,000 jobless workers at auto part supplier firms in seven states.

The Operating Engineers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Machinists, Barbers and Laborers have all begun or completed national training agreements with the Labor Dept.

Locals and district councils of many other unions have been sponsors of training programs; city central bodies have participated in communitywide programs, and the West Virginia State AFL-CIO has matched trainees and employers on a statewide basis.

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Nine-Year Jobless Aid Fight Won

The Auto Workers won a nine-year battle with General Motors Corp. over unemployment benefits for 4,800 union members as the U.S. Supreme Court declined to involve itself in an interpretation of a state's unemployment compensation law.

Refusal of the high court to review a Michigan Supreme Court decision paves the way for payment of more than $500,000 to members of two UAW locals at Flint who were laid off in 1957 because of a parts shortage resulting from a local issues strike at a GM plant in Ohio.

**Second Refusal**

In another action, the U.S. Supreme Court also refused to review an appellate court decision upholding a long-standing policy of the National Labor Relations Board.

**At issue was the right of a union—in this case the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers—to require a company to open its books if it pleads poverty as justification for changes in work rules and schedules.**

The NLRB, as it has in other cases, ordered the Celotex Corp. to open the books on its Marrero, La., operations to the union to justify its loss claim. The company appealed the decision but the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the NLRB and the union. The case dates back to 1961.

The Michigan unemployment benefits case involved issues comparable to those in an earlier precedent-setting case between the Ford Motor Co. and Ford employes.

Here, too, the Michigan Supreme Court had upheld the UAW's position and the Supreme Court refused to review the case.

**The GM case was somewhat complicated by a switch in the state court's position. In 1965, with only five justices participating, the Michigan Supreme Court voted 3-2 to uphold GM's position. Last June, after the case was reheard with two additional justices taking part, the decision was 4-3 against GM and for the workers.**

Michigan's unemployment compensation law was modified by the 1963 legislature to limit the conditions under which workers idled by a strike of a local of the same international in an out-of-state plant can qualify for unemployment compensation.

The change did not apply retroactively, so the GM case was considered under the former law. UAW experts say the GM claims would still be valid if the same situation were to occur today.

*Effective July 1, 1968:*

## Medicare Approved For All Canadians

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons has given final approval to a government bill setting up a system of medicare for all citizens of Canada.

The measure was enacted by a 177-2 vote after the Liberal administration had defeated a series of efforts to broaden its coverage beyond the final government draft and also moves by both the New Democrats and the Conservatives to restore the original effective date of July 1, 1967.

The target date at first was set to coincide with observance next year of the centennial of Canadian confederation, then put off until 1968 as an anti-inflation move.

Last-minute efforts were successful in amending the bill to permit the federal government to include funds for the services of dental surgeons, optometrists, podiatrists, psychologists, physiotherapists, chiropractors, osteopaths and naturopaths, all of which would have been excluded.

**The bill requires the government to pay half the cost of approved programs set up by the provinces. At an estimated $34 for each of Canada's 20 million citizens, the cost is expected to be around $680 million a year.**

Four criteria are set which the provinces must meet if they are to share in the plan. They are:

- Coverage of at least 90 percent of the province's population, with the figure rising to 95 percent over the years.
- Coverage of all services by physicians.
- Guarantees of protection for persons moving from one province to another.
- Direction of the program by administrators responsible to each provincial legislature.

The Canadian Labor Congress favored the bill despite a feeling that it had been "watered down" from the original draft.

A spokesman said the CLC felt too much latitude was left to the provinces and that federal standards should have been stricter; that

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Study Finds Union Dues Reasonable*

A detailed examination of local union dues structures has led Leon Applebaum, associate professor in the Labor Education & Research Service of Ohio State University, to the conclusion that they "tend to be" on the low side.

Applebaum examined reports that included dues and fee structures which were filed with the Labor Dept. under the Landrum-Griffin Act by 3,461 locals in the major Great Lakes port cities of Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo. The results of his study are published in the current issue of the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review.

**He found that of 2,689 locals with prevailing-fee schedules,**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Georgia Legislature To Elect Governor*

Election of a new governor of Georgia will be made by the state legislature, convening Jan. 10, under a Supreme Court decision.

The popular election of Nov. 8 threw the state into confusion because neither of the major party candidates, Democrat Lester Maddox and Republican Rep. Howard (Bo) Calloway, won a flat majority. Calloway had a narrow lead of 449,894 to 448,044 in the unofficial tally, but 57,832 write-in votes were registered for a liberal Democrat, former Gov. Ellis Arnall.

**The Georgia state constitution has long provided that a candidate must win a flat majority and that, failing such a majority for any candidate, the legislature shall choose between the two with the highest popular vote totals.**

The right of the legislature to exercise this power in relation to the 1966 election was challenged in two suits. Calloway argued that the legislature was overwhelmingly Democratic, with all Democrats having been pledged to support the party ticket. The American Civil Liberties Union in a separate action charged that election by the legislature would violate the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" doctrine, since its members are admittedly still chosen from grossly malapportioned districts.

The Supreme Court ruled in a 5-4 decision that there is nothing inherently illegal in the Georgia pro-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## D.C.'s Elderly Poor Get Aid from Fellow Seniors

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

A group of senior citizens in the capital of the U.S. has enrolled for volunteer service in a unique project which fittingly seeks to aid other senior citizens.

Twenty latter-day Good Samaritans, appalled by the unmet needs they found among the elderly poor in last summer's medicare registration program, have offered their hands—and their hearts—to the job of aiding some of the most desperately deprived oldsters.

**Companionship, they discovered, is the most urgent need of the aged poor who live lost to sight in the poverty pockets of big-city slum areas, such as Washington's Cardozo School neighborhood. But companionship leaves many other needs unmet.**

So the National Council of Senior Citizens, in cooperation with the United Planning Organization, launched "Operation Find" to locate the most urgent needs of the elderly—retirees, those living on social security benefits or private an-

*(Continued on Page 6)*

**ABOARD THE S.S. HOPE** off the coast of Nicaragua, Dr. William B. Walsh, who conceived the project of taking training to the medical and health personnel of underdeveloped nations, entertains a group of young friends.

# Musicians Union Upheld In Bandleader Dispute

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled that Musicians Local 802 was within its rights in changing its bylaws to raise the minimum rates below which its members were prohibited from working on single engagements or "one night stands."

Examiner Paul Bisgyer recommended that the NLRB dismiss a complaint issued against Local 802 on a refusal to bargain charge by Ben Cutler, orchestra leader, that the rates were raised after he asked the union to negotiate contract terms with him in 1965.

**AFT Pres. Herman Kenin called the decision a "welcome vindication" of local union practices and a rebuff of those he said are "engaged in a campaign of harassment" against the AFT.**

The examiner reported after hearing testimony that Local 802 raised its rates for one-night stands, and required leaders to make a $1 payment into the union welfare fund for each "sideman" in their orchestras, after Cutler requested negotiations. But the changes had been under consideration by the Local 802 executive board long before Cutler made his request, he noted.

The union met once with Cutler and laid its proposal also "on the table" at that time, the examiner said. Cutler's attorney promised to come back with a counter-proposal but never did so. When the union seemed ready to withhold its members' services, Cutler filed an NLRB charge but agreed to put the disputed funds into escrow pending the outcome of the case.

The examiner said the legal action was "one of a long series of cases instituted by orchestra leaders . . . to test the lawfulness" of the union's conduct. He added: "It is well settled that the withholding of services, like a strike, is not only . . . protected by the Act but also is consistent with a desire to reach agreement."

# Bias Against Unions Found In Profit Plan

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found the Kroger Co. guilty of discriminating against union members in the operation of its savings and profit-sharing plan.

Examiner Thomas A. Ricci ruled that the big grocery chain had violated three sections of the labor law by maintaining since 1956 a profit-sharing plan "which by its terms automatically excludes from participation employes covered by a pension plan" negotiated by a union—in the cases in dispute, the Retail Clerks and the Meat Cutters.

**For nearly 10 years, Ricci reported, Kroger negotiators have successfully insisted that the union agree to contracts which barred their members from sharing in company profits while they are covered by a union pension plan.**

All attempts by the unions to negotiate a pension plan separate from the savings plan were refused "adamantly" by Kroger negotiators, Ricci said. Finding the company guilty of refusal to bargain in good faith, he ordered it to cease such refusal and to restore to good standing in the savings plan all employes who were excluded from coverage because of union contracts executed after Mar. 13, 1965—the date the unions filed charges of bad-faith bargaining.

For the year 1965, Kroger trustees reported that the firm contributed $4 million to the profit-sharing plan, the equivalent of 67 cents for each $1 of employe savings. Employes who withdrew from the plan in 1965 gave up $3.2 million of credits, they also reported.

# *Moyers Quits As Johnson Press Aide*

Bill D. Moyers resigned as White House press secretary and one of Pres. Johnson's special assistants to become publisher of Newsday, a major New York metropolitan area newspaper, effective Feb. 1.

He will be succeeded by George Christian, a Texan serving as assistant press secretary since last summer.

**The 32-year-old Moyers, rated as among the ablest in the group of intimate White House advisers, has had responsibilities in almost all the fields of major national policy—foreign affairs, the development of a school aid program, the anti-poverty program and many others.**

He took on the additional duties of press secretary when George Reedy, another long-time Johnson aide, took leave of absence in July 1965 for surgery and later resigned from the White House staff.

Jake Jacobsen, legislative counsel, also is leaving the White House staff, Moyers told reporters.

# Statistics Show Half Century Of Job Trends

For people who like to browse through 820 pages of almost pure statistics, the Labor Dept. has its annual compilation. It's called Employment & Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909-66, Bulletin 1312-4, and it sells for $4.50 from the Superintendent of Documents.

In it are such tidbits as:

- Today's factory worker puts in about 10 hours a week less work and earns 12 times as much as his counterpart in 1909.
- **Women now hold more than 5 million factory jobs, 22 percent above their 1961 level. Total factory employment is up 17 percent over the same period.**
- Employment in state and local government jobs has risen 31 percent since 1961 and employment in service industries has gone up more than 25 percent.

*S.S. HOPE Celebrates:*

# Mercy Ship Marks 6 Years of Service

For six years now the S.S. HOPE has been carrying American medical and health standards to needy nations. It has given away nothing but knowledge and skill, and it has asked for nothing but hard work from the physicians, dentists, nurses and technicians of countries where death is always just around the corner and hunger is the way of life.

The HOPE is a floating medical center which ties up in remote ports and carries a complement of medical and health experts in all fields who pass on their techniques to their counterparts in the nations it visits, leaving knowledge that will improve the health of present citizens and safeguard that of future generations.

Former Sec. of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert, a member of the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., which operates the HOPE (Health Opportunity for People Everywhere), looks back over the first six years of operation in the current issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly publication.

**". . . it just may be America's most effective effort in international understanding," he concludes.**

The project was conceived by Dr. William B. Walsh, Washington, D.C., physician whose idea was that "a floating medical center, on station in a developing country, would provide the most effective answer to the critical need for medical teaching and treatment," Zuckert writes.

### Meany A Director

Walsh set up the People-to-People Health Foundation, whose directors also include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Rep. Harry Goldberg of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs. In 1960, he cadged a mothballed hospital ship from the Navy and outfitted it as a combined hospital and medical school.

On its first voyage, Zuckert summarizes, the HOPE carried out training programs in Indonesia and South Viet Nam. Since then it has spent 10 months to a year in Peru, Ecuador, Guinea and Nicaragua. Asked "what impact has she had on the developing nations and their people?" he replied:

**"The figures are impressive: In six years HOPE doctors, nurses and technologists have trained more than 3,300 medical personnel, treated over 100,000 patients, conducted some 8,300 major operations and benefited more than 1 million people through immunization, examination and other services. As part of a nutrition program, HOPE has distributed more than 2 million cartons of milk.**

"Figures, of course, cannot tell the full story. And, since HOPE deals largely in intangibles, the 'full' story may never be told. There is no way, for instance, to mark down the value of a child's life which has been saved. Figures cannot accurately measure the value of a personal act of kindness."

When the HOPE docked in Peru it was greeted by six bearded men and a grey mare with "Yankee, go home" signs and a loud supply of pro-Castro slogans. When it left 10 months later, 45,000 Peruvians waved goodbye, Zuckert writes.

"There is nothing reaches a man in a developing nation so much as the knowledge that someone in a far-off land is concerned with him as an individual," he quotes Walsh as saying.

**The East "forgets many things," the Times of Indonesia said when the ship departed, "but never, never loses its reverence for a teacher . . . Those on the HOPE will linger long in our memory."**

The training given in Ecuador, Zuckert writes, advanced "by years" medical knowledge that had lagged behind U.S. standards.

Zuckert notes that the HOPE medical team consists of a permanent staff of 100 doctors, nurses and technicians augmented by 30 physicians—many of them specialists—and dentists who serve without pay for two months and then are replaced by another rotating team of volunteers.

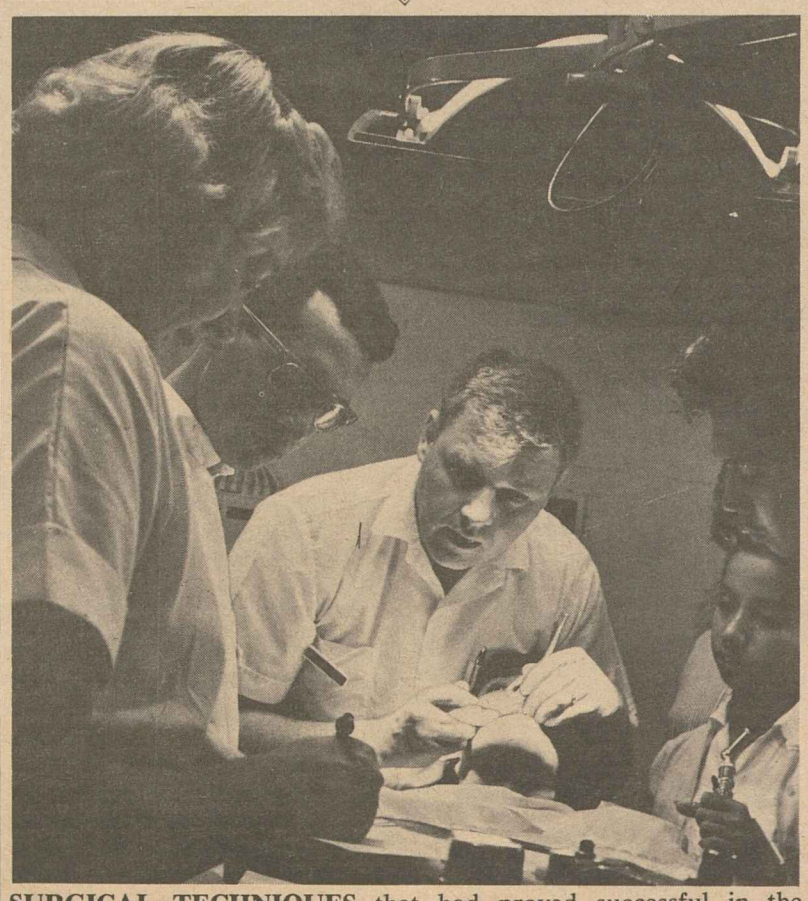
### Labor Shares Cost

Commercial ship lines operate the HOPE at cost, with the government sharing this expense. The petroleum industry donates the fuel and about 1,000 companies give drugs, medicines and other supplies. The annual operating cost is about $5 million, a substantial part of which comes from organized labor.

**The union crew is as much a part of the operations as the doctors, nurses and technicians, Zuckert indicates, and has taken on " 'above-and-beyond-the-call' assignments to donate blood, visit with patients and help the hospital corps."**

Serving on the last mission, to Nicaragua, were 78 members of the National Maritime Union, six of the Marine Engineers, five of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, two of the Staff Officers Association (Seafarers) and one of the American Radio Association.

The HOPE is now being overhauled at Philadelphia for her 1967 mission to Colombia.



**SURGICAL TECHNIQUES** that had proved successful in the United States were carried to Ecuador by doctors aboard the S.S. HOPE and passed on to their colleagues in the operating room. The ship is operated by the labor-backed People-to-People Health Foundation and has proved during its six years of service to be an effective instrument for winning friends for the United States.

## Operative Potters Elect New Secretary-Treasurer

East Liverpool, O.—George Barbaree, fourth vice president of the Operative Potters with headquarters in Trenton, N.J., has been elected international secretary-treasurer by the union's executive board.

He succeeds Charles F. Jordan, who is retiring. A member of the union since 1946, he formerly was president of his local in Camden, N.J., and has been an international officer since 1957.

5% Offer 'Not Enough':

# Strikes Authorized By 11 Rail Unions

Members of 11 railroad unions negotiating for 450,000 off-train workers have voted by overwhelming margins to authorize a strike, if necessary, against 190 U.S. railroads.

The 11 unions—six shopcrafts and five other non-operating unions bargaining in two separate groups—have been offered a 5 percent wage increase in a one-year settlement. Spokesmen said the management offer is "entirely inadequate."

In a parallel development, Canadian railroads offered a package of increased benefits valued at 30 percent of present rates to members of seven shopcraft unions. The offer, on which members are now voting, includes wage boosts of 18 percent over a two-year period—upgrading for a group of mechanics; job security and job stabilization provisions; and improvements in the health-welfare program and the vacation schedule.

**Emphatic Votes**

A spokesman for five U.S. unions said members voted for strike authorizations by these margins: Railway Clerks, 87 percent; Maintenance of Way Employes, 98 percent; Transportation-Communication Employes, 96 percent; Railroad Signalmen, 97 percent; Hotel & Restaurant Employes, representing dining car crews, 99 percent.

**"The 5 percent offer is not enough," said Chairman George E. Leighty of the committee negotiating for five unions.**

"The cost of living has risen 3.5 percent in the past year, or 10 cents an hour," Leighty explained. "That ate up our last increase. If the living-cost index goes up another 3 to 5 percent in the coming year, what good is an offer that leaves the worker no better off than he was before?"

Leighty's group has asked for a wage escalator clause tied to the cost of living, and several other contract improvements. Management's offer ignores these proposals, the committee chairman said.

Negotiations for the five non-operating unions are being conducted with the aid of the National Mediation Board. Six other off-train unions, the so-called shopcrafts, have asked that mediation by the NMB be resumed after a recess, according to Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept.

The shopcraft group includes the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Boilermakers, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Strike authorizations were voted by margins ranging up to 98.5 percent.

Rail management previously made the same 5 percent offer to members of five operating unions, negotiating separately. Two of the five have accepted—the Railroad Trainmen, and the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Despite the strike authorization votes, rail unions have found by experience that many delays will frustrate use of the strike weapon.

**After lengthy negotiations they must go through mediation, and after setting a strike date must wait to see if federal intervention is invoked by the White House in the form of a presidential emergency board.**

In 1963, Congress broke a pending strike of the BLF&E by passing a law compelling the union to arbitrate the issue of train crew sizes.

The result of all the delays facing rail unions, they say, is that the wages and working conditions of rail workers lag behind cost of living rises and the benefits enjoyed by other unions.

**WORLD PROBLEMS** that concern workers were examined at a meeting in Washington of directors of international affairs of AFL-CIO affiliates sponsored by the Dept. of Intl. Affairs. From left are AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone; Intl. Affairs Dir. Meyer Bernstein of the Steelworkers; Irving Brown, director of the Afro-American Labor Center at the United Nations and UN representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists.

# Medicare Approved In Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictions "narrowed" the range of services by physicians, and that the original effective date of July 1, 1967, should have been retained.

**The only province with an operating plan that presently meets the federal standards is Saskatchewan. Minister of Health & Welfare Allen MacEachen predicted that other provinces will quickly propose acceptable plans. The Medical Service Insurance Plan in effect in Ontario, the nation's most populous province, could qualify with minor changes, it was pointed out.**

The Saskatchewan program was inaugurated by the former Canadian Commonwealth Federation (CCF) provincial government with a combined hospital and medical insurance premium of $72 a year for families and $36 for single persons. After experience, the costs were cut to $52 and $26, respectively.

When the Liberals took over the provincial government in 1964 they raised the fees to their original levels. The cost of operating the program has since then been going down. The province is now making a profit and has announced that no further increase in rates will be made in 1967.

Alberta has a voluntary medicare plan which does not meet federal standards because it covers less than 90 percent of the population. Premier Ernest C. Manning, a vociferous "free enterprise" advocate, says the province wants no part of federal aid in financing the program.

# Stronger Action Sought To Curb Air Pollution

A growing feeling that air pollution can be curbed only by a federal government armed with the power to enforce controls dominated a three-day National Conference on Air Pollution in Washington.

Some 3,000 persons, including union health and safety activists, attended the sessions, which were called by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner to seek ways of improving and stepping up the national fight on the problem.

**Significantly, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air & Water Pollution, called for a "national clean air goal" with federal standards based on "airsheds," or areas comparable to watersheds through which air moves naturally.**

"The federal government is the logical entity to develop the criteria, with the cooperation of public and private groups," he said.

"The ultimate goal should be to approach a level at which man will have to cope with little more than the 'natural background level' of pollution."

Gardner, the keynote speaker, warned that the nation is "actually losing ground" in the pollution fight, adding that "the smog continues to grow more dense even as we talk about it."

He put into words the belief inherent in the remarks of many other speakers that "state and local governments have been slow-acting . . . lack adequate authority and resources," and "regional programs are virtually nonexistent."

"Most industries," he added, "have yet to take vigorous leadership in combatting air pollution."

Vice Pres. Humphrey called for "non-diffusion treaties," between states sharing the same airshed just as non-proliferation treaties are needed between nations aware of the atomic fallout problem.

**Partners Needed**

"What we need here," he declared, "is a working partnership among all levels of government—federal, state and local—and with private industry as well."

**Federal controls already on the statute books require that, beginning next fall, all new autos be equipped with U.S.-approved equipment to lessen the discharge of exhaust fumes that constitute a major source of air pollution.**

The federal government also has a program of subsidies to states and local communities for up to 75 percent of their control expenditures, with $46 million appropriated for the current fiscal year and $66 million budgeted for next year.

The conference steering committee included George Taylor, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

# Supreme Court Backs Georgia Election Law

(Continued from Page 1)

vision for election of a governor by the state legislature if the popular vote doesn't succeed in choosing one.

In a decision written by Justice Hugo L. Black, the majority said that nothing in the Constitution would prohibit Georgia from abolishing popular elections entirely and having the legislature choose a governor "in the first instance." In our dual form of government, he said, "the federal government has certain powers—but does not have them all."

On the malapportionment issue, he noted that the high court had previously given Georgia until the 1968 election to get its legislative districts into conformity with the "one man, one vote" principle. It is thus functioning legally and cannot suddenly be said to have lost its legality in regard to a single issue.

The dissenting opinion by Justice William O. Douglas said that election by the legislature would be a clear violation of the "one man, one vote" rule even if the Georgia assembly were not grossly malapportioned. It could clearly result, he argued, in election of a minority candidate rather than the candidate who won a popular plurality.

**Fortas Dissent**

In a concurring dissent, Justice Abe Fortas noted that the Supreme Court in reluctantly giving Georgia until 1968 to reform its voting districts also placed some limits on the powers of the legislature during the interim—such as the power to propose constitutional amendments.

**Had the court foreseen the present situation, he said, "I expect it would have included" the election of a governor as one of the "forbidden" activities.**

In Georgia, citizens expect the heavily-Democratic legislature to name Maddox, although Calloway promptly began "campaigning" with each member, pointing out that he had received more popular votes and urging fairmindedness.

Calloway's one chance seemed to be that he might persuade enough members to refrain from voting to deprive Maddox of a majority of legislators "present." In that case, no one would be elected.

## Social Security Leaflet Explains 'Extended Care'

A new phase of medicare comes into existence on Jan. 1, and the Social Security Administration has a leaflet available explaining its benefits.

Medicare will pay for "extended care" at an approved skilled nursing home for persons who need continued full-time nursing care following hospitalization. The benefits are available only to those requiring skilled care for the conditions which caused their hospitalization, not for resident or custodial care at a nursing home.

Details are contained in a free leaflet available at any local social security office.

## Health Personnel Needs Up Sharply

Approximately 10,000 new workers will be needed each month for the next 10 years to fill expected job openings in expanding health services and medical care, according to the Labor Dept.

To meet the requirements of 1975, the department's Bureau of Employment Security discloses in the latest issue of its publication, the Employment Service Review, the number of dental hygienists must more than triple each year, medical technologists and X-ray technicians must double, and occupational and physical therapists must increase 10-fold.

In addition, the bureau says, medical record librarians must increase five-fold annually to meet the requirements of 1975.

# University of Miami Hit On Non-Union Ship Use

Miami, Fla.—Three maritime unions have asked Pres. Johnson to check use of federal funds by the University of Miami for what they charge is "union-busting."

The oceanographic vessel John Elliott Pillsbury sailed from this port Dec. 11 with a non-union crew which walked through union picket lines to get on board.

Presidents Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers and Lloyd W. Sheldon of the Masters, Mates & Pilots wired Johnson that the university refuses to bargain for crew members, who went on strike Sept. 28.

**The union leaders asked the President to use his influence to persuade university officials to negotiate in good faith or to direct that federal assistance be withdrawn "so that the good name of this government will not be dragged through the Caribbean mud by this operation."**

The Pillsbury is engaged in a survey financed by grants from the National Science Foundation and the Office of Naval Research. Its salary scale is $700 a month base pay for the first mate; $548 for first engineer, $320 for able seamen, with a daily bonus while at sea but no overtime or fringe benefits. This is some 25 to 50 percent below union standards on other American vessels, the union statement said.

The National Labor Relations Board ruled two years ago that the vessel, as a non-profit operation, is not covered by U.S. labor laws.

## Thanks to Both

**THIS YEAR,** as for many years past, people from the entertainment world are traveling to far-distant lands to visit the American servicemen stationed there and bring to them the Merry Christmas greetings of the people back home.

**The entertainment troupes include singers and dancers, musicians and famous comedy stars, and the back-of-stage crews who make things work—all of them union members. They leave their own homes and families during the Christmas season to carry on a labor of affection elsewhere. Their schedules are arranged through the USO, which seeks to make sure that no group abroad is missed.**

To the servicemen, called upon to meet their country's need in troubled times, these annual visits bring the assurance that they are not forgotten but are ever-present in the minds of those whose immediate tasks are quite different from theirs.

To both—to the soldiers and sailors, the airmen and the combat Marines. and to the great stars of the entertainment world who bear our message of remembrance and good wishes—America owes its thanks.

## Justice Fortas Dissents

**THE GEORGIA** legislature can elect the state's next governor, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled. It may pick between the two candidates who ran highest—but got no flat majority—in the Nov. 8 popular election—even electing, if it chooses, the one who got fewer popular votes than his rival.

There is nothing in the U.S. Constitution to bar this, Justice Black wrote for the majority in the court's 5-4 decision. There is nothing that dictates the "method" a state must use in selecting a governor. He suggested explicitly that if Georgia abolished its popular-vote elections entirely and returned to the archaic method of having governors chosen by the General Assembly in the first place, "nothing" in the Constitution would prohibit it.

Another viewpoint was stated by Justice Fortas in a brilliantly-phrased dissent.

**"If the people of Georgia—or Maine or California or New York, for that matter—should" now try to provide for election of a governor by the legislature alone, "I do not believe that the constitutionality of these measures could be cavalierly assumed," said Fortas.**

The guarantees of equal protection of the laws, of a republican form of government in each state, require "something more than an adherence to form," he continued.

The court's many reapportionment and voting-rights decisions "have reinvigorated our political life at its roots" with respect to "the basic instrument of democracy—the vote," he declared.

**To him, therefore, the court's Georgia decision was a "startling reversal, a belittling" of this majestic concept. It was "a retreat from constitutional principles so soundly and so proudly developed" for application "to the deepening moral and human principles of our time."**

The majority opinion seemed to carry the echoes—so often heard—of decisions in a vacuum, a homage to form rather than spirit, that would make the Constitution a restriction on the people's rights rather than the basic guarantor of them. Justice Fortas took the opportunity to vindicate the Constitution's overriding creative function.

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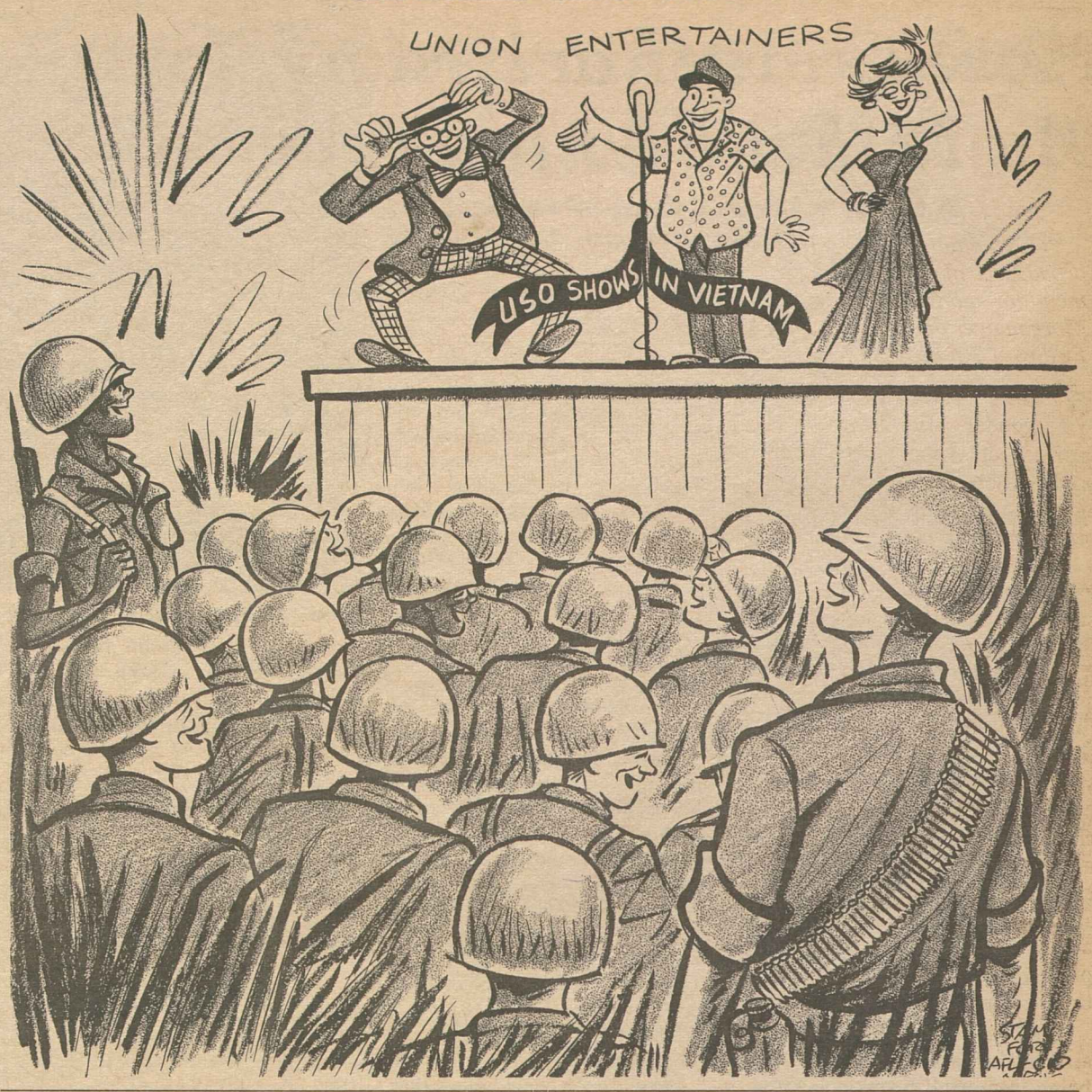
## Christmas Carol 1966




***Federationist Article:***

# Meany Stresses Role of Unions In American Economic System

*The following is excerpted from "Labor Looks at Capitalism," by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, which appears in the December 1966 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**IT HAS BEEN** claimed that unions are too successful; they are just too strong. To weaken them, it has been proposed that collective bargaining be restricted to the local scene—each local union with its local employer—and that any other kind of union activity should be outlawed.

This totally ignores the essential facts of life about collective bargaining in the American economy. Collective bargaining reflects the changing character of the business enterprise with which unions negotiate — the changing nature of the American economy.

This economy has long since passed the day when the dominant form of enterprise was a small farm or a small, local business. Most of our industries are national in scope—they produce for national or at least regional markets. Vast, multi-unit corporations increasingly dominate the American scene. A recent article in Fortune magazine points out that the 500 largest industrial corporations account for 60 percent of all industrial employment and sales and 70 percent of all profits.

In this kind of economy, legal restrictions to limit collective bargaining to local unions and local plants would simply undermine, if not destroy, the effectiveness of the collective bargaining system. Obviously, that is what the advocates of such proposals want.

**But there is no alternative in a free industrial society to free trade unions and collective bargaining. I do not maintain, of course, that trade unions have achieved perfection or that the system of collective bargaining is without flaws. No human institutions are in that category. However, I know of no substitute, in a free society, for the right of workers to belong to trade unions that can bargain with employers.**

Take free trade unions and free collective bargaining out of the picture and you no longer have the American economic system or a free social order.

There are over 14 million members of AFL-CIO unions. But collective bargaining policies are wholly decided by the 129 autonomous, self-governing national and international unions affiliated with the federation and by their 60,000 local unions. These 129 national unions and 60,000 local unions bargain with tens of thousands of employers throughout the land. And they negotiate about 150,000 agreements.

This process of collective bargaining between free trade unions and employers involves the right to strike. Collective bargaining means that workers join together to say, in effect, to the employer: "We don't like the conditions, we don't like the wages, we don't like the hours, we want a better deal." And if collective bargaining is meaningful, it presupposes the right to strike.

**That is part of the collective bargaining process. Without it, there is no free collective bargaining. Moreover, if the government takes away the right to strike by forcing free men to work against their will, the government also destroys the basis on which the enterprise or industry operates for the profit of investors.**

No trade union leader worthy of his salt prefers a strike to an orderly and peaceful settlement. And very few workers prefer strikes and the sacrifice of income that is involved. Actual experience indicates that strikes are almost always a collective bargaining weapon of last resort, when workers and their unions decide there is no other choice.

**LOOK AT THE RECORD.** In recent years, only two percent of collective bargaining agreements have been affected by strikes and only about two-tenths of 1 percent of total worktime has been lost as a result of work stoppages. Eight times as much has been lost from accidents and illness.

The record proves that 98 percent of collective bargaining negotiations in recent years resulted in peaceful settlements.

**That's not a bad record at all. Obviously, we should try to improve it, to do a little better. We all want to make the collective bargaining process work better than it does. But it is utterly destructive of economic freedom itself to destroy the right to strike.**

Does the right to strike—and the exercise of that right—mean that unions want to put the employer out of business? Obviously, no. Does it mean that we want to do away with profits? Once again, the answer is no. All it means is that unions want a fair share for workers who make their contribution to the economic system.

In other words, we think that the American economic system, with its potential for progress, works quite well. We see no better system anywhere in the world today or in the history of the past.

***Morgan Says:***

# More Candor in History Texts Might Make Future Believable

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

**WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED,** I wonder, after Lee and Grant finished their business at Appomattox, if historians and textbook writers from North and South had met and agreed to exchange facts which would become the basis for their books on the Civil War?

Morgan

It is difficult, if not impossible, of course, to surrender passion and prejudice to reality. But if the country at large could have behaved with the dignity, understanding and respectful restraint those two great opposing generals showed, a century of agony would have been eased if not averted. Instead the bitter torture of a divided nation was heightened by the vengeful, punitive, self-justifying and self-glorifying distortions of both sides.

The war was a lollypop or a dash of sulphuric acid in the face, depending upon which hero was being immortalized, which villain condemned.

**It is staggering to realize that these distortions continue to be taught as history in schools, both North and South, though it would appear that the southern sugar-coating of the Confederacy is thicker than the northern approach to Lincoln and the Union side.**

For example, Virginia schools are still using in 11th and 12th grade history classes a textbook, specially commissioned by the state and revised as late as 1963, which, among other things, refers to slavery as a form of "comprehensive social security." It describes the feelings between Negroes and southern whites during Reconstruction as "cordial." One fulsome passage on slavery reads:

"We know that there was some cruelty and suspicion, but we also know that the relationship between the two races was governed by much kindness and mutual trust. Both understood that bondage as they knew it was not totally evil. . . ."

Now the state government seems belatedly preparing to make an honest, critical survey of its whole education program. Washington Post Writer Helen Dewar suggests it is time to make Virginia's vibrant history appear as vital and exciting as it was instead of a "sort of magnolia-scented adaptation of Camelot."

Change can be painful, however, especially when it involves the views of people addicted to a memory of a past that never was. Another Washington Post report revealed that drastic changes have been made in the portrayal of Negroes and other minority groups in many American history texts—only to encounter a violent backlash of protest from radical right sources.

**"Many American youngsters are reading this year for the first time about the 14 Negro soldiers who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in battle during the Civil War," Post Reporter Gerald Grant wrote. "Or about the Japanese-Americans who were forced to leave their homes and go to detention camps in World War II."**

A Washington conference on racism in education, sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers, heard evidence of the extreme measures extremist groups are taking against honest efforts to correct "America's image of its past." For example, one new textbook, "Land of the Free," used in almost 100 school systems, was removed from the California "approved list" after vicious film, phone and pamphleteering campaigns reviled it as Communistic and un-American. It was similarly attacked in Columbus, O. University of Chicago Prof. John Hope Franklin, co-author of the book and a noted Negro historian, indicates considerable sums of money are being spent to discredit the work.

**PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS,** schoolboards and teachers, however, are not all automatically caving in under pressure, though courage is required to withstand it. One Florida teacher had her car tires slashed and her windows soaped with threats because she used a revised text on the Civil War.

Let us not kid ourselves. The War Between the States is not the only event of history twisted to suit partisan convenience. In fact, it is probably safe to say that no major world event has escaped some gross and calculated distortion.

**Communist editors, obviously, have the most difficult assignment in this field. No sooner have they scissored all heroic references to Stalin out of the Soviet Encyclopedia than the Kremlin redraws the line of gospel and they have to paste some back in again. At one point in the 1940s, Communist agents tried to penetrate U.S. government and university archives to filch documents that didn't square with Moscow's version of history.**

American versions themselves, for that matter, are not always the most objective. Perhaps one of the most important preliminary steps toward real disarmament would be the disarming of chauvinistic historians of whatever nationality.

A nation's real motives—or at least opposing assessments of them—would make, on the whole, livelier reading than the glory words they are usually clothed in. And such candor about the past might make the future a little more believable.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

**EVERY NEW CONGRESS** brings to the leaders special tests of capacity and wisdom, of course, but the Republican House leaders of the 90th Congress will be in a somewhat unique position.

The sheer bulk of numbers in the augmented GOP delegation is a factor they must face. The unusual sense of having shared in a campaign ending in spectacular—and to them most satisfying—victories, is another.

**The GOP House leaders, it must be remembered, have never been in this situation before. They are all new, only lately risen to positions of recognized party power.**

Eight years ago, for example, their names would have gone unrecognized. People knew about Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, twice Speaker of the House, long-time floor leader, permanent chairman of two presidential nominating conventions, former chairman of the Republican National Committee.

They knew about Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, floor leader whenever Martin became Speaker, the canny midwesterner who wasn't canny enough to avoid being gulled by Thomas E. Dewey's people in 1948 into believing he had been promised the vice presidential nomination if he delivered the Indiana delegation to Dewey for President.

Gerald R. Ford of Michigan became Republican floor leader, however, only in 1965, and Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin chairman of the party caucus at the same time, and Charles Goodell of New York became a key "research" task-force operator.

Now these younger men—ambitious, able, hard-driving—see themselves with much wider opportunities because they see themselves on a victory wave. They gained 47 new House members, net, to add to their previous 140.

The temptation may be to fling the weight of numbers around haphazardly just to show it can be done. It may be to yield more often than is wise to the enticing idea of putting something over.

**The observation may be made that politicians who think that one election creates a wave of the future usually find that the future has left them behind. They have to start running hard again just to stay in the same place to which they slipped.**

Messrs. Ford, Goodell and Laird found it easy to take over the party machinery two years ago, because with Halleck as House leader Republicans had lost, lost and lost. But they themselves haven't won anything yet—except a chance to show how effective they are in moving Republicans to responsible positions in meeting public needs.

If they seek to do this, they will find themselves earning respect as party leaders who think in long-range rather than narrow partisan terms.

* * *

**BILL D. MOYERS,** 32 years old, in three short years in the national spotlight showed himself to be that most cherished type of presidential assistant—knowledgeable, engagingly candid, attuned to the dual responsibilities of a White House confidante toward the public and to the President he worked for.

**Every Chief Executive seeks people with these special qualities of character and personality as intimate advisers. Moyers recognized the single responsibility of the President to make decisions; he had, however, a respect for his own responsibility of advising on proper courses of action and of interpreting the decisions to the public after they were made.**

His departure, to become publisher of Newsday, is perfectly understandable; no young man in Washington circles can spare time to think first of his family responsibilities, but as the children grow older, he must. Moyers was never pedantic, never timid about holding his job or losing it, never gloomy or swollen with self-importance, but forward-looking and creative in searching for practical solutions to whatever problem came along.

***Job Loss Cited:***

# Continuing Mortgage Squeeze Deepens Home Building Slump

**CONTINUING** high interest rates and a shortage of mortgage money are deepening the depression in the home building industry, a union economist warned in a network radio interview.

October housing starts "reflect an annual rate of 850,000 new homes," which is a loss of 400,000 from "normal annual production," said Donald Danielson, research director for the Carpenters. His statements came on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public affairs feature on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

**Contract construction employment was cut by 116,000 during September, Danielson said, noting that since the construction industry as a whole "is in a boom," a large part of the job loss occurred among residential construction workers.**

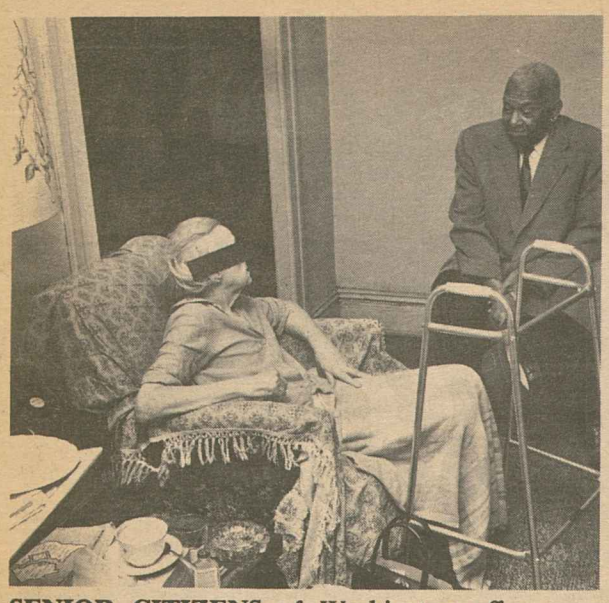
He blamed the slump on the present "tight money policy" and increased costs of home mortgages because of the higher interest rates.

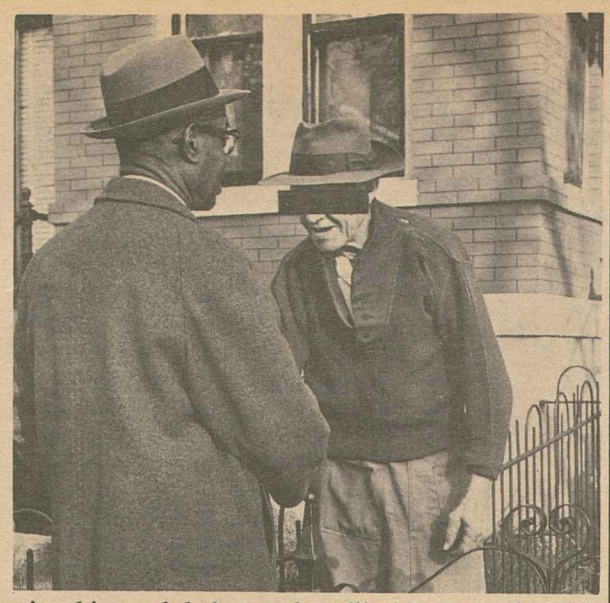
**MUCH OF** the "normal supply of [mortgage] money" is unavailable to prospective home owners because they are "outbid by other sectors of the economy," he said. Recent federal actions to put more residential mortgage money into the market will help ease the situation, he said, but may not be enough to reverse the depression trend.

**Danielson denied that labor costs have caused the rapid rise in home prices. He noted that a study just released by the National Association of Home Builders on the reasons for increased housing costs since 1950 makes no mention of labor costs as a significant factor in the rise.**

Reporters questioning Danielson on Labor News Conference were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

**HIGH INTEREST RATES** and the scarcity of mortgage money are deepening the depression in the home-building industry, Carpenters' Research Dir. Donald Danielson (center) told Stanley Levey (left) of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week on Labor News Conference. The weekly AFL-CIO-produced public service interview is broadcast nationwide on the Mutual Radio Network.





**SENIOR CITIZENS** of Washington offer companionship and help to the elderly poor who live in crumbling houses and one-room apartments in slum areas. Left above, Pres. William C. Jordan of the Washington area council visits elderly woman who lives alone much of the time in an apartment which has been her home for more than 50 years. Right, Laurence Cook of the seniors talks to a sightless man who repairs fence in house he bought for $3,500 in 1916. His only income is pension to his wife, a retired government employe.

*Urgent Problems Found:*

# Fellow Seniors Aid D.C.'s Elderly Poor

*(Continued from Page 1)*

nuities, and welfare recipients—all in their senior years.

The council got volunteers who worked even after a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity ran out for "Operation Find." The UPO has announced that an additional $8,000 will be made available to enable 32 seniors to continue the visitation program for another 10 weeks. After that they may be "on their own."

The Senior Citizens Council is now seeking major programs to meet the needs of the aged. It will ask Congress to increase social security benefits (they average $71.59 a month for some 50,000 elderly in Washington). It wants the District of Columbia to enlarge its budget to enable the health and welfare departments to work with the NCSS in setting up neighborhood information centers. The centers would help the poor find services they may use, and in many cases are not aware of.

**The 20 seniors enrolled in "Operation Find" as a local errand of compassion, but the need they discovered is a national one, Council Pres. John W. Edelman reported to the commissioners of the District of Columbia.**

Edelman, retired legislative representative of the Textile Workers Union of America and successor to former Rep. Aime Forand (D-R.I.) as head of the seniors' council, said the problems of the elderly poor pose an issue "of awesome proportions."

**Varied Problems**

Among the problems turned up by the "Operation Find" team were:

- Medicare will pay for a cataract operation but not the eyeglasses needed to provide better sight. It will not provide what most elderly persons need but which many cannot afford—teeth, hearing aids, spectacles.
- Housing for the elderly poor is unsatisfactory and rents are too high. Money that should be spent for food goes for rent.
- Many oldsters are too feeble to go shopping and must depend on neighbors to shop for them. Some cannot get to churches and hospitals and many are uninformed on the public services available to them.

The volunteer visitors include Pres. William C. Jordan of the Senior Citizens' area council, who drives his own car at 81 and is a retired postal employe; Miss Maude Smothers, a retired government employe who also drives her own car and was saluted recently for 36 years as choir director at Metropolitan AME Church; and Mrs. Sophie H. Rich, retired organizer for the Clothing Workers, who travels mostly by bus.

Edelman told a Senate subcommittee on District of Columbia appropriations of some typical cases of seniors in need:

- A 94-year-old man with one hand who works seven nights a week as a watchman and scours his neighborhood with a pushcart in his free time, looking for bottles and paper. His income consists of $41 a month in social security benefits and $60 a month in pay, plus a room in a shabby row house.
- A woman, 80, lives with a son, 60, who suffers from advanced diabetes. She gets $55 a month in Aid for the Aged. The son gets $75 a month in welfare payments. A roomer pays $35 a month in rent.
- A woman, 78, has lived 52 years in a disintegrating apartment and "has no intention of moving" to better quarters. Her income is $45 a month from social security, $126 in an annuity and she pays rent of $92.50 a month. A niece, 69, lives intermittently with the aunt, who gets around with the aid of a metal walker.
- An aged couple, their daughter and her five children pay $120 a month rent for a row house badly needing repair. The gas heating plant is not working, and cold air leaks in from a broken window.
- A 75-year-old retiree cares for a brother who is helplessly paralyzed. They get $126.40 a month in social security payments and rent is $80—leaving $46.40 for food and all other expenses.

The District of Columbia had 42,000 household heads and single persons over 65, according to the 1960 census. A fifth of the couples have incomes under $3,000. More than half the single persons living alone make less than $2,000. More than 84 percent of non-white females living alone have incomes under $2,000, according to testimony before the Special Senate Committee on Aging in 1965.

# *Welfare Chief Spurs Slum Service Centers*

Faster state and local action to locate public welfare centers in low-income neighborhoods has been urged by U.S. Welfare Commissioner Ellen Winston.

Dr. Winston recalled that Pres. Johnson has advocated the establishment of such centers in "every ghetto of America" and that the same move was recommended by the Advisory Council on Public Welfare in a recent report. She said money and legislative authority have been provided and "all that is now needed is state and local leadership backed by greater public awareness of the need" for such centers.

**The trend toward first-hand involvement of labor and other agencies in the problems of low-income areas was reported recently by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, who heads the Communications Workers. Beirne said the United organization has moved into the slums in cooperation with five government agencies and the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, of which he is chairman.**

Dr. Winston, in letters to all directors of state public welfare agencies, urged a speedup in the trend toward locating welfare and related services in the heart of the slums. She said federal grants to states for welfare can finance much of the cost.

Guide materials prepared by the staff of the Welfare Administration are based on studies of successful programs. They describe types of services that can be provided in public centers, including these:

**Types of Services**

Financial aid, employment counseling, family problems, protective services for children, the aged and handicapped, foster child placement and adoption, child day care, legal services, consumer education, family life education and community organization aids—all available with the help of a neighborhood advisory committee working with each center.

Describing typical operations, Dr. Winston said: "Giving some persons information about a service is enough" but others may need help such as making an appointment, providing bus fare, arranging for baby-sitting, accompanying the person to the agency or intervening with the agency.

Federal funds that can be used for the centers include public assistance funds to pay for 75 percent of the cost of service and 50 percent of administrative costs, Children's Bureau grants for child welfare and maternal and child health, and demonstration grants financing up to 100 percent of cost.

In addition, federal grants administered by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development can be used to help finance the cost of equipment, renovation, rent, purchase or construction of a center, Dr. Winston noted.

# Laundry Pact Boosts Wages For 15,000

New York — A new three-year agreement giving 15,000 laundry workers substantial wage increases was reached by bleary-eyed negotiators after a 29-hour bargaining session that narrowly averted a strike.

The pact covers 400 laundries in New York City and Long Island and parts of Westchester County, N. Y.; Connecticut and North New Jersey under agreement with the Laundry Workers Joint Board of the Clothing Workers.

**The settlement gives inside production workers a total of 32.5 cents an hour over three years; engineers and maintenance personnel get 47.5 cents; non-commission route men $20 a week and office employes $12 a week.**

The union also won liberalized pension benefits for both present and future retirees.

Louis Simon, joint board manager and chief union negotiator, described the contract as "better than any other agreement during our 30 years' history."

On the bargaining team with Simon were Assistant Manager Bert Jemott and Counsel Jack Harris of the joint board, and from the ACWA national office, Vice Pres. Sol Brandzell, General Counsel Jack Sheinkman and Dr. Vera Miller, research assistant.

# Rubber Union Wins $1 Million Award

Members of the Rubber Workers employed by three big companies will receive an extra $1 million in bonuses as the result of an arbitration case won by their union.

The dispute involved contributions by B. F. Goodrich Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and U.S. Rubber Co. to the supplemental unemployment benefits fund. When the fund reaches more than $250 per employe, the extra amount goes into "spillover benefits" passed on to workers as bonuses.

# Minimum Pay Increased for N. Y. Hotels

Albany, N.Y.—Higher base pay and revised allowances for tips and meals in specific service industries were announced by State Industrial Commissioner M. P. Catherwood to take effect when the state minimum wages goes from the present $1.25 to $1.50 an hour on Jan. 1.

The changes were those recommended by a tripartite General Industry Minimum Wage Board except in minor instances. Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO had asked Gov. Rockefeller to support them instead of the tip and meal allowances sought particularly by hotels in the Catskills resort areas.

**Present regulations permit most service industry employers, including those in hotels, to pay 90 cents an hour in wages with 35 cents presumed to be income from tips. Under the new code the wage base goes to $1.05 on Jan. 1 and the tip allowance to 45 cents. The wage will rise further to $1.125 and the tip allowance to 47.5 cents in February 1968, when the statewide minimum goes to $1.60 an hour.**

Employers at present are allowed to deduct 50 cents from the wages of employes for each meal provided them. Catherwood rejected the wage board's recommendation that the figure be left unchanged and boosted it to 55 cents effective Jan. 1.

The ruling particularly affects thousands of waiters, busboys, bellhops and other hotel service workers.

**ELECTRIC COIL** and hotplate are the only sources of heat in three-story house for family of three adults and five children. Central heating plant is out of service and the family wants to move but cannot find adequate quarters, woman in picture tells Senior Citizen Cook as grandson listens. Rent is $120 a month.

# Alaska Labor Expands State Operations

Fairbanks, Alaska—Delegates to the convention of the Alaska AFL-CIO approved a sweeping reorganization of the state body under which new full-time posts of executive president and secretary-treasurer were created.

Business Rep. Dwayne Carlson of Carpenters Local 1243, Fairbanks, was elected executive president, with duties to include legislative and public relations work.

**Business Mgr. Henry Hedberg of Laborers Local 341, Anchorage, for the past 10 years the central body's legislative representative, was chosen secretary-treasurer.**

Sec.-Treas. R. E. McFarland of Laborers Local 341, president of the state body for 12 years, was named president emeritus. Mrs. Lorena Showers of the Anchorage Hotel & Restaurant Employes, who was state secretary-treasurer for the past 12 years, was elected secretary-treasurer-emeritus.

Chosen vice presidents for their respective areas were:

Fairbanks, H. A. Weir, Bartenders, and Julius Kornfiend, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Anchorage, M. F. Alewine, Operating Engineers; Mel Evans, Plumbers, and W. G. Turner, Carpenters; Ketchikan, John Mott, Laborers; Sitka, Mary Leith, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and Marvin Kenberg, Pulp-Sulphite Workers.

Under Manpower Act:

# Unions Taking Bigger Role As Job-Training Sponsors

(Continued from Page 1)

Most training contracts have been with employers, community organizations and trade associations, but a large portion of these have been with union participation. The Labor Dept. requires employers to secure the approval of unions holding bargaining rights at any establishment where on-the-job training is given.

**Direct union-sponsored programs are helping to meet a nation's need for truck mechanics and cooks, for skilled janitors and pipelayers, for hospital technicians and bricklayers—and for workers who are skilled in half-a-dozen machines instead of just one.**

The training programs, with emphasis on skill upgrading as well as entry-level jobs, have prodded employers to look at the uptapped potential of helpers, assemblers and punch press operators. The inducement: the federal government will pay the cost of training them in higher skills.

Unions that pioneered in pre-apprentice training have found that school dropouts can often learn fast if they see a meaningful goal ahead.

A typical class of 39 trainees which was graduated from a training program sponsored by the Bricklayers Joint Apprenticeship Council of Washington, D.C., included 27 Negroes and 15 school dropouts. They moved from training into the regular apprenticeship program, at union wages.

In the heart of the explosive Watts community of Los Angeles, two locals of the Building Service employes joined in a training program that has placed hundreds of hard-core unemployed in decent-paying jobs.

**The on-the-job programs, administered by the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, at first represented only a small part of the government's manpower development effort. The bulk of programs were of the institutional type, classroom and vocational school approaches to teaching skills.**

Trainees in institutional programs receive subsistence allowances, based on state unemployment benefits, with extra amounts for those with dependents. On-the-job trainees are paid by the employer at regular rates for the work they do. The government pays the actual cost of instruction and training equipment and reimburses the sponsor for administrative expenses.

Currently 113,000 on-the-job trainees are learning a skill in more than 2,400 programs. An estimated 75,000 workers have completed their training programs and a sampling shows that more than 89 percent of them are employed, nearly all in jobs directly related to their training.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Stanley H. Ruttenberg, the government's manpower administrator, is actively encouraging "coupled" programs, under which disadvantaged applicants would be given a combination of classroom and on-the-job instruction.

**Ruttenberg has also issued stricter rules on hiring for federally-financed on-the-job training to prevent employers from skimming off the cream of the job market, leaving out the hard-core unemployed the program is most seeking to help.**

The hiring will still be done by employers, but training reimbursement will be made only for those who are certified by the local public employment office as coming from the target group of the disadvantaged. This group includes older workers, persons with low education and those who have come out of Neighborhood Youth Corps and Job Corps programs.

### More Receptive

Part of the increase in on-the-job training reflects the improved economic picture since the manpower program started in mid-1962. Employers building work forces and running into skill shortages are more receptive to training.

There is no technique for judging to what extent employers would have expanded training at their own expense in the absence of a government subsidy. But the Labor Dept. does require that employers, unions and other groups maintain at their own expense at least their current level of spending on job training and skill upgrading. Bureau of Apprenticeship staffers who are closely involved in approval of training programs also point to the fact that thousands of small and middle-sized employers are starting training programs for the first time.

While the normal pattern of a union-sponsored program is for the union to arrange with its employers to provide on-the-job training and skill upgrading, one of the big programs has been run exclusively by the Operating Engineers. Because of safety hazards in teaching the use of massive equipment at busy construction sites, the union set up special camps with rented equipment for training limited-skill union members whose earnings averaged about $2,700 a year. They were trained as grading equipment operators, heavy duty mechanics and technicians engineers. By-products of the training included new roads, airstrips and other community facilities.

**The program was more costly than most job training because of the high cost of equipment rentals—but follow-up surveys showed that increased income taxes paid by graduates moving into higher paying jobs will soon surpass the federal investment.**

In fact, government surveys show, on-the-job trainees repay the federal government through income taxes in less than two years of earnings.

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY DAY** plaque of the National Urban League was presented to Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (left) of the Communications Workers by Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity, last year's winner, at a meeting in New York.

# Pan American Pact Sets 18 Percent Wage Hikes

New York—The Transport Workers won increases of up to 18 percent in a 30-month agreement and the right to reopen wage talks 18 months from now for 13,000 employes of Pan American World Airways, the union said here.

TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan and Vice Pres. James F. Horst announced the details of the settlement, which averted a strike Dec. 2. Results of a world-wide membership referendum, now being conducted on ratification of the new contract terms, will be announced Dec. 23.

**Under the settlement, wages of mechanics will rise 59 cents and hour to $4.18 in three steps, with the first step retroactive to July 1, 1966. Fourth year stewards and stewardesses will get an increase of $97 a month for 80 hours of flight service, with a rise of $122 a month for top-paid personnel.**

The union also negotiated an additional paid holiday, double and one half time for work performed on a holiday, substantial pension plan improvements with a 50 percent reduction in employe costs, and fully paid group insurance and medical coverage for employes and their dependents.

Among other contract improvements are a supplemental medical insurance plan for employes and dependents; 70 days cumulative sick leave; better emergency work provisions, and a plan for arbitration of daily duty time limitations for flight personnel before a three-member panel—a first in the airline industry, TWU said.

TWU said the contract package will add more than $33 million to the pay of Pan Am ground service, maintenance, steward and flight service employes. It was achieved after a Presidential Emergency Board recommended the parties settle their differences at the bargaining table.

# Job Programs Shifted from OEO to Labor

The Labor Dept. will operate several new work and training programs set up under the anti-poverty program.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Office of Economic Opportunity Dir. Sargent Shriver announced the shift of programs budgeted at $98 million from OEO to the Labor Dept.

**Most of the funds are earmarked to finance jobs for the hard-core unemployed in health, education, welfare and neighborhood development field—primarily with public and non-profit agencies. Also involved in the transfer are several existing programs including Green Thumb, which provides services for community beautification.**

The Labor Dept. already operates the OEO's Neighborhood Youth Corps program. It will combine the Youth Corps and the now OEO-job-project operations into a new Labor Dept. Bureau of Work Programs.

Neighborhood Youth Corps Administrator Jack Howard has been named to head the new bureau.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

## William McCrone Dies, Headed Cleveland CSA

Cleveland, O.—William G. McCrone, community services director for the Cleveland AFL-CIO and full-time labor consultant for the Cleveland United Appeal, died unexpectedly at 46 after a heart attack.

McCrone joined Local 32 of the Auto Workers after becoming an assembler at the White Motor plant in 1941. After World War II service in the Navy he served as a union steward. He was full-time president of Local 32 from 1952 until his appointment as director of AFL-CIO community services in 1963.

# Two College Groups Hit St. John's Policies

New York—St. John's University, where union teachers are nearing the end of the first year of a strike, has been warned by the Middle States Association of Colleges & Secondary Schools to correct its "institutional weaknesses" by Dec. 31, 1967, or face the probable revocation of its accreditation.

At the same time St. John's came under another sharp attack by the American Association of College Professors, which dismissed the university's adminstrative changes as inadequate, accused it of doing a "massive wrong" when it ousted 31 professors without hearings, and declared it "should not have accredited standing."

**The twin blows at St. John's were welcomed by the United Federation of College Teachers, which called the strike last Jan. 3 to protest the firings in December 1965, of the 31 instructors without stated reasons and without the opportunity to defend themselves.**

However, union spokesmen said the "show cause" order does not go far enough because it does not specify what reforms it demands, and that based on the evidence it had, the association would have been justified in rescinding accreditation at this time. Also, it does not call for reinstatement of the dismissed faculty members, or hearings on charges against them.

Loss of accreditation means that other colleges and universities could refuse to accept the academic credits of St. John's students in case of transfer or on application for admission to graduate or professional schools.

The association's warning was issued in a report by its commission on institutions of higher learning presented to the annual convention in Atlantic City by Chairman Albert E. Meder, Jr.

"The commission regards such an order to show cause as comparable in kind to revocation and only slightly less severe," he said at a press conference.

The report said:

"The unfortunate events at St. John's University are symptomatic of serious institutional weakness that cannot be allowed to continue. Indeed if this weakness is not corrected, it is predictable that there will develop such deterioration of educational effectiveness that loss of accreditation would almost inevitably ensue. . . ."

**The union said the university professors' association statement amounted to an affirmation of its own position that accreditation should be revoked because of failure to meet accepted standards of academic freedom and due process.**

The union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, marked the first anniversary of the firings with a mass picket line at the university's Brooklyn campus, co-sponsored with the New York City AFL-CIO and the AFT on Dec. 15.

The first anniversary of the strike will be observed Jan. 3 with a rally at Roosevelt Auditorium in New York.

# Transit Pact Yields $400 In Back Pay

Chicago — Some 2,500 elevated-subway employes were to get an average of about $400 for their Christmas shopping under an arbitration award that gives them retroactivity to Dec. 1, 1965.

Members of Transit Union Div. 308 rejected two Chicago Transit Authority offers before the contract dispute went to final and binding arbitration.

**The three arbitrators awarded a package of 40 cents an hour to motormen, switchmen, yard foremen and track repairmen and 35 cents to conductors, agents and some other classifications in a three-year agreement.**

The first wage raise of 8 cents an hour was retroactive to the expiration date of the previous contract, as were cost-of-living allowances that totaled an additional 11 cents over the year. The second pay boost of 11 cents became effective Dec. 1 of this year and the third, of 12 cents, starts Dec. 1, 1967.

In addition, motormen, switchmen and yard foremen were awarded 5.5 cents above the general increases divided into three increases on the effective and anniversary dates; and track maintenance workers were given another 5 cents retroactive to Dec. 1, 1965.

*Freedom Award Presented:*

# Dubinsky Honored For Aid to Refugees

New York—David Dubinsky, who escaped from Czarist tyranny as a youth to become a leader of the American labor movement, received the Freedom Award of the Intl. Rescue Committee for having helped thousands escape from Nazi and Communist oppression.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, winner of last year's Freedom Award, led a series of tributes from notables in all walks of life who crowded the ballroom of the Americana Hotel.

There were messages from Pres. Johnson and Vice Pres. Humphrey and recorded commentaries from public figures in a 40-minute, film-illustrated narration of the highlights of Dubinsky's career.

**But the highlight of the evening was Dubinsky himself, the AFL-CIO vice president who was arrested at 16 for union activity, escaped from Siberia and joined Local 10 of the Ladies' Garment Workers in June of 1911, six months after arriving in the United States.**

Dubinsky, who served as ILGWU president from 1932 until his retirement last spring, spoke of the concept of unionism as embracing "the cause of human dignity and freedom everywhere."

"Tyranny continues to rule large regions of the world," he observed. "A symbol of our terrible time remains the refugee who refused to knuckle under to dictators and is ready to fight—even to die—for freedom.

"Those who fight for freedom fight for us," he said. "When we offer them asylum, we add glory to this country for they have shown how greatly they value the freedom some of us take for granted."

**Johnson said both the IRC and Dubinsky have "represented the American ideal" and "extended the hand of freedom to men who sought its haven." The President said he joined "with pride in this tribute to an old friend of eternally youthful spirit."**

Meany spoke to the audience of the "many Dubinskys"—the warm friend, the dedicated trade union leader, the good government advocate, the internationalist and the 20th Century American.

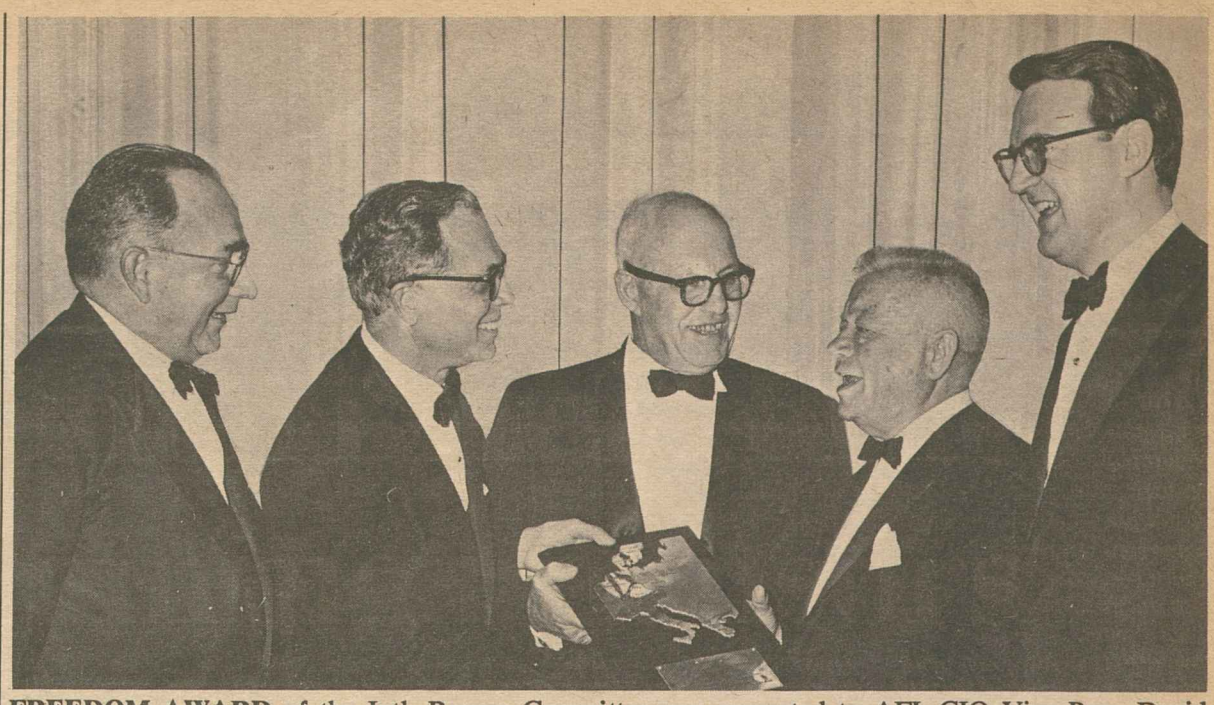
He told of how Dubinsky had helped set up labor's Anti-Nazi League within 90 days after Hitler came to power, how he had protested the Communist murder of European labor leaders during the war and how Dubinsky viewed the labor movement as "a means for doing good."

**Five-Continent Program**

The Freedom Award was presented by Leo Cherne, chairman of the board of the Rescue Committee, which provides relief and rehabilitation services to democratic refugees on five continents. The scope of IRC activities was described to the gathering by Harold S. Geneen, chairman of the Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Corp. Francis Cardinal Spellman delivered the invocation.

**The tribute to Dubinsky, titled "The Man Who Would Not Bargain," included commentaries by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg, ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg, Norman Thomas, and Senators Jacob K. Javits and Robert F. Kennedy.**

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Sen. Paul H. Douglas and Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were among those sending messages to the gathering.



**FREEDOM AWARD** of the Intl. Rescue Committee was presented to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky, retired president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, in recognition of his many years of fighting for liberty. Shown at the dinner in New York at which he was honored are, from left, Harold S. Geneen, IRC Board Chairman Leo Cherne, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—a previous recipient of the award—Dubinsky and IRC President. William J. vanden Heuvel.

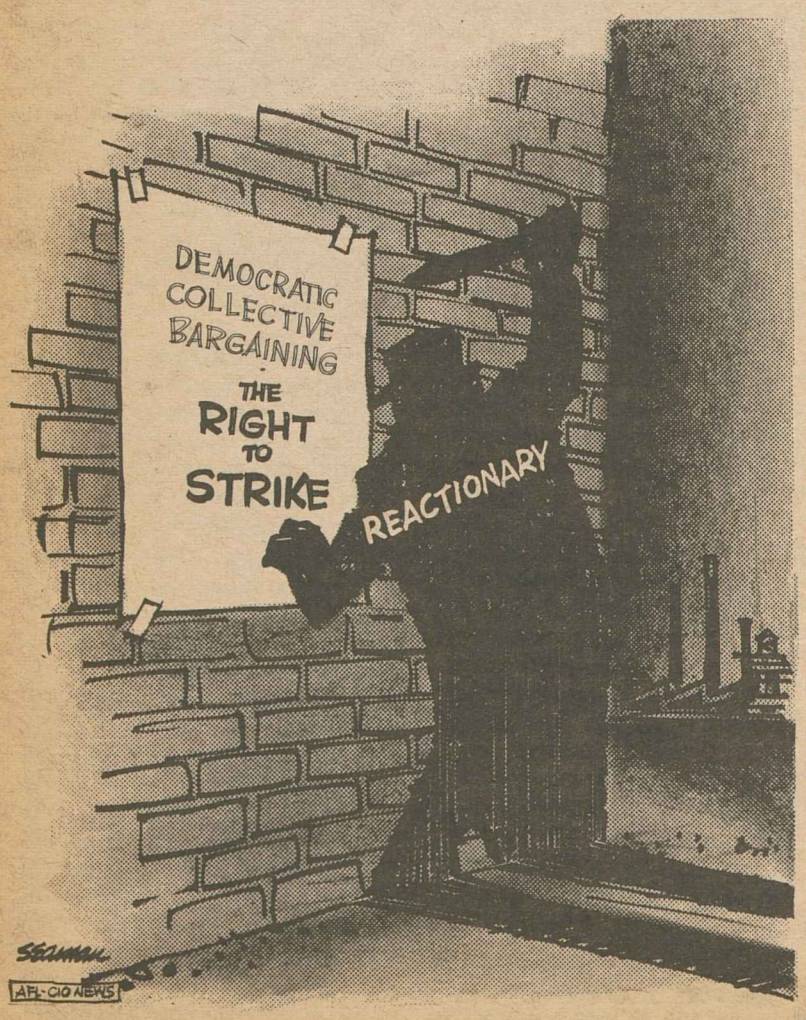
## Two More Cities Enact Curbs on Strikebreakers

Ninety cities have now adopted ordinances barring the use of professional strikebreakers in labor disputes.

The Battle Creek, Mich., City Commission, which had initially rejected an anti-strikebreaker law, passed the ordinance unanimously after a campaign by the Calhoun County Labor Council and the local Typographical Union.

Johnstown, Pa., became the 90th city to ban professional strikebreakers when the City Council dusted off a labor-supported bill which had been pigeonholed for two years.

## Night of the Assassin




## Study Finds Union Dues Reasonable

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**2,241 had rates of $5 or less a month, 277 charged more than $5, and "approximately" 1 percent had rates of more than $10.**

Of 772 unions using ranges-of-dues schedules, 509 list the maximum at $5 or less and 263 had a top of more than $5. About 6 percent, Applebaum noted, charged a maximum of more than $10.

"Dues of $5 or less per month," he concludes, "appear to be well within the average rank-and-file member's ability to pay."

**Another Myth**

Applebaum similarly explodes the myth that union initiation, transfer and work permit fees are excessive.

Of 2,739 locals reporting, he found, 148 listed no initiation fee, 1,232 had fees up to $5; 846 were in the $5.01 to $20 range; 261 from $20.01 to $50; 240 over $50, and 12 had indeterminable fees based on a variable such as earnings.

**"Charges that labor unions exact exorbitant initiation fees are not substantiated by the data from these reports," he writes.**

No transfer fee was listed by 2,900 locals, Applebaum found; 114 locals reported fees up to $5; 59 had fees higher than $5, and 23 reported fees based on earnings or another variable.

A total of 3,435 locals reported work permit fees at a standard rate, but 3,239 of them said they collected no fees. Of the remainder, 114 locals got no more than $5. Eleven locals reported a range up to a maximum of $5 and 15 locals had levies of more than $5.

Applebaum summarizes:

**". . . regardless of the type of structure, initiation fees and dues tended to be low; and transfer fees and work permit fees were relatively low and apparently infrequently used."**

## Chicago Campus Sets Union Studies

Chicago — A proposed Chicago Program of Labor Studies for trade union officials, scheduled to start next spring on the University of Illinois' new Chicago Circle campus, was examined in detail at a meeting between the Chicago Labor Education Advisory Committee and university officials.

The committee was named to advise the UI Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations and the Division of University Extension on the program.

## *High Court Upholds Conviction of Hoffa*

The federal court conviction of Teamsters Union Pres. James R. Hoffa on jury-tampering charges was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Hoffa thus faces the probability that he will have to serve the two consecutive four-year prison terms to which he was sentenced in 1964 after a Chattanooga district court conviction. He still may ask the Supreme Court for a rehearing, however, and his lawyers may further seek a stay pending final decision on two motions for a new trial now at the Circuit Court of Appeals level.

**In addition, the Teamsters president faces a five-year prison term on conviction of mail fraud and conspiracy charges in connection with the union pension fund. This conviction was upheld Oct. 4 by the U. S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals.**

The Chattanooga case involved charges that Hoffa had sought to fix the jury in an earlier trial, in Nashville, where he was accused of illegal acceptance of gifts from an employer. That trial ended with a hung jury and no verdict.

**'Spy' Charge**

In the Chattanooga case appeal, Hoffa's lawyer contended that his constitutional rights against illegal search and seizure were violated by government use of a secret informer, a "spy" in his camp, to testify about Hoffa's activities during the Nashville trial.

The witness, former Teamsters official Edward Grady Partin, was himself facing various but unconnected criminal charges.

The Supreme Court split several ways in upholding the conviction. Four justices voted to affirm and two others said the court should never have accepted the case in the first place. Two disqualified themselves—Justices Byron R. White and Abe Fortas—apparently because of previous involvement as lawyers in charges aimed at Hoffa.

**The court's ruling opinion, by Justice Potter Stewart, bluntly rejected arguments that government use of an undercover informer violated Hoffa's constitutional rights. "Courts have countenanced the use of informers from time immemorial," he said. Justices Hugo L. Black, John M. Harlan and William J. Brennan joined in this ruling opinion.**

Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote a solitary dissent.

Justices William O. Douglas and Tom Clark were the two who said the case had no standing in the court at all.

In a related case involving informers, the court also upheld the conviction of a Nashville lawyer, Z. T. Osborn, Jr., on charges of trying to tamper with the jury in the Chattanooga trial. The decision was 7-1.

12-17-66

## Labor Dept. Issues Guides To Wage Law

The Labor Dept. has published two new guides outlining the effects of 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act which change minimum wages and maximum hours beginning Feb. 1, 1967.

A "Handy Reference Guide to the Fair Labor Standards Act as Amended in 1966" covers wage floor and overtime schedules, overtime pay computation, equal pay for equal work and similar subjects. It is WHPC Publication 1159.

**The second, "Hired Farm Workers Under the Fair Labor Standards Act as Amended in 1966," explains the application and exceptions of farm labor coverage and indicates other pertinent requirements.**

The amendments initiated minimum wage requirements for an estimated 390,000 farm workers of $1 an hour effective next Feb. 1, rising to $1.15 a year later and $1.30 the following year. The pamphlet is WHPC Publication 1161.

Single copies may be obtained without charge from the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions' national office, Washington, D. C. 20210, or at regional or field offices.

# AFL-CIO News

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## Hidden Idle Ratio High, Study Finds

A door-to-door canvass of three Chicago poverty neighborhoods disclosed evidence of considerable "hidden" unemployment that doesn't show up in the government's job statistics.

Its findings back up the AFL-CIO assertion that the government's unemployment figures are understated because of failure to include the "discouraged" unemployed, those who are without work but are no longer actively searching for jobs.

**The research project, based on a suggestion by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, was undertaken by the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity in cooperation with the Illinois State Unemployment Service and the Cook County Public Aid Dept.**

Interviewers questioned 4,900 persons, about three-fourths of them Negro, in poverty areas.

By the Bureau of Labor Statistics definition, 2,037 were employed, either full or part time, and 762 were unemployed but looking for work. This would produce an unemployment rate of 27.2 percent.

**Higher Rate Seen**

The remainder of those not working included housewives, students, persons who said they were unable to work because of illness and 458 "others," whom the researchers believe for the most part gave up the job hunt as futile.

Inclusion of these "others" as unemployed would boost the unemployment rate to 37.6 percent.

The research report added this comment on the basis of the interviews:

**"Many of the unemployed, after spending long periods of time seeking work, may become discouraged and give up as jobseekers. These people are not counted in the civilian labor force and thus are not counted as being unemployed.**

"They are really concealed unemployed. If these unemployed adults not encompassed in the labor force definition because they are not looking for work were included, the unemployment rate would be greatly increased and would probably more accurately reflect the magnitude of the unemployment problem in poverty communities."

The report also suggests that

*(Continued on Page 3)*

# 80-Day Injunction Fought At Struck Carbide Plant

**FIRST PHONE CALL** out of Saigon in the Communications Workers 10th annual "Hi Mom" program was made by SP4 Joseph H. Pitts, shown talking to his mother, Mrs. Kathleen Pitts, in Winston-Salem, N.C. CWA locals throughout the country in cooperation with USO and the Defense Dept. sponsor thousands of free calls home for GIs stationed overseas, with Local 3060 arranging that of Pitts.

## *Steelworkers Told To Return to Jobs*

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

A U.S. District Court judge, invoking the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act at the request of the Johnson Administration, ordered 2,150 striking Steelworkers back to work at the Haynes-Stellite plant of the Union Carbide Corp. in Kokomo, Ind.

Federal Judge Leonard P. Walsh issued an 80-day back-to-work order on the ground that the strike has had a "substantial effect" on the production of military jet aircraft engines.

The USWA challenged the ruling and asked the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to set it aside.

Judge Walsh stayed the effect of his order to give the union time to appeal and a three-member appeals panel headed by Judge Charles W. Fahy further stayed the injunction to Dec. 23.

**In a brief, union attorneys argued that the strike does not imperil the national health and safety, that other plants can produce the engine alloys processed at Kokomo and that the President has other remedies, including plant seizure, if he believes the national defense effort is affected.**

The back-to-work order was the second recent instance in which the Administration sought an injunction to force strikers back to work at a single plant in a multi-plant strike. Earlier this year, a T-H injunction halted a strike of the

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Broad Aid Urged for Consumers

**By Gervase N. Love**

A broad attack on the "confusion and ignorance, some deception and even fraud" that prevent the consumer from getting his money's worth was urged by the Consumer Advisory Council in its long-delayed report to Pres. Johnson.

The council unanimously urged consumer education programs in the schools, a re-examination of standards in the processed food, fabric and household equipment industries, and a state-by-state review of credit legislation to determine if it really protects the buyer.

**It also proposed establishment of a Cabinet-level department to represent consumer interests.**

*(Continued on Page 7)*

*Examiner Hits Firm's Tactics:*

## Damages Ordered as New NLRB Remedy

A National Labor Relations Board examiner has recommended that Zinke's Foods, Inc., Beloit, Wis., be required to pay "compensatory damages" to employes for the nine-month period following its successful efforts to destroy the union majority of the employes.

It is the first time in which a "compensatory damages" remedy has been ordered in an NLRB case to make employes whole for the difference between what they were actually paid and what they might have been paid except for the company's unfair labor practices.

The trial examiner, Josephine H. Klein, did not attempt to place a dollars-and-cents figure on the amount of damages the employes should be awarded, holding that this should be determined according to the nature of the union's evidence on the issue and in a supplementary hearing.

**The facts of the case—conceded both by Zinke's and Local 1401 of the Retail Clerks—reveal that the union claimed signed authorization cards from 17 of 26 employes, demanded recognition and asked for a meeting for bargaining purposes. The company conceded that the union held valid authorization cards in an appropriate bargaining unit**

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## *2-Party Aid Pledged For Maritime Agency*

Maritime labor and management, united in a drive to win independent status for the U.S. Maritime Administration, received bipartisan pledges of support at a day-long conference called by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.) said GOP backing helped the MTD to fashion a 2-1 margin in the 89th Congress to keep the maritime agency out of the new Dept. of Transportation.

The House minority leader added that Republican ranks, increased considerably by the results of the November election, would "continue to support an independent Maritime Administration in the 90th Congress."

**If the U.S. is to "revive its merchant marine and rebuild our maritime might," Ford went on, the Maritime Administration — now under the Dept. of Com-**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Meany Cites Union Role In Broad Social Gains

New York—Organized labor's accomplishments in working for purely trade union aims and also for broad social goals of concern to the entire community were hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the 25th anniversary observance of the Italian-American Labor Council.

The council's annual Four Freedoms award was presented to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey at the celebration.

**"Increases in wages, shorter hours, pensions, protection against layoffs and other products of pure and simple trade union action are not to be scorned as instruments of creative social change or as weapons in the war against poverty," Meany declared.**

"The establishment of a trade union and the negotiation of a collective agreement in an industry or area of employment where they did not exist before can have the most revolutionary effect upon the lives of working people and their position and role in the community. There is still no more effective way to convert a system of economic oppression into a rewarding source

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**THAT WINDOW CLEANER** with the Beatle hairdo ought to get himself a haircut, a Syracuse, N.Y., office employe declared before she realized that "that man cleaning the window is a woman." The washer is Mrs. Charlotte Crowell, an apprentice member of Building Service Employes Local 200, who is believed to be the only feminine professional window cleaner in Western New York.

# Woman on the Way Up Treats Job with Respect

Syracuse, N.Y.—The office worker looked up from her typewriter and idly stared at the cleaning rag going round and round the outside of the window. Suddenly she did a double take.

"The man cleaning that window," she gasped to the girl at the next desk, "is a woman!"

So it was—Mrs. Charlotte Crowell of Syracuse, an apprentice member of Building Service Employes Local 200 and, so far as is known, the only woman professional window cleaner in Western New York.

**Her story is simple enough. She was studying humanities at the Adult Education Division of University College, Syracuse University, in preparation for an associate of arts degree and she needed a job to help support her children, Jennifer, 15, and Jay D., 10.**

Among her classmates was Earl Buck, who with his brother, Philip, operates the New York Window Cleaners, Inc.

**'I Applied for the Job'**

"Earl told me about the chronic shortage of window cleaners and I applied for the job right on the spot," she said.

The Bucks and their general manager checked with Sec.-Treas. Samuel Villani of Local 200 to see if the union had any objections to a feminine window washer.

"Of course, we said absolutely not—we do not discriminate," Villani said. "And it has been a good move. Mrs. Crowell does her work very well. She'll go anywhere any other window cleaner will go. The journeymen enjoy working with her. They help her in very way possible and teach her the skills of the trade. We think she fits well into the ranks of the professional window cleaners of Local 200."

Mrs. Crowell goes where any other window cleaner goes. She does some of her work on the ground and some of it on high-rise buildings, on which she uses a safety belt like the rest of the pros.

**"When people talk to me about my work," she said, "sooner or later they get around to the big question: 'Aren't you afraid going up so high?' "**

She said any fear of high places has been overcome, but "I treat my work with the greatest amount of respect," and "I'm careful not to step back and admire it."

Mrs. Crowell works in loose blue jeans and a shirt. Her apprenticeship runs for two years, but any employer under contract to the union can recognize above-average application and accomplishment and pay the journeyman's rate before the full two years.

The journeymen with whom she has worked "go a long way to make my work pleasant," she said.

**"I think they are very tolerant and their attitude is one of forebearance," she added. "There is more to this job than one might think. There's much more to it than swishing soap and water across a pane of glass and wiping it dry.**

"There is much to learn and the journeymen I work with give me tips in helping me to master the special skills required in our work. They also help me to carry the ladders and other equipment, some of which is a bit on the heavy side. We work as a team."

The Buck brothers are happy, too.

"She does her work well," said Philip Buck. "We hired her to clean plate glass windows of stores, shopping centers and the like, and we have no fault to find with her work."

## Michigan Bell Unit Ratifies CWA Pact

Some 17,000 plant, traffic and accounting employes of the Michigan Bell Co. have voted by a 7-2 margin to ratify a new contract negotiated by the Communications Workers after they had rejected an earlier proposal.

More than 220,000 Bell System employes represented by the CWA have now ratified settlements reached during the current series of negotiations, the CWA said.

**BLS Projections Find:**

# *Growth Rate of at Least 4% Needed to Bar Jobless Rise*

**By David L. Perlman**

The nation's economy will have to grow by at least 4 percent a year through 1970 in order to keep the unemployment rate from rising, according to a Labor Dept. study.

Economists from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other federal agencies take an educated guess at the employment pattern four years from now in the BLS study, titled "Projections 1970."

It takes into account the anticipated growth in the work force, the expected increase in worker productivity, possible changes in hours of work and the consumer demand generated by an economy with an unemployment rate of between 3 and 4 percent.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger says union economists consider the Labor Dept. estimates of the economy's growth potential and rate of productivity increase "on the conservative side."

**Goldfinger's view is that "the rate of productivity advance will probably be greater than 3.2 percent a year if the economy maintains high levels of employment."**

The study forecasts a small rise in the number of manufacturing jobs, but a decline in the percentage of factory jobs in relation to the entire economy.

In the blue collar fields, the largest job gain is anticipated in the construction industry, with "a very substantial increase in construction employment by 1970."

Basis for this prediction is "rising state and local government needs, increased housing requirements and expanding business investment in plants," plus a lower productivity increase than for the economy as a whole.

**Growth in Jobs Varies**

Employment in mining is expected to continue its decline, though at a slower rate. Transportation, primarily air and trucking, may rise numerically, but decline as a percentage of the work force.

The biggest increases are anticipated in trade, in state and local governments, and in services, a broad category which includes business, professional, private educational, medical and personal activities. About three-fourths of the projected employment gain would be in these categories.

**Predicting continued high productivity increases in communications and public utilities, the Labor Dept. projection is that, "although services provided by these industries are expected to increase sharply, employment would remain at about the 1965 level and decline as a proportion of total employment."**

Agricultural employment, the study anticipates, will continue its long-term decline. But the study predicts that most of the drop will be "among the self-employed and unpaid family workers, with the numbers of wage and salary employes remaining relatively stable."

The study bases its projections on "the assumption that there will be no military engagements in Viet Nam or elsewhere in 1970."

A continued slow decline in the workweek of three-tenths of 1 percent a year is projected to continue, with most of it in the non-manufacturing sector of the economy.

If the study's assumptions are accurate—and some have been questioned by union economists—the economy's course will be somewhere between the low growth rate of the late 1950's and the more rapid expansion of recent years.

**The high birth rate of the late 1940's will be reflected in a rise in the number of new workers entering the labor market, the report indicates, and the number of new jobs that must be created to accommodate them.**

A rise in the labor force of nearly 2 percent a year is predicted, contrasting with a postwar average increase of 1.3 percent.

A controversial estimate in the report places the annual productivity increase for the total private economy at 3.2 percent, made up of a 5.5 productivity gain in agriculture and 2.9 percent in the nonfarm sector.

This is the average for the 1957-65 period, the study's authors note, and they qualify the estimate with the comment that "the trend of output per man-hour is the most difficult element to project."

The Labor Dept. study is based on 1965 statistics, which do not take into account the reduction in unemployment from the 4.5 percent pattern of 1965 to the under-4 percent current rate. Thus the 1965-1970 projection was for a 4.3 percent annual growth rate for a 4 percent unemployment economy and a 4.5 percent rise in the gross national product each year to bring unemployment down to 3 percent.

The study declares, however, that once the 4 or 3 percent unemployment rate is achieved, "the continuing growth rate would be closer to 4 percent."

**This would imply that a 4 percent rate would continue the economy on its present level of high but not full employment—a figure that trade union economists generally considered too low.**

The study employs the input-output method of estimating employment by industry on the basis of the demand for the finished product. Thus, for example, estimated automobile production would be a basis for determining the employment impact on steel and glass suppliers as well as in auto manufacturing.

**Alternatives Examined**

Four alternative "models" of the economy in 1970 are projected—a basic 4 percent unemployment rate, a 3 percent unemployment rate, a 4 percent rate with continued high demand for durable goods, and a 4 percent rate with high services demand. Employment estimates are given for each of these contingencies.

**The report notes that "expansion of defense expenditures, if the Viet Nam buildup continues, will involve increased employment in defense oriented manufacturing industries and their supplying industries."**

It adds that an end to fighting in Viet Nam "would imply substantial reductions" in defense-related industries, but this slack may be taken up by employment growth in other durable production such as paper, printing, chemicals, computers and certain machinery industries.

## Social Security Tax To Rise Slightly

The combined social security-medicare payroll tax will rise by two-tenths of 1 percent on Jan. 1 for both workers and employers—going from 4.2 to 4.4 percent of earnings up to $6,600 a year.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman notes that the increase will amount to only 23 cents a week for the average factory worker.

Three-fourths of the increase is earmarked for the medicare basic hospitalization program; the balance goes to finance social security old age, survivors and disability insurance benefits.

Seidman describes the tax rise—a maximum of $13.20 a year for persons earning $6,600 or more—as "a small price to pay for the health and income protection social security makes possible."

# IUD Opposes Cutbacks In Social Need Areas

The nation's economy is strong enough "both to defend ourselves abroad and to improve ourselves at home," the executive board of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared in a statement rejecting the "exaggerated fears" of runaway inflation.

Instead of a cut in essential social action programs or a planned slowdown in the economy, the board urged adoption of "precise measures to meet whatever specific problems may develop."

**"Therefore," it continued, "we firmly support progressive efforts to end poverty, create full employment, improve our national health, social welfare, education and urban rebuilding programs, and otherwise provide to everyone in our nation the dignified and meaningful life that is every human's right."**

What "simple decency demands," the board declared, becomes "economic necessity" if the country is to realize fully the potentials of its productive skills and social talents, as well as "preventing the imposition of the burden of ever more insoluble social problems on our future capacity."

In other statements the executive board urged the federal government to create productive work for all the unemployed who can't find employment.

The job statement called "inexcusable" the fact that nearly 3 million workers are jobless and 1.5 million are working part time.

"The federal government must establish a broad national program that will assure a job to everyone willing and able to work and that will provide training for those working in the program," it said.

**"As a backstop and final reservoir of jobs, the federal government must stand ready to provide productive work for all who, because of lack of jobs or other factors, are unable to find gainful employment."**

The board proposed to maintain income at "a decent, adequate and humane standard" by a boost in the minimum social security benefit for the disabled or retired to $100 a month, an increase of 50 percent in monthly benefits for others covered by the system, a substantial increase in the minimum wage, a minimum of 50 percent of the weekly wage in unemployment compensation and a revision of public welfare programs that would make adequate benefits available to all who need them as a matter of legal right.

*ILGWU Opens Talks:*

# Dressmakers Seek 20 Percent Pay Hike

New York—A 20 percent wage increase for the 80,000 men and women who make $1 billion worth of dresses a year for American women was asked by the Ladies' Garment Workers when negotiations opened here with five employers' associations.

The proposals had been approved two days earlier at a rally of the ILGWU's Dressmakers' Joint Council where union Pres. Louis Stulberg pledged the "full financial and moral support" of the ILGWU.

**The Joint Council consists of the New York Dress Joint Board; Locals 10, 22, 89, 60 and 60A; and the dressmakers' Eastern and Northeast Departments, representing 40,000 employes of New York City firms and 40,000 others in eight eastern states—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland.**

With current contracts due to expire Jan. 31, union negotiators headed by ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman presented proposals for these improvements in addition to a substantial wage hike:

- A stronger contract clause governing the importing of garments, or parts of garments, that can be made in union shops.
- Strengthened clauses on designation of contractors and on damage penalties for sending work to non-union, non-designated or non-registered contractors.
- An additional 1.5 paid holidays, consisting of Washington's birthday and the second half of Election Day, for a total of eight holidays, with a substantial increase in pay for work performed on such holidays.
- An increase in the minimum wage scale for workers in all crafts, and a provision requiring that all piece rates for finishers, operators and pressers yield not less than an average hourly rate substantially above minimum scale.

**At the meeting for union negotiators, Zimmerman said the major goal of the new agreement is "money—more money" and declared that talks were starting under favorable economic conditions. The union wants a peaceful settlement but will "prepare for all contingencies," he said.**

"Decent wages and assurance of year-round employment, not government-financed training programs, are the answers to the industry's manpower problems," he declared, adding that meaningful wage boosts will help end a shortage of workers in the dress industry.

### Wage Statistics Cited

The ILGWU committee reviewed these statistics:

The average wage of all production workers in the New York metropolitan dress market is $77 for an average work week of 32.5 hours.

The union contract calls for a 35-hour week but, because of the highly seasonal nature of the dress industry, workers last year averaged only 42 weeks of work. The union has long urged better planning of production by the industry to achieve more continuity.

**The Dressmakers' Joint Council is the largest single unit in the ILGWU. It is the first major unit to enter contract negotiations since the union's general executive board instructed all affiliates last September to press for substantial wage hikes.**

The employers' group comprises 328 jobbers, 163 manufacturers and 1,280 contractors producing more than 50,000 different dress styles a year.

**SANTA CLAUS** joined Raytheon Co. strikers on a picket line of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Quincy, Mass., in a pre-Christmas visit. Santa's appearance, in the person of Louise Coletti of West Quincy, cheered the pickets in the fifth week of the strike of 9,400 workers at 11 Raytheon locations. Settlement was reached soon afterward. **(Story this page.)**

# *Rail Clerks Approve $5-$10 Raise For 200,000 on Major Carriers*

Cincinnati, O.—The Railway Clerks announced here that they have accepted a wage settlement of 5 percent, representing boosts of $5 to $10 a week, for nearly 200,000 employes of major railroads operating in all parts of the United States.

At the same time the Switchmen announced in Buffalo that members on 35 southern and western railroads voted to reject the 5 percent offer. That left 13 unions still bargaining with management in the current round of negotiations, while three have settled—the Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen as well as the Clerk's, which was the first union of non-operating workers to conclude negotiations.

The Clerks also announced the signing of an agreement with the carriers on pension improvements and a new work rules pact covering 35,000 employes of the Railway Express Agency, Inc.

**The retirement agreement gives an extra $45 a month to employes retiring after 25 years, with the amount increasing by $5 a month for each additional year of service to a maximum of $70.**

The REA settlement updates work rules dating back to 1949 and gives employes a 5 percent wage hike next July 1 in addition to a 9-cent raise due Jan. 1 under a previously negotiated agreement. The new wage minimum will be $126 a week and the contract has protections for those whose jobs are moved or abolished—payment for moving expenses and losses suffered in selling a home, severance pay of $75 to $90 a week when jobs of those with two or more years of service are abolished.

Newly covered, Pres. C. E. Dennis said, are 4,000 REA employes who left the expelled Teamsters in a December 1965 election.

### 11 Unions Bargaining

The Clerks were one of 11 non-operating unions involved in national contract talks with management. Their acceptance of the carriers' wage offer left for mediation, or possibly for later arbitration, the issues of travel time allowances and expenses away from home. On June 1 the union is free to serve notice that it wants to reopen talks on holidays, vacations, health and welfare and job stabilization improvements, Dennis said.

The settlement was reached, he explained, "in keeping with the brotherhood's policy of settling all issues at the bargaining table without recourse to government bodies." It was the first settlement reached in recent years before expiration of the old contract. The current pact has a Dec. 31 expiration date.

**Meanwhile a committee of four other non-operating unions—Maintenance of Way Employes, Transportation-Communication Employes, Railroad Signalmen and Hotel & Restaurant Employes—continued talks with the assistance of the National Mediation Service. Six shopcraft unions also are maintaining their drive for an improved contract offer. They are the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Boilermakers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.**

Three of the five operating unions are continuing separate negotiations for better wages and conditions.

# Union Policy Body Hits Oil Industry Proposals

Denver—The National Oil Bargaining Policy Committee of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at a meeting here said that none of the oil industry's proposals in the current round of bargaining provided an acceptable basis for settlement.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron announced Dec. 21 that the policy committee reaffirmed its original three-point negotiating program and urged each of the union's negotiating committees to work diligently toward achievement of the three goals before nearly 400 contracts covering 60,000 oil workers expire in less than two weeks.

OCAW's contract proposals to the oil companies include:

(1) Guarantees of continued employment for all present regular and permanent employes with no reduction in rate status.

(2) Increases of 18 cents an hour Jan. 1, 1967, and another 18 cents Jan. 1, 1968, with 6 cents of the first year increase diverted to higher company contributions to medical-hospitalization insurance; a small increase in night shift premium pay.

(3) Elimination of certain inequities growing out of 1964 negotiations to give employes the option of retiring any time after age 62 without reduction in pensions.

**The OCAW committee reaffirmed its position on Points 2 and 3 of the bargaining program. On Point 1, it agreed to approve contract proposals providing for no layoffs during the period of the proposed two-year agreements and for retention of rates of employes who may be demoted.**

The nearly 400 contracts involved in the negotiations expire either on Dec. 31 or Jan. 1.

# New IBEW Pact Settles Long Raytheon Strike

East Boston, Mass.—The first strike against the Raytheon Co. by members of Local 1505, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, ended when the strikers met at the Suffolk Downs race track the week before Christmas and voted to accept an improved offer.

The 39-day walkout by 9,400 workers at 11 locations in Massachusetts was settled with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and the Massachusetts State Mediation Dept.

**Union members ratified a three-year agreement providing wage increases of 11 to 16 cents an hour now, another 12 cents across the board in the third year, and a raise in company payments into the pension fund. In the final year of the agreement, pension fund payments will rise from $2.40 to $3 a month times years of service for every employe retiring during the contract term.**

Raytheon management also agreed to make 34 language changes involving working conditions, job classifications, seniority and the grievance procedure. Grievance changes were among the major strike issues, union officers said.

The union walked out Nov. 14 after three months of unsuccessful negotiations. The settlement was reached after FM&CS Dir. William E. Simkin met with the parties in Washington and stressed the importance of Raytheon production to the defense effort.

The struck plants were in Andover, Bedford, Burlington, Lowell, North Dighton, Norwood, Lexington, Quincy, Sudbury, Waltham and Wayland, Mass.

## Oil Local Wins 30c 'Catch-Up'

Santa Fe Springs, Calif.—A "catch-up" raise ranging up to nearly 30 cents a hour was won by Local 1-128 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers for some 100 operating employes of the Powerine Oil Co., largest independent refiner in the West, the union announced.

Chairman Robert M. Dempsey of the OCAW negotiating committee said his group, responding to management's offer to meet industry standards, presented proposals reflecting the average wages of eight major oil companies in the area. The final agreement reflected this average, and raised all operators to the classification of stillman at a rate base of $3.809 an hour.

# 'Discouraged' Add to Count Of Jobless

*(Continued from Page 1)*

many of the jobless who said they were not working because of illness could be a part of the work force through proper treatment and training.

The issue of counting the discouraged unemployed came to a head when the BLS recently announced changes in the measurement of employment and unemployment to take effect in January.

At present a person not actively looking for work is not counted as part of the labor force unless he volunteers to the census interviewer that he has stopped job-hunting because he didn't believe there was any work in the area.

The new BLS system will ignore any such comments and count as unemployed only those who actively looked for work sometime during the previous four weeks.

Union economists protested the change, calling it "much inferior" to the present system as a reliable indicator of the unemployment problem.

**A key element in labor's concern is that understatement of unemployment, particularly during periods when joblessness is on the rise, could delay government action to avert a recession and stimulate the economy.**

Although sticking to its decision, the BLS said it is currently undertaking sample interviews in depth to learn more about the extent of discouraged joblessness.

# The Struggle for Peace

**ON THIS CHRISTMAS 1966** we are still struggling to establish peace and freedom in the world, a struggle that has continued without real let-up since the end of World War II.

It is as clear now as it was in 1945 that there is no alternative to peace in this age of intercontinental missiles and space satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

**There are those, however, who have yet to understand this basic lesson, who use aggression and subversion to keep the world in a state of crisis. They are the blackmailers attempting to buy power by threatening to annihilate the peoples of the world.**

They can be stopped only by a free world that continues to have faith in its own institutions, that will not bend to threats of aggression or aggression itself as the price for peace. The free world has the resources, the manpower and the ability to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

Communist subversion can take in only those who put a low price on freedom, liberty and human dignity. The blackmail terror of nuclear bombs can intimidate only the weak and those of feeble faith.

* * *

**HERE AT HOME** the spirit of the holiday season may reach out for a moment to comfort the one-fifth of the nation's people eking out a bare existence, caught in the web of poverty spun out of discrimination, illiteracy and age.

**It is our task to turn with a will and vigor to the job of carrying through the programs and plans that will forever abolish poverty and want in the most prosperous nation in the world.**

A fleeting moment of holiday spirit is no answer for those who must return to the grim, despairing world they know so well.

* * *

**ON THIS CHRISTMAS** it is important that we emphasize once again that the policies of this country are rooted in an attachment to liberty and a desire for peace. These are the purposes that are broadly shared by men and women in every continent. This is the greatest source of strength—the desire to build a peaceful world in an atmosphere of freedom.

The trade union movement believes as Dean Rusk has said:

**"If there are those prepared to make peace, we shall be there, and we shall be a shepherd in trying to find the path to peace. If there are those who value their freedom, we shall assist them to preserve it. These are the things that this country is all about and this is what the rest of the world is all about . . . freedom and peace."**

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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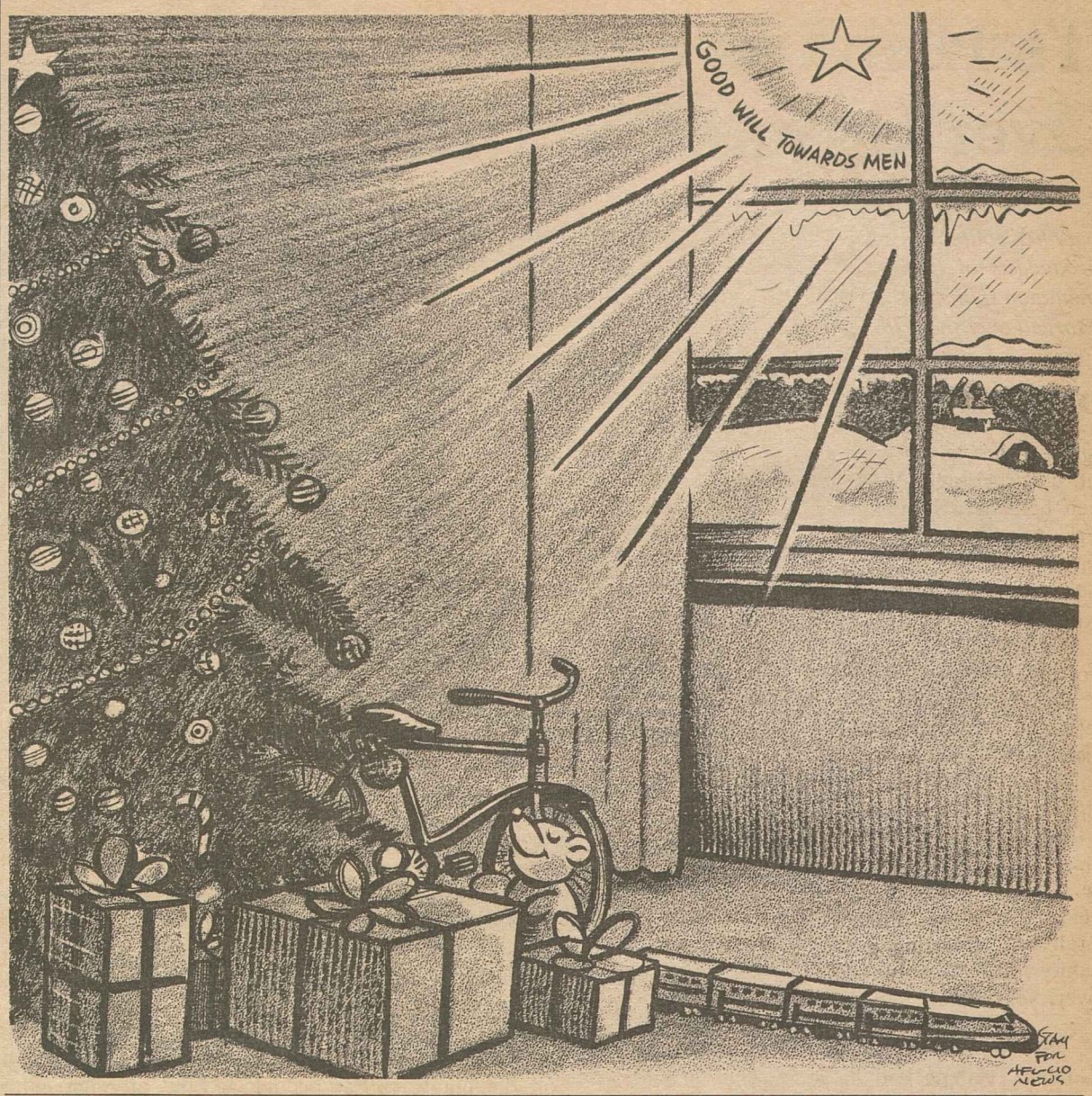
## The Eternal Gift




***Senate to Seek Light:***

# 'Age of No Privacy' Threatens To Erode Individual Freedom

**THE CONTROVERSY** between Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) and FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover over wiretapping and bugging may serve to bring out a little more in the open the steady erosion of the right to privacy in this country.

Sen. Edward V. Long (D.-Mo.), chairman of a Senate subcommittee probing into wiretapping, has promised to invite both Hoover and Kennedy to hearings he will hold in the 90th Congress. The hearings could throw a searing light on the entire problem of invasion of privacy.

Wiretapping, hidden microphones, spying devices and other gimmicks have long been used in both Washington and in industry. Organized labor has bitterly protested this growing invasion of privacy which constitutes a fundamental threat to our freedoms.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, recently noted that official wiretapping in Washington was so widespread that no one could be sure that his telephones were really private.

**Union leaders have testified before congressional committees on industrial spying and snooping on workers, and have offered some conclusive evidence that rights in this area are being severely undercut.**

The other day Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas spelled out in graphic detail the full extent of this whole trend. He said, in part:

"We are rapidly entering the age of no privacy; where everyone is open to surveillance at all times; where there are no secrets from government. The aggressive breaches of privacy by the government increase with geometric proportion. Wiretapping and 'bugging' run rampant, without effective judicial or legislative control.

"Secret observation booths in government offices and closed television circuits in industry, extending even to rest rooms, are common. Offices, conference rooms, hotel rooms and even bedrooms are 'bugged' for the convenience of government. Peepholes in men's rooms are there to catch homosexuals. . . .

"Personality tests seek to ferret out a man's innermost thoughts on family life, religion, racial attitudes, national origin, politics, atheism, ideology, sex and the like. Federal agents are often 'wired' so that their conversations are either recorded on their person or transmitted to tape recorders some blocks away. The Food & Drug Administration recently put a spy in a church organization. Revenue agents have gone in the disguise of Coast Guard officers. They have broken into and entered homes to obtain evidence.

**"Polygraph tests of government employes and of employes in industry are rampant. The dossiers on all citizens mount in number and increase in size. Now they are being put on computers so that by pressing one button all the miserable, the sick, the suspect, the unpopular, the off-beat people of the nation can be instantly identified.**

"These examples and many others demonstrate an alarming trend whereby the privacy and dignity of our citizens is being whittled away by sometimes imperceptible steps.

"Taken individually, each step may be of little consequence. But when viewed as a whole, there begins to emerge a society quite unlike any we have seen—a society in which government may intrude into the secret regions of a man's life at will."

**WHAT SO DEEPLY** concerns Long, Douglas and many others is that when personal surveillance is accepted in this sophisticated age of Orwellian gadgetry, the walls of privacy become little more than a wispy curtain of air.

**Invasion of privacy is not a latter-day problem. Indeed, it was very much a specter which haunted the founders of our government. It is not by accident that the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, especially in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Amendments, concerned itself with this very same threat to freedom.**

The first clause of the Fourth Amendment reads:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated . . ."

An exception is where national security is involved. But here, too, as Douglas points out, all three branches of government have a responsibility to ascertain that this exception is not used as the simple excuse for general violations of this clause of the Fourth Amendment.

Perhaps the Long hearing, with both Kennedy and Hoover appearing, can bring to the surface this disease which is so fundamentally eating at the body of freedom, a vital part of America in which most of us still take pride.

***Morgan Says:***

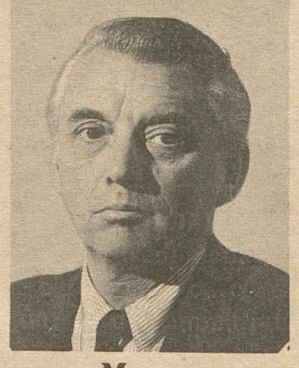
# It's Hard to Bleed for Industry Over Costs of Ending Pollution

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

PITTSBURGH—The first national conference on air pollution, which wound up in Washington with a heavy saturation of wordy warnings but, unsurprisingly, little action, might better have been held here in Pittsburgh.

For this great industrial city vividly embodies both the positive and negative poles of the problem.



Morgan

A quarter of a century ago, give or take a year or two, if Smoky the Bear had wandered into this steel capital's famous Golden Triangle he might easily have thought he had stumbled upon a forest fire. Smoke from the steel mills and other sources swathed Pittsburgh in a smarting grime. Belatedly the community fell to dissolve the problem—only to discover, years later, it had a larger one.

**The smoke pall was partially dispelled, the Golden Triangle had its urban face gloriously lifted in one of the first major metropolitan plastic surgery jobs in the country and civic pride rose along with the new architectural beauties. But, Pittsburgh found, where there was smoke there was also fire of another sort: invisible poisons in the air.**

The smoke abatement battle itself is still far from over. The main pollutant besides smoke is sulphur dioxide, a by-product in the manufacture of coke, still vital to the extraction of iron "pigs" from ore. Refined detection devices have also identified nitro-oxide and other gases, plus a fallout of dust and various toxic particles.

Allegheny County is now on a drive to reduce these other pollutants. Individual householders have already spent an estimated $80 million converting their homes from coal to gas heat. Gas has been adapted for much steel production. Railroads switched from steam to diesel engines and so did towboats hauling ore on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers which merge at the Golden Triangle to form the Ohio. But diesel exhaust is not exactly as pure as the driven snow, either.

**There was a good deal of viewing with alarm from industrial spokesmen at the Washington conference about prospective costs of air purification and governmental intervention to see that regulations were carried out.**

Industry has some enlightened leadership which should be given credit where and when credit is due. Industry's cooperation in the decontamination of Pittsburgh is a case in point—but it is a qualified one. For Pittsburgh was contaminated by industrial carelessness and wantonness in the first place, abetted now and then by weather phenomena. We are, let's face it, a nation of litterbugs and spoilers. There has been such a cornocopia of natural riches to despoil and such a world of room to scatter the slag and the stumps, the wrappers and the beer cans in.

But American industry has exploited our national weakness for extravagance and waste. The motto has been, "Buy! Buy! Consume! Consume!" —and damn the consequences even though the consequential refuse dams and poisons streams, decorates the landscape from coast to coast with the rusting carcasses of junked cars and otherwise festoons the American way of life.

**IT IS TRUE** that Detroit did not launch a reign of terror to compel the population to buy the 90 million vehicles now moving, or locked in traffic jams, over the streets and roads of the country. But the growth of the auto industry has come to be almost a sacred symbol of the economic health of the country, although its collective exhaust fumes now menace the physical health of the entire population and the carnage on the highways has become a kind of reign of terror of its own. And if you think that Detroit has taken the lead in engineering cars for safety or has voluntarily pioneered in seeking solutions to the pollution problem, just ask Ralph Nader.

Private passenger cars have become a luxurious convenience. But the day may come, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John Gardner warned the conference, "when we may have to trade convenience for survival." The plain implication: some restrictions on private transport, especially when the driver is the only person in the car.

**Noting that by 1980 the U.S. population will increase by one-third, the number of motor vehicles by 40 percent, Gardner said "the truth is that we are actually losing ground in the fight against pollution. The smog continues to grow more dense even as we talk about it."**

So under the circumstances it is hard to make one's heart bleed too copiously for the plight of industry in terms of costs and regulations to start unpoisoning the streams and lakes, decontaminating the air and conserving the other resources which, believe it or not, are not unlimited.

It is time to think collectively and act cooperatively to ease the nation's plight with more sense than we showed in causing it.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**THE NATION'S** Democratic governors—nine of the remaining 24 of them, at any rate, and one of the nine a lame duck who was beaten for re-election—spent three and a half hours rehashing with Pres. Johnson their party's unhappy experiences on Nov. 8. They did not emerge breathing sweetness and light, exactly, but a general impression was created that they had uttered all the anti-Johnson sentiments they cared to utter when they met a week earlier with their Republican confreres in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

On that occasion, a special meeting of the Governors Conference, Gov. Warren E. Hearnes of Missouri publicly intimated that the President could not have carried his state had he been running last month.

**Gov. Harold E. Hughes of Iowa, who carries his own credentials as a three-time winner in what used to be a solidly Republican state, remarked in White Sulphur Springs that Johnson, had he been on the ticket, would have had "a very tough race" against a "respectable" opponent. The election results generally showed an "anti-Administration, anti-Johnson vote," he added then.**

Tempers seem to have cooled by the time the delegation of Democratic governors arrived at the President's ranch for consultations, although there was no indication whatsoever that the governors cared to retract what they had said in the first place.

Getting down to cases, which is perhaps the most useful function of gripe sessions, the Democratic governors appear to have presented these viewpoints to the President:

● Some of the governors do not like the federal guidelines on the desegregation of school systems and hospitals. To them, the positions taken by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner seem "arbitrary."

● The Democratic National Committee was almost useless to party candidates in the last campaign, preferring to devote itself primarily to raising money to pay off its debts from earlier campaigns.

● **The anti-poverty program continues to give governors what they consider a good deal of difficulty, very largely perhaps because federal funds are channeled into specific projects without notification to the governors and without the elements of state approval and control.**

● The governors have a strong distaste for any cutbacks in federal spending for the highway system and would prefer to see economies made, instead, in the new-fangled programs that make up what are generally recognized as Great Society programs.

The President himself commented that the states had experienced some difficulty in adapting themselves to the machinery of the new programs—which is certainly true.

* * *

**TO SOME DEGREE,** the troubles between the governors and the Administration would seem unavoidable. When a southern state does not wish to face a choice between desegregating its schools and hospitals or losing the federal funds it has enjoyed, nothing is more natural than that its spokesmen should say that Sec. Gardner is unreasonable.

The federally financed poverty projects upset established patterns of control for the mayors of cities as well as governors of states.

**Highway-building is a well-understood federal activity, and when a road is built you can see it and drive on it, while the values of proverty programs are clearly less tangible, not to say novel in our experience.**

As for the Democratic National Committee, the governors are experts in evaluating its services in their states, and the evidence is substantial that they didn't think much of its services in the last campaign. Considering the fact that the committee didn't do much of anything, any other conclusion by state party officials would have been astonishing.

***Crotty 'Hopeful':***

# Retirement Benefits Improved, Rail Union Goes for Pay Hike

A TOP rail labor official hailed congressional approval of an amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act that makes long-service employes eligible for employer-financed supplemental pensions for the first time.

The new principle, approved in the closing days of the 89th Congress, means retirement pay boosts of $45 to $75 per month over and above those set under the old law for those "with 25 years of service or more," said Harold C. Crotty, president of the Maintenance of Way Employes.

**Crotty was interviewed on Labor News Conference, a weekly public affairs feature on the Mutual radio network.**

The new pension plan was developed in negotiations between rail unions and management, Crotty said, and presented to Congress with the urging of both that it be adopted. He noted that eventually 750,000 retired railroaders will draw the additional pension payments. The supplemental employer-financed pension principle has long applied to retirees from other industries who are covered by social security.

**TURNING TO** contract talks now under way between the non-operating rail unions and their employers, Crotty said that in eight months of negotiations, "railroad managements have not offered any settlement that would dispose of the existing dispute."

Cost-of-living escalators are among the principal aims for the new contracts, he said, pointing out that such provisions had been included in past agreements and "they worked well." But, he said, they were abolished "several years ago at the recommendation of an emergency board," which "was a mistake."

**"We are hopeful that a settlement can be negotiated," Crotty declared, but noted that a strike ballot has been taken.**

Reporters questioning Crotty on the AFL-CIO produced program were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press, and Duane Emme of Labor newspaper.

**PENSION GAINS** won by railroad workers and wage improvements sought were discussed by Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes on Labor News Conference. Crotty was interviewed by Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press (left) and Duane Emme of Labor newspaper (right). The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast weekly by the Mutual radio network.

# 'Runaway' Sea Cruises Target Of NMU Suit

New York—The National Maritime Union has filed suit to compel the Maritime Administration to act against the owners of a "runaway" vessel engaged in advertising "hideaway" cruises.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran in a suit filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia said the S.S. Regina, formerly the S.S. President Hoover, has scheduled 10-seven-day cruises this winter in cooperation with KLM Airlines and in competition with ships flying the American flag.

**Curran said the transfer of the Hoover to owners registered under the Greek flag was permitted in 1964 on condition that the vessel not engage in trade to or from U.S. ports without the prior written approval of the Maritime Administration.**

"By advertising and conducting the hideway cruises," he charged, "Chandris Cruises, Inc. is in violation of the Shipping Act of 1916 and the conditions of transfer of the Hoover."

The cruises are scheduled to begin Jan. 9, the union said. KLM is to fly passengers from New York and Miami to board the ship in Nassau and then fly them back after each voyage, it said. The combined air-sea cruises constitute trade out of U.S. ports and put the Regina "in direct competition with U.S.-flag vessels for the cruise trade," Curran charged in his suit.

The union asked for an order directing Acting Maritime Administrator James W. Gulick to enforce the provisions of the contract and the law by forfeiting the Regina to the U.S. and imposing fines up to $5,000 under the shipping act.

**YEARS OF EFFORT** to achieve equal job opportunities for all won for Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (second from right) a civil rights medal from the Electrical Industry Division of the Anti-Defamation League's annual appeal for funds. The presentation was made at a dinner in New York by Benjamin R. Epstein (second from left), ADL national director. Looking on are Sidney P. Lipkins (left), chairman of the appeal division, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of IBEW Local 3.

# *Social Justice Goals Stressed by Freeman*

New York—Organized labor will continue its pursuit of social justice for all Americans to strengthen the advances scored during the Administrations of the late Pres. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told the Electrical Division of the Anti-Defamation League in accepting its Civil Rights Award.

He lauded the league for its long fight against discrimination and promised that as it fights on, "you will have an ally—every step of the way."

**"We will be helping you in exposing the rapidly growing groups of right-wing extremists," he declared. "These people are making a tremendous bid for political power. Their ways are insidious, their real motives hidden. The respectable source of much of their support is additional cause for alarm to democratic-minded citizens."**

Freeman recalled that the ADL recently celebrated its 50th anniversary and the IBEW marked 75 years of service, and noted that "it was to fight discrimination of all kinds that the early pioneers of the labor movement fought and bled on picket lines."

"In many respects the work of your league and the work of our labor movement has been most similar," he added, "and I think we can both be proud when we review how far we have come."

He also hailed Samuel Gompers founder of the former AFL, as "the greatest pioneer of them all," and said that as he was Jewish, he "knew better than most what it was like to be discriminated against."

**Devotion to Freedom**

The ADL honored Freeman for "devotion to our American heritage of freedom."

As an IBEW international representative in the South during the 1930s, Freeman organized some of the earliest integrated locals in both his own union and the building trades as a group.

He strongly opposed discrimination on Tennessee Valley Authority projects and was successful in getting Negroes integrated into formerly all-white line crews with uniform rates of pay for all workers.

*Steelworkers Appeal:*

# Injunction Fought By Carbide Strikers

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Machinists and the Auto Workers at a General Electric Co. plant in Evendale, O., while strikes continued at several other GE locations.

The Kokomo strike against Union Carbide began Sept. 29. It was one of 11 walkouts triggered by the action of the billion-dollar carbide corporation in what a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner termed a lockout of 1,200 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers last July at its plant in Alloy, W.Va.

When the President announced he was preparing to invoke T-H injunction procedures against the Kokomo strike, delegates from three Carbide unions met in Washington and vowed to continue their strikes at the 10 other locations to win a "decent contract" for the 6,000 strikers. Also they voted to continue labor's nation-wide boycott of Union Carbide products.

**In November the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted full support for the strike effort and the boycott and urged all union members to refrain from buying Carbide products. These include Prestone anti-freeze, Eveready batteries and related equipment, Bakelite Glad Bags and Englander mattresses and sofa beds.**

The council pointed out in a statement that Union Carbide, the nation's 10th largest corporation, has for years "insisted on making unilateral decisions" on wage rates, pensions, insurance, vacations and holidays even though workers in 50 of its plants are organized into locals of 14 international unions.

Meanwhile picket lines are being maintained by the USWA, the Chemical Workers and the OCAW at Carbide plants in Alloy and Sistersville, W.Va.; Ashtabula, Marietta and Upper Sandusky, O.; Speedway City, Hammond and Whiting, Ind., and Portland, Ore. The strike, and the bargaining effort, is being coordinated by the federation's Industrial Union Dept.

The injunction, if its issuance becomes effective, does not apply to the other struck plants but Elliot Bredhoff, special counsel for the Steelworkers, told Judge Walsh that it would have a "devastating effect" on the Kokomo strikers and their families.

The injunction, he argued, should be denied for these reasons:

- The T-H emergency provisions do not apply to every strike that affects national health or safety, but only to those affecting an entire industry or a substantial part of an industry.
- The Kokomo strike does not fit these requirements and therefore the President went beyond the authority granted by Congress in the Taft-Hartley Act.
- The government introduced no evidence that the strike will affect an industry or a substantial part thereof and therefore is not entitled to an injunction.

The government will not be left remedyless by a denial of the injunction it requested, said Bredhoff. He explained:

**"If the products normally manufactured by the struck plant are absolutely essential for defense, as the government contends," there are other laws it may invoke. The President may seize a plant that "fails to produce goods required by the armed forces for national defense purposes," or he may compel any other plant or company to "put aside any less essential work and give immediate attention to the highest priority" defense requirement.**

"If those requirements can only be met by the Kokomo plant . . . the President can take possession of the plant" to meet those needs, he added.

# Union Donations Bring Santa Claus to Kingsport

Kingsport, Tenn.—A fat, jolly Santa Claus with a booming "ho! ho! ho!" and a generous hand distributed thousands of dollars worth of toys and candy to more than 1,000 children of Kingsport Press strikers at a Christmas Party held in the Municipal Auditorium.

The party, staged under the auspices of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trade Dept., was the fourth held for the youngsters since 1,200 members of the Bookbinders, Pressmen, Typographical Union, Stereotypers and Machinists walked out in March 1963.

Present were Sec. Joseph Lewis and Rep. John S. Lutz of the department; Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen; Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders and Pres. James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers.

**AFL-CIO Support**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a telegram for the occasion that was symbolic of united AFL-CIO support of the strikers. Read by Sec.-Treas. R. W. Ayers of the Allied Kingsport Press Unions, Meany's measage said:

**"On behalf of trade unionists everywhere I wish to extend Christmas greetings to you and your families. Your courage and determination are an inspiration to all of American labor. The goals for which the Kingsport strikers have endured so many months of hardship represent the highest ideals of this great federation. I am confident that justice shall eventually be yours. I pledge to you all once again the complete support of the AFL-CIO."**

The party was financed by a special Christmas fund collected for the strikers by the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Contributions came from every segment of the labor movement, including thousands of individuals—and also from the Encyclopedia Britannica, one of the publishers which pulled all of its printing from the struck plant because of the walkout.

# State-County Wins Ballots In 2 Big Units

Same-day major election victories were scored by the State, County & Municipal Employes among Dept. of Public Works Employes in Detroit and non-professional personnel of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

**The Detroit election was won by a 1,200-575 margin over a coalition led by the Teamsters and gave the AFL-CIO affiliate representation rights for a unit of 2,300 workers.**

The SCME had sought one city-wide bargaining unit for the department. But the Michigan Labor Mediation Board overruled a staff recommendation and carved out a separate unit for 1,040 truck drivers and equipment operators for which the Teamsters won representation rights, 581-344, in a second election.

The union's triumph at Rutgers, the state university, followed mutual agreement on an election with the university because New Jersey has no collective bargaining law for state employes.

The vote, conducted by the American Arbitration Association, gave the SCME 471 votes to 165 for no union in a unit of 815 members.

# George Lynch Dies; Led Pattern Makers

George Q. Lynch, president of the Pattern Makers from 1934 until his retirement in 1959, died recently at his home in Sarasota, Fla., according to word received at international union headquarters in Washington. He was 88.

A vigorous advocate of craft unionism, he was credited with rebuilding the Pattern Makers into a strong, though small, union from the low estate it had reached during the depression.

He completed his apprenticeship in his native Perth Amboy, N.J., just before his 19th birthday and joined the union in New York as a journeyman in 1907. He was elected assistant business manager of his local in 1917. Five years later he was chosen business manager, retaining the office until he was elected international president.

# Union-Blocking Tactics Draw Damages Order

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**but refused a meeting, suggesting that a representation election be held.**

When the union secured a Mar. 15 date for an NLRB election, however, the company "embarked on an anti-union campaign," the trial examiner found, and the union lost by a 10-15 vote. It promptly filed charges of illegal coercion, asking that the election be set aside.

The company's coercion of employes, the examiner ruled, included these acts:

- The firm manager repeatedly and "coercively" interrogated the key union figure, threatening to discharge him and treating him to such a constant criticism that when he finally quit he could be deemed to have been "constructively discharged."
- The company threatened other employes, saying that if the union "came in" workers under 18 years of age would be fired and stockroom work thereafter would be done by adults at night.
- The company sent a series of letters to employes saying bluntly, "We do not want a union," and urging "no" votes in the NLRB election. The coming of a union would create a "dog-eat-dog atmosphere," it added.
- A short time after the election the company granted unilateral pay increases to 15 workers. This action by agreement was incorporated into the complaint of unfair labor practices.

**The trial examiner summed up by findings that Zinke's had engaged in an "open-gauged campaign" marked by "flagrant conduct calculated to undermine the union's position" and "dissipate its majority status."**

The trial examiner recommended that the Mar. 15 election be set aside.

In shaping a recommended remedy designed to prevent the employer from reaping benefits from the delay in bargaining, the examiner pointed out that union contracts with other stores in the area provided uniform wage scales and fringe benefits.

**Union's Goals**

It cannot be assumed that Local 1401 would "necessarily have bargained successfully" for similar wages and benefits at Zinke's, the report says, but "it cannot be assumed that the union would have been successful."

**Even though the NLRB has ordered compensatory damages in other cases, such a remedy in the Zinke's case would prevent company profit from illegal conduct and avoid "the legal pitfall of having the board dictate the terms of a collective-bargaining agreement" applying to the future, the report continued.**

"Evidence produced by the union is sufficient to indicate that in a supplemental hearing" precise evidence may be produced "to prove with the requisite degree of legal certainty the damages that have been sustained by the employes."

Urges Broad Attack:

# Consumer Advisory Council Assails 'Confusion, Fraud'

(Continued from Page 1)

In addition, the council examined in detail four areas of particular concern to consumers—household maintenance and repair, autos, health services and textiles, and made specific recommendations to protect the consumer.

The report was prepared by a 12-member committee that included Sidney Margolius, whose consumer column appears in the AFL-CIO News. It was submitted on June 12 to Chairman Esther Peterson of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests. There was no explanation for the delay in making it public.

Recommendations include:

- The injection of consumer education elements geared to the needs and resources of low-income persons into anti-poverty programs.
- Encouragement of schools to include consumer economics in their curricula.
- A review of present labeling requirements by the Food & Drug Administration and the Agriculture Dept. with the aim of making improvements to provide "more adequate disclosure of the actual amounts of the various ingredients in processed foods." In combination foods, the council favors separate listing of the weight of each component.
- Quality grading of foods with appropriate desgnations such as A, B and C, and of performance standards on clothing.

"To achieve a more consumer-oriented and directed economy a twin approach is needed," the report suggested.

**"First, there should be more readily available easy-to-understand facts about goods and services, and they should be in every conceivable form—labels, packages, advertisements, credit contracts, newspapers and magazines, television and radio, brochures and books, government publications, and materials from private organizations and trade associations.**

"Second, consumers must become more highly motivated to use this information. . . . Three key groups who might be strongly motivated to buy more carefully if the proper educational vehicles were found would be the poor, the elderly and the newly married."

In the specific areas it studied, the council was sharply critical of many industry practices:

- **Home maintenance and repair:** Fraud and deception were found to be widespread and to cost consumers up to $1 billion a year. The report lists the most common sharp practices in the field as "phony bargains, tricky financing, guarantees not honored, materials misrepresented, and performances exaggerated," and particularly referral selling, which it says should be outlawed.

**"While voluntary codes of ethics and practices are valuable, the industry has shown that it cannot regulate itself," the report noted in calling for strict rules for sales and performances practices.**

- **Autos:** A "complete study" of guarantees and warranties was urged for both new and used cars. Chairman Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee has announced that hearings will be held on warranties. The council also proposed a series of safety measures which in effect became outdated when Congress enacted an auto safety law this year.

**Auto Ads Hit**

"If as much money were spent on consumer information about construction durability and safety features as the automobile manufacturers now spend on advertising other more subjective features . . . competition in the automobile market might be operating along somewhat different lines than is now the case," the report declares.

"Dealer advertisements are as uninformative as manufacturers' and sometimes as misleading. Manufacturers' advertisements tend to stress sex, status, thrills and luxury."

- **Health care:** The council pointed to "inefficient and wasteful" practices in the "organization and delivery" of modern health care to the consumer, adding as an example that "several hospitals in the same geographic area establish heart surgery units or procure cobalt bombs for prestige reasons, when the community really needs only one." The result, it says, has been "fragmentation, duplication and proliferation of specialized interests."

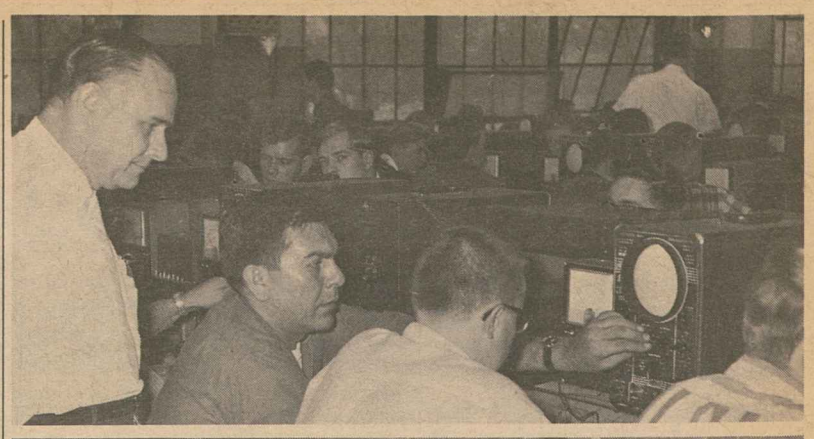
**The fact that "group practice tends to make readily available family-type medical care" was stressed. The committee notes that organized labor, cooperatives and other consumer groups are stimulating the growth of prepaid group practice plans and quotes the 1963 AFL-CIO convention resolution endorsing the principle and pledging to help in its expansion.**

The report endorses the Patman bill that would make federal loans and mortgage insurance available for the construction and equipment of group practice medical and dental facilities.

- **Textile:** The council endorsed recommendations handed down in April by the Industry Advisory Committee on Textile Information for permanently attached care labels on all textiles where special instructions are needed.

Performance and safety standards also were urged, as well as standards for body sizes, which are "by no means universal." Failure to utilize present uniform standards, the council observed, is costly to consumers, who "feel they are entitled to reasonable uniformity . . . no matter where they shop or what they pay."

The council's recommendations were unanimous except for the one on establishment of a consumer department in the Cabinet. A minority held out instead for an independent Office of Consumer Counsel and a Cabinet or sub-Cabinet coordinating group headed by a special presidential assistant.



**EXPANDED JOB TRAINING** opportunities are helping thousands of American Indians escape poverty and dependency. Top, Gilbert Pickner, a Sioux from South Dakota, trains in Chicago as an electronics technician. Bottom, Bennie Martinez, a Makah from Washington, found employment after taking a welding course at a Tacoma technical institute.

# Job Programs Helping Indians Battle Poverty

Chronic unemployment and poverty are still the lot of most American Indians despite considerable progress in recent years, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett reports in an article appearing in the American Federationist.

Bennett, the first Indian to head the Bureau of Indian Affairs, writes in the December issue of the AFL-CIO magazine of the special problems faced by the nation's 550,000 Indians, especially the 380,000 living on reservations.

Over the years, Bennett notes, the American Indian has been treated by the federal government in turn "as a conquered enemy, dangerous insurgent, childlike incompetent and laggard partner."

In Bennett's view:

**"The government has the same obligation to the Indians of this country that it has to the rest of its citizens; namely that there be no families living in destitution, no children deprived of the fullest educational opportunity, no social or political discrimination and no fear and mistrust left to mar the relationships between Indian citizens and non-Indian citizens."**

He suggests that the task ahead is to hasten the day of self-sufficiency for America's Indians.

In this endeavor, Bennett says, employment assistance, industrial development and improved educational opportunities all play important parts.

**School Attendance High**

As better schooling opportunities have been made available, "Indian children rushed in like air into a vacuum," Bennett notes. Almost 95 percent of school-age children now are in school, a sharp contrast with the situation a generation or two ago.

**Tribes have developed tourist facilities to provide job opportunities, new plants paying prevailing wages have been located on or near reservations and public housing authorities have been established on reservations, including 23 "do it together" projects where Indians have built modern homes for themselves.**

Vocational and on-the-job training have been greatly expanded in recent years and some have made the difficult transition from reservation life to an urban society.

For those who cannot make the jump to a totally different environment successfully, Bennett suggests, "both tribal and federal authorities must seek ways to expand opportunities nearer at hand."

Bennett sees "no magic solutions to long-standing problems" but he is convinced that "there are solutions."

**In addition to the work of his own agency, he says, "there will be closer liaison with other governmental agencies whose activities benefit the Indians. . . . There will also be closer involvement with state and local governments in areas with large Indian populations."**

From the Indians themselves, Bennett writes, "leadership of the highest order" is required to replace generations of federal paternalism and Indian dependency.

# U.S. Appeals Court Declines to Block Count in Pan Am Clerks' Election

A ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia left in doubt the outcome of a National Mediation Board election involving a raid by the Teamsters against 7,000 clerical employes of Pan American World Airways represented by the Railway Clerks.

The appeals court held on Dec. 19 that it had no authority, at that stage of the proceedings, to enjoin the vote count or set aside any subsequent certification by the board.

At the same time, it rapped the knuckles of the Mediation Board for the lack of "forthrightness" in a letter to all Pan Am Workers which "explained" why an election last summer had been set aside when evidence of frauds and forgeries came to its attention.

**The Railway Clerks charged that the ousted Teamsters had sent out letters purporting to be from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and had forged two BRC circulars. The forgeries urged write-in votes for the BRC, although the union had chosen to stay off the government ballot.**

A second election was scheduled by the board which the BRC argued was conducted too soon for the taint of fraud in the first vote to have been eliminated. The ballot count has been twice deferred since Dec. 12 by the Mediation Board and has now been scheduled for Dec. 27.

The appeals court left the door open for the BRC to seek redress at a later time if the vote count should favor the Teamsters. The three-member court shared a District Court judge's view that the delay between ballots was too short to forget the messages of the forged letter and circular. "We share his concern and we share his conclusions," said two members of the panel, Judges Charles Fahy and Harold Leventhal.

"We are concerned that the board may have cast its statement so blandly, perhaps in an overzealous effort to maintain the appearance of impartiality, as to be confusing where it should have been clarifying.

"It will not do to say that both candidates have been guilty of wrong when the fact is that one has been indicted for murder, and the other has only received a parking ticket."

**Going even further than his two colleagues, Judge Warren E. Burger wrote:**

**"The board's curative efforts here were extraordinarily feeble when considered alongside the blatant fraud and forgery of the Teamsters. The board's complacency has a clear tendency to encourage the shocking conduct it purports to chide. If such tactics succeed, the victory of the Teamsters will be the fruit of gross fraud, forgery and chicanery."**

Judge Burger said he would have recorded a dissent except for the likelihood that appellants may take steps to set aside the election, should it be adverse to them."

## NLRB Advances 3 Trial Examiners

The National Labor Relations Board announced the promotion of veteran Trial Examiners Thomas N. Kessel, William E. Spencer and Harold X. Summers to the position of associate chief trial examiner with largely administrative duties. They have been serving the NLRB for periods ranging from 18 to 27 years.

The board has 80 trial examiners in Washington, D.C., and 21 in San Francisco. Kessel and Summers will continue to be based in Washington, Spencer in San Francisco.

# Arywitz Voted Successor to Bassett in L.A.

Los Angeles—California Labor Commissioner Sigmund Arywitz was elected by acclamation as secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor.

The 52-year-old former educational director here for the Ladies' Garment Workers succeeds W. J. "Bill" Bassett, who retired in November after 23 years of leadership.

Arywitz will officially take office Jan. 16 as full-time executive of the 500,000-member central body.

A native of Buffalo, N.Y., Arywitz came to Los Angeles in 1936 and became a volunteer worker with the ILGWU. After World War II, he was appointed an organizer with the union, and in 1949 became areawide education and public relations director. He has been a delegate to the central body since 1950.

He was appointed state labor commissioner by Gov. Edmund G. Brown in 1959.

**During his administration, he was instrumental in collecting nearly $30 million in wage claims—exceeding all collections in the previous 75-year history of the division.**

Bassett welcomed Arywitz' election as "a very fine choice of an outstanding and competent man."

*Labor, Industry United:*

# Conference Pushes Maritime Upgrading

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**merce—must be free from the "domination" of any Cabinet-level department.**

Three members of the House Merchant Marine Committee — Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), ranking minority member William S. Mailliard (R-Calif.) and Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.) pledged that their committee would give early consideration to legislation giving the Maritime Administration independent status. A similar measure won overwhelming committee approval in the 89th Congress, but failed to reach the floor in the rush for adjournment.

**300 Delegates**

The more than 300 delegates to the conference, representing 23 of the MTD's 33 affiliated unions, heard a parade of labor and industry spokesmen deplore the crippled state of the merchant marine and call for an intensive drive to revitalize this essential industry.

Paul Hall, president of the MTD, whose affiliates have 5.5 million members, described the 1966 effort to keep maritime out of the Dept. of Transportation as "a defensive fight."

"In 1967," he declared, "we go on the offensive as we write the next chapter in our struggle to build a better industry."

Hall expressed the hope that top Administration officials would "take a good look at the subjects discussed here today," adding that some of the decisions that have been made at the White House level concerning maritime "would not have been made if the Administration had been properly informed."

He added:

**"Here you have a situation where labor and management are in overwhelming agreement on what should be done to save our industry. Members of Congress are in almost total agreement, as the vote on the Maritime Administration this year clearly showed. Yet we are denied the right even to present our point of view to the President."**

Earlier, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the MTD conference that Federation Pres. George Meany had "reaffirmed the AFL-CIO position of full and complete support" for the independent agency concept.

Biemiller said the successful effort to keep maritime out of the Transportation Dept. was the result of "the greatest coalition ever put together," and he predicted that the coalition would hold together in the 90th Congress on this issue.

Longshoremen's Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, conference chairman, said creation of the independent agency is "the only thing that will help the American merchant marine and stop the decline of this industry."

Delegates heard Page Groton, director of the Boiler Makers Iron Shipbuilders Marine Council, call for an adequate maritime budget to accompany the new department —a plea echoed by several management spokesmen and congressional leaders.

In the past decade and a half, Groton said, the federal government has spent an average of $40 million a year on merchant ship construction in U.S. yards.

**"By contrast," he continued, "our government is spending nearly 10 times that amount—or $400 million—for equipment manuals for the military establishment." He added that a ship construction program for the merchant marine "deserves at least the same level of budgetary support."**

Management speakers at the MTD-sponsored conference included Ralph Casey, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute; Capt. J. W. Clark, president of the Committee of American Steamship Lines; Archibald King, president of the American Maritime Association; Marvin Coles, president of the Committee of American Tanker Owners; Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America; and Richard Karras, general counsel of the American Tramp Shippers Association.

**RENEWAL OF DRIVE** for independent status for the Maritime Administration was launched by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. at a one-day conference in Washington. Speakers included Dir. Page Groton of the Boiler Makers Iron Shipbuilders Council. Also shown are, from left, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, who presided; Paul Hall, president of the MTD and the Seafarers, and Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.), House minority leader.

# *Meany Cites Trade Union Role As Force for 'Human Betterment'*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

of employment and a dignified way of life.

"But by the same token we know that there are basic needs and aims that our members share with the community at large that cannot be met or met as well by trade union or private action alone, unaided by broader social programs. So we have moved and continue to move with all the strength at our command to carry out these broader responsibilities in the most practical and effective way through sustained political and legislative action."

**Meany cited medicare as a major example of "creative social action" in this generation and declared that "it is no exaggeration to say that this legislation bears the label of the AFL-CIO."**

"We held to this program and kept it alive through the lean, conservative years," he explained, "returning to Congress with it time after time, taking defeat after defeat, until success was finally achieved.

"We do not propose to rest upon that accomplishment. We are committed to the concept that the best medical care available is a basic right of all—the young as well as the old—and that this right is common to all regardless of means. We intend to fight along that line no matter how long it takes until that principle, too, is established as a fact in American life."

Meany listed other areas where AFL-CIO action was responsible to a greater or lesser degree for the enactment of legislation for the benefit of the entire community, and declared he was "proud" of the record.

"I do not like to see it smeared or misrepresented," he added. "It is not perfect, nor are any of us perfect. We are an imperfect body of imperfect men trying our best to do our duty in a complicated, imperfect and rather messy world."

He conceded that perhaps the AFL-CIO is not doing everything it should in terms of humanity's broad economic and social aims and goals.

**"But I am sure of this—that without the AFL-CIO very little would be done," he went on. "We will continue in the most practical way to seek the most practical result in terms of human betterment."**

Meany paid warm tribute to Humphrey, declaring that the labor movement has had "much in common" with him since his first appearance on the political scene.

"Hubert Humphrey was a militant in the cause of human rights long before it became fashionable on the campus and cocktail circuit," he said.

"He was there when most of the militants who now crowd the scene were otherwise occupied and I'm sure that he will still be at our side in the same cause when those whose liberalism is a passing fad have lost their taste for the battle.

**'Staying Power'**

"Progress will continue to depend upon the old pros' staying power year in and year out, long after today's Students for a Democratic Society have graduated to crew haircuts, grey flannel suits and the regular Republican ticket, and the heralds of the new Left have moved on like some of the old to sanctuaries within the foundations and the organs of conservative editorial opinion."

**In his acceptance speech, Humphrey restated the Four Freedoms laid down by the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and urged a fight for a fifth—freedom from hunger. He pointed out that 200 million children in the underdeveloped nations suffer from malnutrition, and hailed this country's Food for Peace program as "unprecedented in the history of mankind."**

Today the output of one of every four productive acres on United States' farms is shipped overseas to help feed hungry millions," he observed.

The Vice President pointed out that world food production has been static for the past two years but that 140 million persons have been added to the population—80 percent in lands least able to feed them.

"If we do not find the answers," he declared, "I cannot have much hope either for world peace or for the future of the human family."

12-24-66

# *Rise in November Prices Wipes Out Earnings Gain*

**A drop in food prices slowed the rise in the cost of living in November as the Consumer Price Index edged only one-tenth of 1 percent higher, its smallest increase in six months.**

**The rise was sufficient, however, to wipe out the effect of a 1-cent rise in average hourly factory earnings, leaving purchasing power unchanged over the month.**

**The average weekly take-home pay for a factory worker with three dependents rose to a record $100.76, about 10 cents more than October and $2 above a year ago. But its buying power was $1.15 less than the average pay in November 1965.**

**At 114.6, the consumer price index meant that it cost $11.46 in November to purchase goods and services worth $10 in the 1957-59 base period.**

**Apart from food prices, which dropped seven-tenths of 1 percent, the price trend continued upward.**

**Housing costs rose four-tenths of 1 percent due to higher costs for mortgage interest, domestic service and home owners' insurance.**

**Medical care shot up seven-tenths of 1 percent, with hospital costs 2.5 percent higher, health insurance up 1 percent and doctor bills five-tenths of 1 percent higher.**

**Clothing prices rose eight-tenths of 1 percent for men's and boys' apparel, with a smaller increase for women's clothing.**

**Commissioner of Labor Statistics Arthur M. Ross termed the drop in food prices "a good deal more than expected" and "the most notable development" in the month's shifts. Grocery store prices dropped nine-tenths of 1 percent from October, but prices rose for restaurant meals.**

**The housewives' boycott of supermarkets may have helped bring down prices, officials said, but they noted that food costs dropped also in cities where there was no boycott action.**

## *ACWA Drive Hits Hong Kong Imports*

**New York—The Clothing Workers have launched a nationwide drive against men's and boys' clothing made in Hong Kong with informational picket lines and pamphlet distribution in front of the Bamberger store in Newark, N.J., and the May Co. store in downtown Los Angeles.**

**The drive will be carried to additional stores in other cities which have either started to sell clothing made in Hong Kong or have increased their volume. ACWA Vice Pres. Howard Samuel, head of the Union Label Dept., said a study showed that imports have increased sharply this year.**

# U.S. Agencies Crack Down On Bank Ads

Four government agencies have issued "truth in advertising" standards in an effort to stop competition for bank deposits on the basis of misleading claims regarding interest rates.

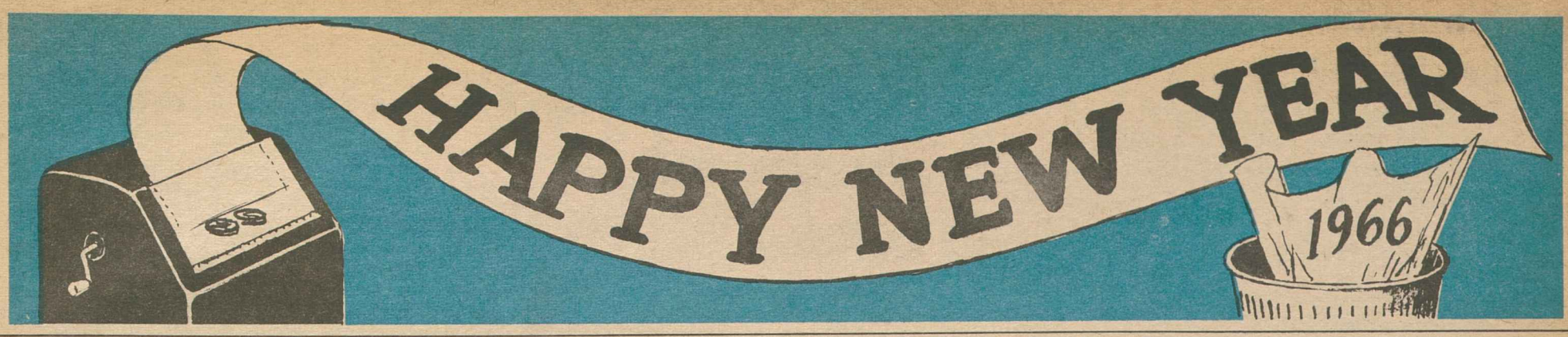
The standards apply to all institutions whose deposits are insured by the federal government, including commercial banks and savings and loan associations.

**Interest rates paid depositors or shareholders must be stated in terms of the simple annual rate of interest. Financial institutions will be required to state the fact if an advertised rate of interest is payable only on accounts of a certain size or held for specified periods.**

Advertisements many not show how depositors may receive insurance on amounts more than the $15,000 federal ceiling through manipulation of accounts.

The word "profit" may not be used to describe the depositor's interest earnings.

The instructions were sent to financial institutions by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Reserve Board.





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# Meany Pledges No Retreat On Poverty, Civil Rights

## Union Hits Injunction, Halts Strike

Striking Steelworkers went back to work under a Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction at the Union Carbide plant in Kokomo, Ind., but expressed bitter resentment at the application of national emergency procedures to a single plant while the company "refuses to bargain in good faith" with unions still on strike at nine other Carbide plants.

Steelworkers, Chemical Workers and Oil Workers have been seeking new contracts through a coordinated bargaining approach and struck when faced with company representatives "who obviously have no authority to negotiate a settlement," Steelworkers District Dir. James P. Griffin said in a statement.

**"We bitterly resent the imposition of an injunction breaking a legal strike" at Kokomo "while the company continues to be rewarded with the benefit of a government contract," Griffin said.**

"There are other procedures the government should have invoked instead of a procedure that forces workers back under conditions they do not desire while no penalty is invoked against the company."

**Unions 'Remain United'**

Griffin noted that the Oil Workers, Chemical Workers and two locals of the Steelworkers "are standing fast and remain united" in the continuing strike at other Union Carbide locations. He also recalled that the AFL-CIO Executive Council had voted full support of the strikes and called for a boycott of Union Carbide consumer products.

**The government sought the Taft-Hartley injunction, applying to the Kokomo plant alone, on the theory that the output of that plant was significant in maintaining the flow of military jet aircraft engines.**

The union argued that a strike in one plant did not meet the law's requirement that an entire industry or substantial part of it must be affected before an injunction could be issued.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## NLRB Rule On Election List Upheld

Detroit—A U.S. District Court has upheld the validity of a National Labor Relations Board subpena directing an employer to furnish a union with the names and addresses of workers in advance of a representation election.

The decision by U.S. District Judge Talbot Smith represents the first time the NLRB's new names-and-addresses rule has been upheld at the federal court level.

The labor board announced last Feb. 6 that in future board-directed representation elections it would require that names and addresses of workers eligible to vote in such an election be made available to a petitioning union.

**The Auto Workers sought bargaining rights for 200 employes at a Wolverine Industries Division plant of Mid-States Metal Products, Inc., after a contract with the unaffiliated Mine Workers Dist. 50 expired last Nov. 1.**

When the company refused to furnish the eligiblity list the NLRB subpenaed it but the company refused to comply. The board sought enforcement and Judge Smith held

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**A ROYAL WELCOME** was given Santa Claus when he showed up at the fourth annual Christmas party for the children of strikers who walked out at the Kingsport (Tenn.) Press in March 1963. More than 1,100 youngsters had a wonderful holiday thanks to thousands of dollars contributed directly by union members or through the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. **(Picture story on Page 6.)**

## Reaffirms Support on Viet Nam

The AFL-CIO will "exert every force" at its command in 1967 to prevent a retreat in the war to abolish poverty and create equal opportunity or to weaken the effort in Viet Nam to secure peace and freedom.

These were the twin themes sounded by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his New Year's statement declaring that in 1967 the trade union movement's objectives of peace, freedom and progress are unchanged as is the "blend of hope and determination that typifies America." **(Text on Page 4.)**

**Two 'Important' Wars**

"Important as the war in Viet Nam is to the United States," Meany said, "it is not and cannot be the only war we wage. We must as well wage war against poverty and injustice, ignorance and discrimination."

**In the last six years substantial victories have been scored in the war for progress at home "but it is far from won," Meany noted, adding: "In truth there is great danger now that America will move backward."**

He cited the attacks on the fight to overcome the nation's social and economic problems and the calls for suspension of that fight because of the war in Viet Nam, and declared that those who advocate this approach are "absolutely wrong."

The United States is not faced,

*(Continued on Page 8)*

*700 Major Pacts Expire:*

## Bargaining in 1967 To Cover 3.1 Million

Collective bargaining agreements covering at least 3.1 million workers will be up for negotiation in 1967 with most of the activity in transportation and manufacturing, the Labor Dept. reports.

About 4 million additional workers will receive deferred wage increases over the year under contracts negotiated in 1965 or 1966, averaging 7 to 9 cents per hour or between 2 and 2.5 percent.

A larger number of workers may receive cost - of - living adjustments during 1967 than in any year since 1962 as contracts negotiated in 1966 added about 265,000 workers to the coverage of escalator clauses, the department said.

**The wage and bargaining outlook for 1967 is contained in the Monthly Labor Review's December issue and includes a detailed calendar on expiring agreements, reopenings and other wage adjustment provisions of major contracts.**

In transportation, major trucking agreements will expire and railroad negotiations continue. Agreements for airline pilots will be negotiated, but airline mechanics will receive deferred increases negotiated in 1966.

The outlook article says that the volume of bargaining in construction will decline from 1965 and 1966 levels with about 900,000 workers covered by major agreements scheduled to receive deferred increases in scales. Telephone negotiations will extend into 1967.

In manufacturing, automobile

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Lake Disaster Spurs Call for Safety Laws*

Cleveland, O.—Enactment of remedial legislation by Congress to prevent disasters similar to the sinking of the ore carrier Daniel J. Morrell in Lake Huron will be sought by Steelworkers Local 5000, Pres. C. T. Thompson announced here.

The vessel broke up during a storm on Nov. 29 and sank with the loss of 28 men—20 of them members of Local 5000. Only one crew member survived, Dennis Hall, Ashtabula, O.

Armstrong said Congress must assure than seamen in the future will have "readily available adequate and modern lifesaving equipment" and charged that present "archaic safety requirements" give Great Lakes seamen "less than a 50-50 chance of survival" in case of disaster.

**In Pittsburgh, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel branded the sinking "a needless waste of human life and a most unfortunate tragedy." He and Dir. Matthew Armstrong of USWA District IV, which includes Local 5000, joined in pledging an increased union effort to get more and better safety equipment in Great Lakes ships.**

Thompson, charging the loss of life to lifesaving equipment that was "only normal," whereas "maximum protection should have been required," said the union will ask Congress to order:

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Appalachia Labor Sets 9-State Job Corps Drive

The West Virginia AFL-CIO has signed a contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity under which it will assume the responsibility for recruiting and screening some 5,000 young men for the Job Corps in the Appalachian areas of nine states.

Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the state labor central body, who also is chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, said the program will cover West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Ohio.

**It will involve the expenditure of $270,630 in the period ending June 30, 1967, with the possibility of a year's extension, Stanley reported.**

He said the AFL-CIO has held four-week training programs in all phases of the manpower and pov-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

# 1966 Termed 'Mixed Year' for Labor

## *Gains Scored on Organizing Front, Setbacks Sustained in Politics*

**By Harry Conn**

It was a year of no overall patterns, the year that is coming to an end.

There were times to cheer and and times to cry—good and bad, gains and losses. Here are a few:

- Exhilarating victories on the organizing front, but sharp setbacks in politics.
- Inter-union cooperation, never more pronounced, while legislation in Congress fell from the great heights achieved in 1965.
- An ominous threat of congressional intervention in labor-management disputes, thwarted in part at least by victories at the bargaining table.

The following highlights of the year were taken from the files of Press Associates, Inc.:

**January**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a year-end message, says nation can afford to have guns as well as butter; warns against cutback in "Great Society" goals . . . Living costs up but economists see no cause for inflation worry . . . U.S. Employment Service modernization urged by panel . . . Johnson says unfinished business takes priority on domestic issues in new session; promises in letter to Meany to push "Great Society" bills . . . Guidelines come up for test in 1966 negotiations . . . NLRB approves settlement between UAW-Kohler . . . TWU wins bitter New York subway strike . . . Growers push strike-breaking to combat grape workers . . . J. P. Stevens textile company found guilty of illegal firings for second time.

**February**

Labor presses for minimum wage improvements . . . Supreme Court upholds state full crew laws on railroads . . . AFL-CIO repeats attack on Council of Economic Advisers' 3.2 percent guidelines . . . 1965 dividends up 10.25 percent . . . Senate filibuster stops 14(b) repeal from reaching floor; majority favored repeal . . . Labor backs move to regulate auto industry in drive to control air pollution . . . Unemployment drops to 4 percent . . . NLRB orders management to furnish voter lists in union campaigns . . . Building trades unions win praise for lunar landing work . . . Great Society programs credited with drop in unemployment . . . Mike Quill, president of Transport Workers, dies; Matt Guinan named replacement . . . Building Trades back growing revolt against guidelines . . . Dirksen-GOP anti-labor tactics hit by AFL-CIO Executive Council . . . AFL-CIO, Urban League push for Negro progress.

**March**

AFL-CIO Council hits threats of "punitive" action against public workers . . . Johnson offers plan to modernize medical care plant . . . LBJ proposes cabinet-level Transportation Dept. . . . Unemployment drops to 3.7 percent, lowest since 1953 . . . Dirksen continues to press for action to undo "one man, one vote" court decision . . . IBEW making plans for 75th anniversary . . . Eight determined unions coordinate plans to face General Electric . . . Rail workers protest guidelines . . . G. Mennen Williams enters Michigan Senate race . . . Dubinsky resigns as president of ILGWU; Louis Stulberg named successor . . . U.S. Chamber tries to block reappointment of NLRB Member Gerald A. Brown; says he's too pro-labor . . . Massive Building Trades legislative conference backs key bills . . . Clergymen, farm workers make 300-mile pilgrimage from Delano to Sacramento; labor supports it.

**April**

Living costs rise one-half of 1 percent in month, largely due to higher food prices . . . Unions pay tribute to James Patton on his retirement as head of Farmers Union . . . Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman says labor costs no factor in food price rise . . . Study shows union organization of white collar workers increasing . . . Insurance Workers win key elections at Metropolitan . . . Report says 600 new local unions formed in 1965 . . . Labor economists uneasy over "profits inflation" . . . Grape strikers score breakthrough as Schenley recognizes union . . . Labor urges Congress to move on key measures after Easter . . . Machinists Pres. P. L. Siemiller says Pentagon gives aerospace workers hard contract rap . . . Labor pushes anti-poverty programs . . . Farm workers, teachers report new organizing successes; government workers growing too . . . Dirksen "one man, one vote" amendment defeated in Senate . . . Meany asks House action on on-site picketing . . . Consumer Assembly '66 stirs up interest in consumer bills . . . Guild strikes merged New York newspapers . . . Strike-bound Florida East Coast hit by new strike of three rail unions . . . Pulp-Sulphite leader John Burke dies.

**May**

Union Label Show, 1966, opens in Baltimore to wide acclaim . . . LBJ asks for civil rights bill; gets labor backing . . . Richard Gray, former head of Building Trades Dept., dies . . . Labor grieves also over death of Sen. Pat McNamara of Michigan; Gov. Romney names Robert P. Griffin, co-author of Landrum-Griffin bill, to his seat . . . On-site picketing bill "frozen" by House Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell . . . GE walks out of bargaining session after IUE brings in other unionists . . . AFL-CIO throws full weight behind Delano grape strikers . . . O'Sullivan heel workers, who once lost bitter strike, get UAW contract . . . Hotel & Restaurant Workers celebrate 75th anniversary of union . . . Corporate profits soar to new records . . .USS Samuel Gompers launched at Bremerton shipyard . . . Walter P. Reuther re-elected UAW head as union also maps goals in 1967 negotiations . . . Sargent Shriver and Mrs. Eunice Kennedy Shriver win Murray-Green Award; donate check to grape strikers . . . Take-home pay, workweek drop . . . Labor fights for strong minimum wage protection . . . Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky warns Clothing Workers convention of danger from the right . . . Ed S. Miller re-elected head of Hotel & Restaurant Workers.

**June**

Steelworkers launch program to save plant shutdown jobs . . . AFGE, Labor Dept. agree to first agency-wide bargaining . . . Adolph Germer, former CIO organizer, dies at 85 . . . White House conference calls for sweeping economic reforms in civil rights drive . . . Pres. Elmer Brown wins ITU re-election . . . Intl. Auto Council sets sights on major problems, solutions . . . New York newspapers talks continue . . . Meany urges civil rights action after Meredith shooting in Mississippi . . . President names emergency board under plan to avert airlines strike . . . Joseph Curran re-elected NMU head . . . Textile Workers Union of America hears of organizing gains . . . House passes jobless pay bill without federal standards . . . Grape strikers win historic Schenley pact . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council votes full support of ILO conference protest . . . Labor writer Mary Heaton Vorse dies . . . CWA reports membership gains . . . Labor-supported boycott against Kingsport Press called effective.

**July**

Food marketing commission says consumers, farmers need help . . . Maritime unions hold Save Our Shipping conference in Washington . . . Newspaper Guild reaches New York merger agreement on three papers . . . Medicare off to good start; big gaps still need filling . . . Detroit labor movement supports teachers' strike . . . Labor economists deeply concerned over tight money . . . Machinists call strike against five airlines . . . NLRB upholds eight unions' complaint that GE illegally refused to bargain . . . Philip Pearl, first AFL-CIO public relations director, dies . . . Campaign for summer Jobs for Youth shows results . . . Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz tells Congress jobless insurance system outdated . . . All share in labor gains, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman tells IBEW . . . Three operating rail unions weigh merger . . . Economic expansion slows down . . . Three more unions join in GE bargaining . . . Meany urges federal standards for jobless pay in Congress testimony . . . Joseph L. Ames new secretary-treasurer of AFSCME . . . Cesar Chavez, AFL-CIO farm organizing committee unite.

**August**

House grapples with plan to break airlines strike . . . California study shows Birch Society riddled with neo-fascists . . . Labor backs 11 unions in coordinated bargaining with GE, Westinghouse . . . Senate votes U.S. standards in jobless pay but bill remains in conference . . . Plumbers membership at record high . . . Rising food prices lead to flurry of investigations . . . Nine unions unite to face Standard Oil of California . . . Meany protests new hike in interest rates . . . Court grants injunction; says GE must bargain with IUE and other unions . . . Machinists ratify airline pact . . . Brown renamed to NLRB, quashing Chamber campaign . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council denounces profit inflation; again rejects 3.2 guidelines on wages . . . Council supports Vietnam policy . . . Teachers re-elect Charles Cogen as president . . .AFL-CIO membership up 1 million in three years.

**September**

House-Senate conference reports labor-backed minimum wage measure . . . Grape strikers win Di-Giorgio election . . . Auto safety bill passes Congress . . . Profit inflation is Labor Day theme . . . Unions reported winning 64 percent of representation elections . . . Steel, Mine-Mill in tentative merger pact . . . AFL-CIO backs most of Johnson's plan to combat inflation . . . CWA, Western Electric reach agreement on pact; ratification turned down by narrow margin . . . IUE convention concentrates on GE, Westinghouse bargaining . . . Direct billing, higher medical costs greatest medicare problems . . . Consolidated new newspapers go to press in New York; Herald Tribune folds . . . AFGE convention reports extensive membership growth . . . $1.60 minimum wage bill passed; covers 8 million more workers . . . Dirksen defeats civil rights bill in filibuster . . . Peter Bommarito new Rubber Workers president . . . IBEW holds Diamond Jubilee convention in St. Louis . . . Carpenters hear Pres. Maurice W. Hutcheson on labor's historic fight against poverty . . . Pres. I. W. Abel warns Steelworkers rightists could gain power in November vote . . . Thomas F. Murphy elected new Bricklayers president . . . Gordon M. Freeman, and Joseph D. Keenan re-elected by IBEW.

**October**

Major labor cases on docket as Supreme Court opens new term . . . Building & Construction Trades Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty declares labor costs no factor in higher home prices, hits interest rate increase . . . On LBJ plea strike against GE postponed two weeks; talks move to D.C. as three cabinet members join . . . House passes weak packaging bill . . . O. T. Satre new secretary-treasurer of Painters . . . COPE Dir. Barkan warns union members against being diverted from real issues in campaign . . . Machinists fight "black market" in skills . . . Pan Am representation election set aside by Railway Labor Act mediation panel . . . Johnson vetoes "work" law voted by Guam legislature . . . IUE, other unions win national agreement with GE; some strikes on local issues as President invokes Taft-Hartley Act in one . . . 89th Congress adjourns; hailed for remarkable record of legislation . . . Los Angeles adds 85,000 unionists in drive . . . Texas farm workers in march to state capitol . . . Oil workers plan bargaining goals . . . Chemical Workers strengthen strike fund.

**November**

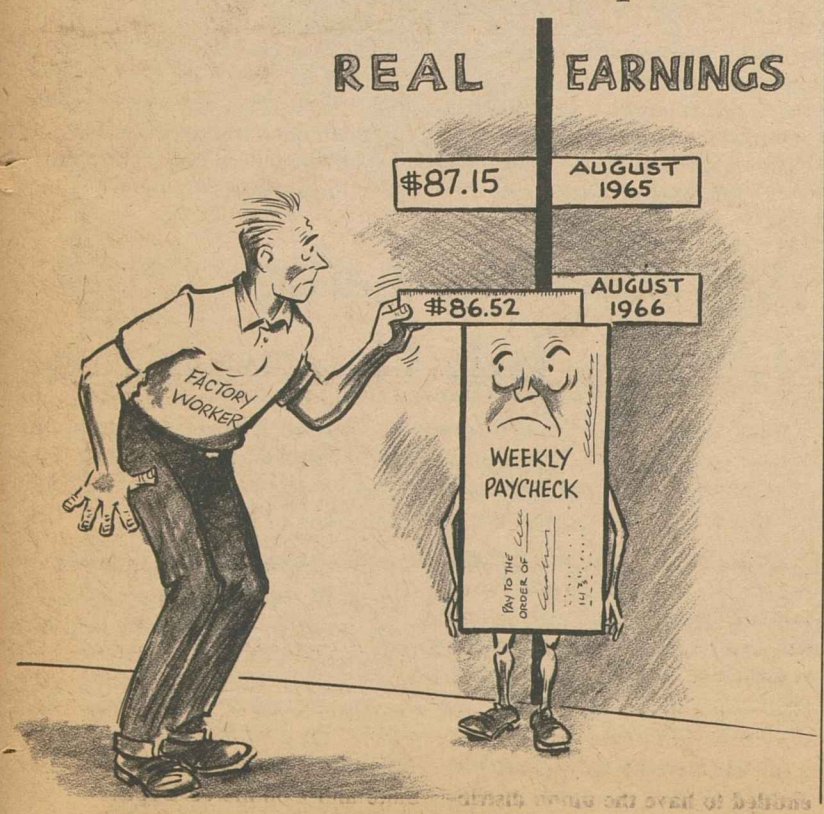
IBEW strikes Westinghouse after "inferior" offer; other unions offer support . . . Clothing Workers' leaders re-elected in referendum . . . Unemployment at lowest level since 1955 but job gains slowing down . . . Trainmen, Firemen & Enginemen approve 5 percent pay boost . . . IBEW strikes Raytheon, West Coast shipyards . . . Conviction of 26 Canadian unionists appealed to Supreme Court of Canada . . . Labor loses many friends in elections; GOP gains net of 47 House seats, three Senate seats, eight governorships . . . AFL-CIO farm workers win second Di Giorgio vote . . . AFL-CIO says 1966 elections did not change U.S. problems . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council reviews foreign policy stands since merger; reaffirms them . . . Abel warns industry that worker dissatisfaction is growing . . . Kohler strikers receiving $4.5 million in checks as final chapter in historic 12-year dispute.

**December**

Report shows major 1966 union contracts exceeded 3.2 percent guidelines, averaging 3.8 percent . . . IBEW marks Diamond Jubilee Year by picking up 100,000 new members . . . Unionists join educators, churchmen in new drive against right-wing extremists . . . Unemployment drops to 3.7 percent but "cooled economy" starts layoffs . . . Boycott, solidarity bring victory to American Bakery & Confectionery potato strikers . . . Labor honors Sen. Paul H. Douglas, defeated for re-election . . . Reuther helps set up Mexican unions in World Auto Councils . . . AFL-CIO council for professional workers formed.

### The Picket

### It Doesn't Measure Up



*To Weigh All Factors:*

# NLRB Shifts Policy On Craft Separation

The National Labor Relations Board, announcing a major policy shift, said it will henceforth deal on a "case-by-case" basis with union petitions to separate units of craft employes from overall production units.

The board said it will no longer apply "rigid and inflexible rules" to craft separation petitions, but will weigh all factors, including bargaining history and the extent of the workers' integration in the plant production force.

**The new board policy, announced by way of decisions in three cases, sharply modifies NLRB doctrine established in 1954 in the American Potash case. That ruling permitted the separation of true crafts or departments if the union seeking the new unit had traditionally represented employes in such a craft or department.**

The NLRB said its new policy also revises the principles laid down in its so-called National Tube doctrine. Under that policy, developed in a series of cases dating from 1948, the board rejected all bids to separate craft units in four industries—basic steel, basic aluminum, lumbering and wet milling—primarily because of the high degree of integration of the work force in the production process.

Petitions for craft separation in these industries will now get the same "case-by-case" consideration given similar petitions in other industries, the board said.

In reaching its new policy, the NLRB said, its members reviewed the legislative history of the 1947 Taft-Hartley amendments to the National Labor Relations Act and a 1959 ruling in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass case in which the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to apply either the American Potash or the National Tube doctrines.

**The board majority concluded that Congress had not intended the NLRB to ignore bargaining history and other factors in acting on craft severance petitions.**

Factors or "areas of inquiry" weighed by the majority in the cases establishing the new policy included:

- Skills and occupational separation.
- History of bargaining at the plant and whether this had produced stable labor-management relations.
- The extent to which employes have maintained a separate identity in a broader unit and participated in bargaining for such a unit.
- History and pattern of bargaining in the industry.
- The degree of employe integration in production processes.
- The representation background of the petitioning union.

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was involved in all three of the cases decided by the board. In the leading case, at Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Uranium Division, Waldon Springs, Mo., the board denied a petition by the IBEW for a separate unit of 12 instrument mechanics currently represented by an unaffiliated union as part of a production and maintenance force of 280.

At Holmberg, Inc., a metal stamping plant in Brooklyn, N.Y., an unaffiliated union was turned down in a bid to carve out a unit of 25 tool and die workers from an overall unit of 75 employes represented by the IBEW.

**At the DuPont Company's May plant in Camden, S.C., the IBEW was granted a petition for an election in a separate unit of 40 electricians out of an overall production and maintenance force of 950, none of whom is currently represented by a union.**

The board's vote was unanimous in the DuPont case, but Member John H. Fanning said in a separate opinion that he would not have given the same reliance to the lack of bargaining history that the other four members did — Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, Gerald A. Brown, Howard Jenkins, Jr., and Sam Zagoria.

Fanning dissented in the Mallinckrodt and Holmberg cases, asserting that the majority had given too much weight to bargaining history.

**MEMO OF UNDERSTANDING** under which first aid training for union members will be expanded has been signed by Dir. Leo Perlis (left) of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities and A. B. Murphy, director of safety services for the American Red Cross. They are shown with a new Red Cross first aid display.

# *CarbidePlant Strikers Sent Back to Jobs*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

lower court injunction, however, declaring that "any strike" affecting the military aircraft engine industry "falls within the reach" of congressional concern that gave rise to the Taft-Hartley Act's "emergency" provisions.

Citing the "magnitude" of the nation's effort in Southeast Asia, the court remarked that the availability of adequate numbers of military aircraft "rests upon a resource commitment of a very substantial nature."

There would be "an irretrievable loss of time" in the supply of combat areas if the strike continued, the court held in adopting the findings of fact of the district court that issued the injunction.

**Coercion Cited**

The three-union strike against Union Carbide was "triggered" when the company locked out 1,200 members of the Oil Workers at Alloy, W. Va., last July 2.

**National Labor Relations Board Examiner George J. Bott ruled that the company had been guilty of coercion, refusal to bargain and illegal discrimination by insisting "to the point of impasse" on union acceptance of a company-altered pension-insurance plan "as a condition of settlement" of negotiations.**

At other Union Carbide plants, 6,500 workers walked out. In some plants basic new contracts are up for negotiation, in others only the issue of pay scales under reopener clauses.

The Taft-Hartley injunction sent more than 1,000 strikers back to work at Kokomo.

In Sheffield, Ala., a small Steelworkers local reached a settlement with the company providing a 14-cent hourly wage increase under a reopener clause.

# Red Cross Pact Spurs Union First Aid Training

AFL-CIO members will be offered broader opportunities for training in first aid under a statement of understanding between the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and the Red Cross Safety Services program.

The agreement pledges AFL-CIO Community Services Activities to help in securing more first aid training for union members through an educational program carried on through affiliated unions and local central bodies, through joint sponsorship of training conferences and in development with the Red Cross of national goals for first aid training.

**The Red Cross will recommend union representation on chapter Safety Services Committees, encourage special efforts to recruit and train union members as first aid instructors, and recommend identity and public recognition of cooperating union groups in community and on-the-job training programs.**

The agreement was signed by Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities and Dir. A. B. Murphy of Red Cross Safety Services.

It points out that first aid started with the needs of workers injured in industry, and cites the development of first aid training for building trades apprentices through the two-year-old joint program of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Red Cross.

**Conferences Slated**

The AFL-CIO and the Red Cross agreed to joint sponsorship of training conferences for first aid development, and to the involvement of Red Cross first aid staff and volunteers in the federation's CSA programs.

An annual review of developments under the program also is provided.

The understanding is the third of its type between the AFL-CIO and the Red Cross, the earlier ones covering blood banks and disaster services.

# 2 RCA Units Cap December Gains for IUE

Some 3,500 Radio Corporation of America workers in two plant locations won the right to be represented by the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in December.

In Memphis, Tenn., RCA workers voted for IUE by a near 3 to 1 vote in a National Labor Relations Board election.

In Lewiston, Me., the company agreed to recognize IUE after the union presented evidence to prove it represented an overwhelming majority of the workers.

**IUE Pres. Paul Jennings called the December organizing achievements "a fitting culmination to the greatest IUE organizing year in a decade."**

In addition to the two RCA plants, workers in six other shops selected IUE as their bargaining agent in December, including Aerofin Corp., in Lynchburg, Va. This was the second victory in IUE's Operation Shenandoah, an intensive drive to attract the thousands of unorganized electronics workers in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Others who chose IUE in December were employes of Muebles Khury Corp. of Santurce, Puerto Rico; Redman Industries of Washington Court House, Ohio; A & S Mfg. Corp. of Moonachie, N.J.; Medco Processing of Lykens, Pa.; and Food Facilities Corp. of Southampton, Pa.

# Lake Disaster Spurs Call for Safety Laws

*(Continued from Page 1)*

- Immediate replacement of all old and outdated life jackets.
- Equipment of each Great Lakes ship with auxiliary power forward for use when the primary power source is damaged or impaired.
- Installation of life rafts with self-inflating covers for protection from the elements, emergency automatic radio equipment, adequate launch equipment and necessary supplies for survival.
- Authority for the Coast Guard to hold all ships in port pending more favorable weather conditions.
- Formation of a labor-management-government committee to recommend changes in present laws.
- A review of present rules and procedures that guide the Coast Guard in its investigations to determine their "adequacy and purpose."

## Spark Plug Workers Given Yule Bonuses

Detroit, Mich.—Christmas bonuses ranging from $61.33 to $85.30 were paid 3,132 members of the Auto Workers in six Champion Spark Plug plants, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazy announced.

Mazey also is director of the UAW Champion Spark Plug Dept. The payments were made under the union contracts and come from the excess above maximum funding in supplemental unemployment benefit funds.

# *Court Upholds NLRB On Names, Addresses*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

that enforcement was a "valid aid to the board in administering the processes" it is called upon by law to administer.

The Wolverine case is one of only three involving the names-and-addresses rule to reach the courts. In an earlier case a U.S. District Court in North Carolina refused to enforce the NLRB's subpena while the third case is pending in District Court in Chicago.

The board in announcing the rule last February cited its mandate from Congress to see that representation elections are conducted fairly.

Such elections should give employes an opportunity to vote freely, without interference, restraint or coercion, and without subjection to "other elements that prevent or impede a free and reasoned choice."

**It noted that names and addresses of voters are available in political contests and that stockholders' names are available in corporation proxy contests. It cited specifically a Landrum-Griffin Act provision under which any candidate for union office is entitled to have the union distribute his campaign statements to all members.**

The AFL-CIO in a brief filed with the NLRB pointed out at the time that union organizing committees spend perhaps a third of their time trying to compile names and addresses but may lack half of them still at the time of an election.

"A fair and free election cannot be held when the union lacks names and addresses of employes eligible to vote," the federation brief declared.

## Real Wages Show Big Gain in Japan

Real wages of Japanese workers, although much lower than those in the United States, rose by 54 percent between 1953 and 1964 compared to a 26 percent jump in the United States, according to a joint study released simultaneously by the two countries.

Sections of the report dealing with wages were prepared by the governments. The introduction and conclusions were prepared by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics with assistance from the State and Commerce Depts.

# The Indivisible Goals

**THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT,** like Americans as a whole, looks toward 1967 in the same spirit, and with the same objectives, that have prevailed since leadership of the free world became this nation's lot, a generation ago.

The objectives are peace, freedom and progress for all the peoples of the earth. The spirit is the blend of hope and determination that typifies America.

The great majority of Americans have learned the unwelcome lesson that the pursuit of peace, freedom and progress must sometimes be defended by force of arms. They have learned that this is so, not only when the United States is subjected to direct attack, but also when freedom anywhere is attacked. For to paraphrase a motto out of labor history, a loss of freedom for one is the concern of all.

**Because of that concern, Americans are fighting a bitter war in Viet Nam, half a world away. They are fighting for peace—a peace that will guarantee to the people of South Viet Nam freedom to govern themselves as they choose, and to search for progress in their own way.**

It is precisely that peace in South Viet Nam that Pres. Johnson has been so earnestly seeking to achieve through negotiations with Hanoi. In this effort, as in all of his efforts to achieve peace and freedom for the people of that troubled land, the President has the heartfelt support of the AFL-CIO.

The stakes are far greater than South Viet Nam. By demonstrating its concern for freedom at so painful a price, the United States is preserving the peace, freedom and opportunity for progress of scores of other small nations which otherwise could have become victims of Communist aggression. And by so doing it is helping to assure its own freedom, security, and chances for true peace as well.

**Important as the war in Viet Nam is to the United States, it is not and cannot be the only war we wage. We must as well wage war against poverty and injustice, ignorance and discrimination.**

In the last six years, America has scored substantial victories in this war but it is far from won. In truth, there is great danger now that America will move backward.

Already there are some who proclaim that this campaign to overcome America's social and economic problems must be suspended; that the cost of the Viet Nam war is too great to permit further progress toward a better life in America.

They are absolutely wrong.

To be sure, the war effort has top priority and nothing can be allowed to weaken it. But the United States is not faced—nor could it be faced—with a "guns or butter" choice. This country has ample resources to prosecute the shooting war and still combat the shortcomings of our own society.

**A retreat now—a failure to appropriate the funds needed to implement the new legislation—would dash the hopes of those millions of Americans who have yet to rise from poverty, who are still denied full and equal opportunity. This America must not do.**

We in the AFL-CIO intend to exert every force at our command to prevent such a retreat. We are confident that the great majority of Americans share our objectives and our determination that the struggle to reach them must continue with undiminished force. And we are determined that in 1967 we will continue to pursue America's indivisible goals of peace, freedom and progress.

*—Text of New Year's Statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany*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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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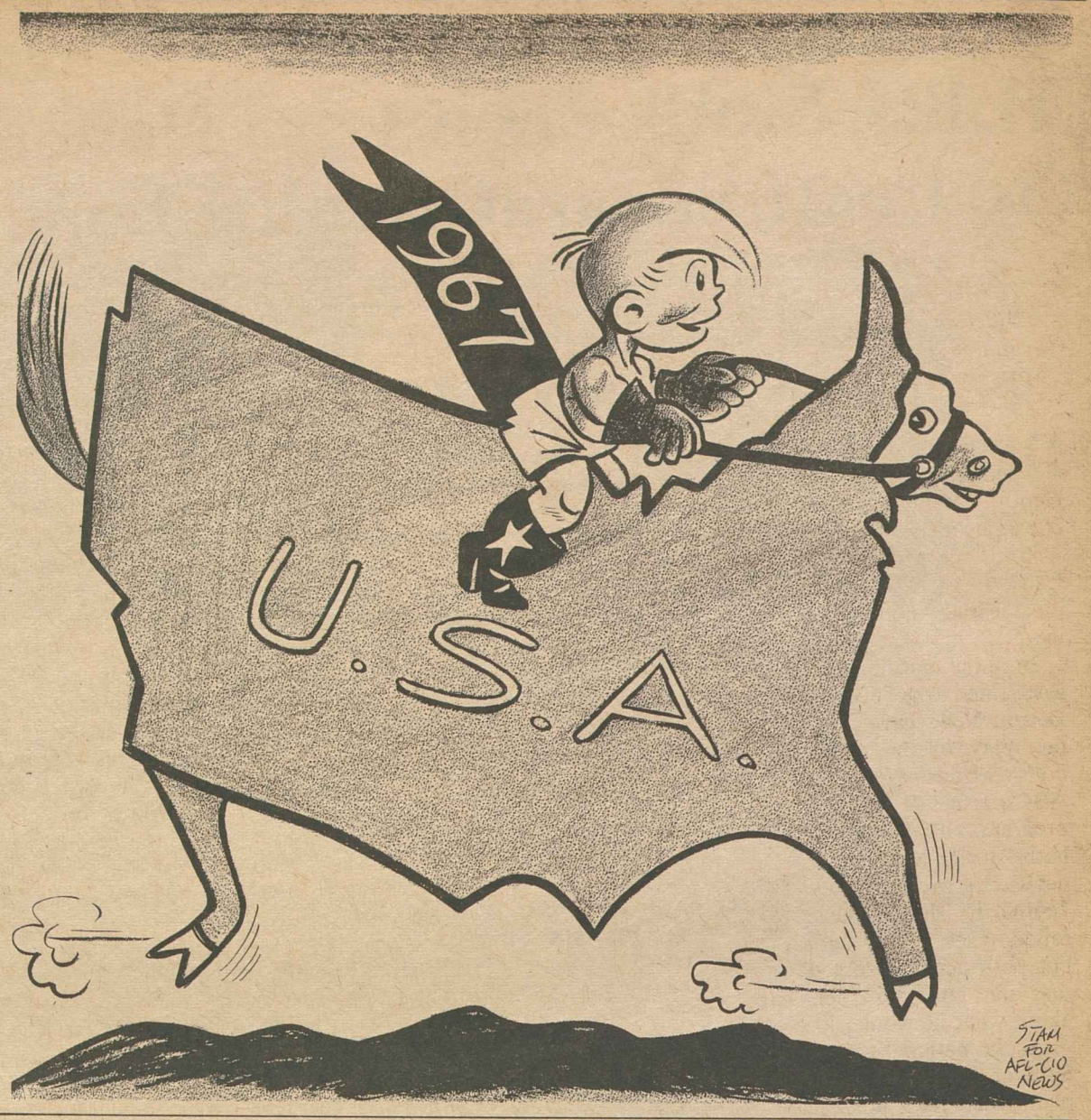



***'The Other Side of the Coin':***

# Government Growth Can Mean More Freedom for Individuals

**AN OFFICER** of society checks health standards in the hospital where we are born. Another protects the family from fraudulent advertising when we die. There is no escape from ever-present government.

But before we accept the notion that George Orwell's "1984" and Big Brother have arrived to control our every move, it would be well to look at the other side of the coin, a prominent economist suggests.

**Dr. Arthur R. Porter of Hanover College, a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators, says that both people who criticize and those who accept the inevitable growth of government in the 20th Century overlook this fact: "There has been a rapid growth of freedom for individuals and business units in our society."**

Writing in the Michigan Business Review, published by the University of Michigan's Graduate School of Business Administration, Porter points out that not many years ago industrial workers "enjoyed the benefits of a 60-to-72-hour workweek. The only off day was Sunday."

The standard 40-hour workweek of today, he adds, offers time for activities unheard of a generation ago: "The tremendous growth of amateur symphonic orchestras, the development of spectator and participant sports such as professional football and bowling, of weekend camping and backyard barbecues are all indications of a freedom which was reserved at one time for the elite. Sailboating and golf are no longer the sports of 'gentlemen'; each is now a mass activity."

The word "vacation" no longer means Newport, Bar Harbor and Lake George for the few, Porter notes. Parks and playgrounds, recreation areas, wilderness regions, and mass resorts are all part of the growing tourist and recreation industry "which rests on the amount of free time enjoyed by the mass of population."

"Ninety percent of the contracts between companies and unions provide some measure of independent job protection for the individual worker," the veteran arbitrator notes. "No longer is an employe necessarily at the mercy of a supervisor who does not like his religion, personality, or the way he parts his hair."

Governmental controls paradoxically may mean greater freedom, says Porter. He cites increased freedom for women workers and members of Negro and minority groups that offsets the loss of freedom for the employer.

The author also doubts the "glorified" freedoms of small town and rural American life in earlier decades, saying:

"Careful observation of the rural society in the 19th Century indicates little freedom. The economic and social organization of the time meant rigid restrictions on the actions of the family unit. If a family wished to buy crackers, selection was limited to those from the cracker barrel from the local store . . . Many farm families made an annual or semi-annual trip to the big city for supplies and a taste of city life.

**"THE CONTRASTS** between this 19th Century 'golden age' of freedom and the 20th Century are amazing. The individual family on the farm or in the city has choices of goods and alternative purchases that seem limitless compared to a hundred years ago."

Today, urban sprawl and profusion of roads and parking lots are problems, Porter writes, but "the automobile has given a greater degree of flexibility and freedom of movement to the average citizen than ever before."

**If corporations spend a great deal of time and money complying with government regulations, they also benefit from technology and advanced communications which open vast new markets to them, he adds. And the consumer with discretionary income "is not in bondage to his daily physical needs for food, clothing, and shelter."**

"For the United States, unnoticed growth of freedom may have been as rapid as the noticed development of control," Porter concludes.

***Morgan Says:***

# Folks Are Beginning to Notice Romney's 'Apt Generalizations'

**By Edward P. Morgan**

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

DETROIT—Unsurprisingly, the Detroit papers and air waves are full of the latest news about George Romney, the firm-jawed, clear-eyed, cliche-inclined master of the apt generalization who, as the thrice-elected governor of Michigan, leads the field of prospects for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968.

**Morgan**

Both the morning Free Press and the evening Detroit News gave page-one play to the governor's appearance on ABC's Issues & Answers program. The lead in both stories was Romney's charge that Pres. Johnson should have raised taxes a year ago, but both accounts noted that the governor repeatedly dodged questions about what he would do on the tax problem now.

At the national governors' conference in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Romney himself made it plain that his "non-organizational" momentum would quickly have to be organized, so strong had the push of friends and well-wishers become, even though he still had not officially decided whether to throw his hat into the ring. This demure disclaimer is pardonable political double-talk, the translation of which is that the former motor car manufacturer had had an eye on the White House at least since his first run for the governorship in 1962.

**The question now is how soon Romney will descend from the safe but unenduring atmosphere of general moralizations in which he can demand good government and condemn the common housefly with such ringing conviction, and get down to the dangerous but required ground of practical politics where he takes specific stands on specific issues.**

Most recently he has refused to be drawn out on the war in Viet Nam, saying that it may require another trip to that embattled country before he can clarify his views. A number of observers, including some who are anything but hostile to him, predict that as Romney does become more involved in major issues a lack of political sophistication will show through and erode any chance of his projecting a national image as a powerful figure, knowledgeable in the wide areas of both domestic and foreign problems which a presidential candidate is expected to discuss.

Indeed the governor's possible Achilles heel was highlighted in a fascinating column by Bruce B. Van Dusen, editorial writer for the Detroit News. Van Dusen who, interestingly enough, is the brother of Richard Van Dusen, friend and one-time legal adviser to Romney, cited chapter and verse in a series of diametrically contradictory declarations the governor had already made about Viet Nam.

**". . . It is not possible," the column said, "to report a 'Romney position' on Viet Nam—except to say he is both for and against the war and both for and against Pres. Johnson's method of waging it."**

His views have been certain enough, Editorialist Van Dusen concluded, "but consistency is something else again." It is almost as if the News, which has been friendly to Romney in his governor's role, were trying to prompt him to pay more attention to his new and heavier script.

To the devastation and dismay of the Michigan Democratic Party, Romney proved his vote-pulling ability in November. But his record is not uncontroversial. Asked to rate his performance, a veteran nonpartisan follower of the Michigan political scene said, "strictly noise—a compulsive talker whose administration has been vastly helped by the country's prosperity."

**THIS RAISES** an issue that will tax the talents of Romney and every other candidate to handle. The automobile capital of the world, Detroit is a kind of barometer of American prosperity. Despite nervousness about 1967 car sales and the cost of meeting federal car safety standards, things don't look bad. But how do they look in terms of that phrase so dear to the hearts of so many Americans, notably including George Romney: "free enterprise"?

General Motors, the world's largest corporation, made the biggest profits in its history last year—more than $2 billion after taxes. How can a small firm compete with such a colossus, especially when the federal government itself has become such a huge spender and big business is usually the only one that can handle its big contracts?

**Last year Defense Dept. contracts alone totalled $33.5 billion—much more than the British government's entire budget. The Pentagon's total budget for fiscal 1968 may hit $75 billion. According to Intl. Monetary Fund sources no nation on the face of the earth, except the U.S. and the Soviet Union, has a total budget that comes close to $40 billion (Britain's is $30 billion, Japan is $20 billion and China's is unknown).**

Pres. Eisenhower warned of the growth of the "military-industrial complex" as he left office. Harvard Economist John Kenneth Galbraith has brought the warning up to date. Many big corporations, he said, are becoming so dependent on government orders and planning that they "will eventually become a part" of the state itself.

Wouldn't it be a good idea for everybody, politicians included, to drop all pretense and quit kidding about this staggering phenomenon, right now?

***On Labor News Conference:***

# Abel Renews Call for Parley To Push Attack on Social Needs

**PRES. I. W. ABEL** of the Steelworkers renewed his call for a White House conference to bolster the attack on America's mounting social needs.

**"Our society—with its natural resources, with its plants and equipment, with its skills and abilities—is quite capable of providing all of our people a modest, decent standard of living," declared Abel, an AFL-CIO vice president.**

But efforts toward that goal will lag, he warned, unless there is stepped-up action to ward off attempts to slow down Great Society programs.

Abel said that more action is needed in three general areas: "Rebuilding our cities, wiping out our slums and ghettos, and providing educational opportunities" on a wider scale. His statements came during the weekly network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

He said that while few of those most seriously affected by these problems are union members, the labor movement has a responsibility "to our communities and our overall society to do what we can to improve the lot of all people." Industrial leaders are "responding to the need for this kind of activity and recognizing that industry too has a responsibility and a role," he noted.

**THE STEELWORKERS'** president urged that more be done to lift the comparative economic levels of the nation's poorest citizens.

"There is a very definite danger" in the rich getting richer while the poor get poorer, he stressed. He pointed out that some 50 million Americans are now near or below the poverty level, and even a "moderate reaction" in the economy would leave them in "dire straits."

Reporters questioning Abel on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, broadcast on the Mutual radio network, were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Neil Gilbride, labor reporter for the Associated Press.

# IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

*by Willard Shelton*

**A GOOD MANY** powerful congressional figures, including the Senate Democratic leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, are speaking of a thorough restudy by the upcoming Congress of the many plans and programs initiated at the federal level in the past several years—and perhaps some initiated much longer ago.

There is nothing strange or unusual in this; Congress ordinarily spends a good deal of time reviewing the executive operations of the government.

**Each house has a separate committee devoted to this specific purpose, and legislative committees frequently consider revising the basic structure of some federal activity, and every subcommittee on appropriations scrutinizes the policies and sometimes the personnel of agencies under its jurisdiction.**

What is now being spoken of is, if it means what it seems to mean, a wholesale shaking up and reshaping of programs, operations and responsibilities in the interests of efficiency and economy.

Again, this involves nothing unusual or strange. A good many programs were started with a rush. There were the inevitable false starts and administrative ineptness. The apparent intent of Congress had to be stated through regulations having the force of law, and Congress may wish to take a new look at what it did or thought it was doing.

All of this being recognized, the cautionary observation must be added that there is a vast difference between restudying and "shaking up" what may need to be shaken up and a wholesale slaughter of federal programs and philosophies only recently—and belatedly—acknowledged as valid.

The cheapest way to use money from federal revenues to combat poverty might be to put poor families on some kind of handout.

Then we might not have to have an agency worrying about the educational opportunities available to the children of poor families, or a section of an agency working up priorities for a catch-up program for the children of culturally deprived families.

**We might not have to worry about manpower training and retraining programs to give ousted workers or never highly-regarded workers the skills allowing them to compete with an equal chance—and the satisfaction of self-respect—in a changing and competitive job market.**

Theoretically, we might dispense with the salaries of the federal employes hired to check on compliance with the minimum wage and public contract laws, because the handout from the Treasury would equalize everything at least at a barebones subsistence level.

Cheaper? You can bet it is, or at least seems that it might be.

Except for that little matter of a human being's chance at self-respect, of his being given a fair shot at becoming a productive member of our society, that all through our history has been recognized as a complete justification for special federal programs.

* * *

**HOW DID** our nation "win the West?" By handing out sections of public lands to railroads that would drive the rails through. By granting homestead rights to families that would move into the public lands and sweat and strain to prove their titles.

The "handout" doctrine about how to improve our society rests on the theory that the cheapest level of federal social-program expenditures is the best level.

**It is all reminiscent of the argument that raged 30-odd years ago, when the nation's economic system was in collapse in the great depression and perhaps one-third of our workers were jobless. It was claimed that the cheapest way to pay them off was through an automatic dole.**

Franklin D. Roosevelt and his ablest, toughest lieutenant, Harry Hopkins, insisted on a work projects program in which the jobless would be given a chance to earn clearly-understood pay rates for specific labor. Enemies called it "leaf-raking"; the jobless didn't.

It saved a generation's self-respect. Congress would do well to keep the lesson in mind when it gets around to shaking up present programs.

**WARNING** of a lag in Great Society programs, Pres. I. W. Abel (center) of the Steelworkers renewed his call for a White House conference to bolster the attack on the nation's mounting social needs. Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News questioned Abel on Labor News Conference, the weekly AFL-CIO produced interview on the Mutual Radio Network.

# Santa Visits Kingsport Strike Children

**The squirming and babbling stopped just like that when the doors of the Municipal Auditorium in Kingsport, Tenn., were thrown open. In stalked Santa Claus in all his crimson glory, roaring a great big "ho, ho ho!" and broadcasting huge handfuls of candy to the more than 1,100 children of members of five unions who have been on strike at the Kingsport Press since March 1963. There were other presents, too, thanks to the generosity of AFL-CIO members whose gifts enabled the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to give the children the most memorable of the four Christmas parties staged since the walkout started. In a telegram read to the striking Bookbinders, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Typographers and Machinists, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared their "courage and faith are an inspiration to all of American labor" and renewed labor's support of their fight.**

**TENSION WAS HIGH** when Santa Claus walked into the Municipal Auditorium in Kingsport, Tenn., and opened the 4th annual Christmas party for children of Kingsport Press strikers by tossing candy to them. Escorting him—and keeping him supplied with goodies—are John S. Lutz (left) and Sec. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

**BELLRINGERS RANG LUSTILY** and singers sang sweetly as the Silver Bells, from a neighborhood church, entertained with Christmas carols and other appropriate music. Additional entertainment also was presented and was given a warm welcome by the children and their parents.

**UNION MEMBERS** all over the country gave generously so there would be plenty of candy to distribute (above). The local committee that arranged the party, composed of members of five striking unions, is seen at right, with Lutz and Lewis at the left. The strike started in March 1963 over company efforts to cut back wages and working conditions; many of the kids were born since then.

**YOUNG MOTHER** with attractive children was typical of those who joined in the festivities and applauded the entertainment. Strikers belong to the Bookbinders, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Typographical Union and Machinists.

**IT WAS A BIG MOMENT** in the lives of these children when they met Santa Claus face to face at the Kingsport party. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent Christmas greetings from all union members and a renewed pledge of support.

*Letter to Washington Post:*

# Meany Refutes False Charges On Labor's Relations with LBJ

*Text of a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Mrs. Katharine Graham, president of the Washington Post, which was published in the Post, Dec. 24, 1966:*

In the Washington Post on Wednesday, December 21, you published, under the by-line of Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, false and malicious allegations concerning myself and the President of the United States.

The article in question consisted of a low order of political gossip, motivated, it would seem, by the evident desire of Messrs. Evans and Novak to disparage the President and his staff and their political judgment in relation to the Democratic National Committee.

If your newspaper deems it a service to its readers to further pollute the atmosphere in which the President must carry out his onerous duties with this type of journalistic smog, that is your problem. I must, however, strongly object to the wholly gratuitous, unfounded, and dishonest effort to associate myself and the AFL-CIO with these fabrications.

Specifically, I refer to the following statement which appeared in the article:

"The fact is that Mr. Johnson has not even consented to see George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, despite Meany's efforts ever since the November 8 election to arrange a White House visit.

"Meany's impatience to talk political facts of life with the President is symbolic of a rising sense of frustration and, more important, of genuine fear that the President has not taken to heart the lessons of the 1966 election. The Democratic governors, George Meany and the entire political hierarchy of the President's Party now fear that if this is the case, the 1968 election could bring disaster."

These statements are false in every particular, both in fact and inference. I most strongly object both to the adverse implications which they attempt to draw regarding the relations of the AFL-CIO and of my office with President Johnson, and to the inference that the AFL-CIO has some sort of claim upon, or vested interest in, the Democratic National Committee.

**Facts Reversed**

The facts are simply the reverse of those alleged.

My own relations, as president of the AFL-CIO, with President Johnson are, and have consistently been, as good as we would have any right or reason to expect of any President. I have visited with him at length many times over the years since he has been in office. When I have felt it necessary to discuss a matter of importance with him, I have invariably been able to see him within three or four hours after calling for an appointment. Most of the occasions when I have met with him have been at his invitation rather than at my request, for—knowing as I do the many burdens of his office and demands upon his time—I try to be as sparing as possible with my own calls upon his time.

The allegation that I have been trying to arrange a meeting with the President since November 8, without success, contains not one iota of truth. The fact is that I have made no request for such a meeting since November 8. Even had I sought to call upon the President, which I did not, the circumstance would obviously have precluded it during much of this period. As anyone, including those who read and believe the Post, should know, President Johnson entered the hospital for surgery a few days after the November 8 elections, after which he went to his home in Texas for a period of recovery and convalesence.

On November 18th, when President Johnson was still in the Bethesda Naval Hospital following surgery, I left Washington and went to Barbados to attend a board meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, following which I remained in Barbados as a member of the American delegation, along with Chief Justice Warren and others, appointed by the President to represent the United States at the Barbados Independence celebration. I returned to Washington on December 1, but spent much of the following two weeks in New York City at various meetings requiring my presence. Such time as I spent in Washington during this period was very much occupied with AFL-CIO affairs having absolutely nothing to do with the Democratic National Committee or anything else alluded to in the Evan and Novak article.

**Meeting Described**

I recount these particulars simply to demonstrate the absurdity of the picture painted in that article.

On Friday, December 16—some five days before the appearance of the Evans-Novak piece alleging that "Mr. Johnson has not even consented to see George Meany"—I spent an hour and three-quarters with the President. The meeting was arranged the preceding day at the President's request. With me at this meeting were Lane Kirkland, my executive assistant; Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director; and Alexander Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

We had a very good general discussion with the President concerning legislative programs, the economic situation in relation to budget and fiscal problems and defense needs, and a number of other matters of interest and concern to both the President and the AFL-CIO. I recall no discussion of the Democratic National Committee or any other aspect of Democratic Party politics. Neither I nor my colleagues would inject ourselves into such matters, nor would we proffer or seek to proffer any advice or suggestions concerning the future organization or operation of the Democratic National Committee.

I have never made it a practice of informing the press of any meetings that I have had with the President, and I made no announcement or statement concerning this one. It is a customary and basic courtesy for visitors meeting with the President to leave any public report of their discussions to the White House. In view, however, of the malicious falsehood printed in your newspaper, I feel it absolutely necessary in this case to correct the record.

As to the references in the article to an alleged concern on our part with the organization and staffing of the Democratic National Committee, I want to make it quite clear that I do not now regard, and never have regarded the business of the Democratic National Committee—or the Republican National Committee—as the business of the AFL-CIO.

**Nonpartisan in Politics**

Although it seems to be a singularly difficult fact for some political reporters to grasp, it is nevertheless true that our participation in the active political affairs of this country is conducted on a nonpartisan basis, through our Committee on Political Education, in pursuit of the principle that candidates should be supported on their records, regardless of their party labels. I have consistently sought to avoid any compromise of that principle through any narrow identification of the AFL-CIO's interests with the structure or machinery of either political party. That fact adds to my deep resentment at the type of highly inventive "reporting" represented by the Evans-Novak article.

The press of late is prone to attribute a so-called "credibility gap" to the White House. The charge is, I believe, misdirected. On the basis of this Post article—as well as many other press items which have purported to describe events where I have been in a position to know the actual facts—I am convinced it is high time that prominent newspapers which continually impose upon the credulity of their readers begin to cast the motes from their own eyes. They desperately need to do something about their own "credibility," to narrow the vast gap that too often exists between the easily ascertainable truth and the versions commonly reported in the press.

As one beginning step in that direction, I would suggest a new annual award—which might well be called the unpulitzer prize—or the journalistic booby prize for the worst reporting of the year. Although I realize the keenness of the competition, I would like to nominate Evans and Novak for one of the many 1966 awards that might appropriately be presented.

Since the Washington Post bears the responsibility for placing this journalistic garbage before the people of the nation's capital, you have, I believe, an equal responsibility to clean up after it. I am therefore requesting that you print this letter before again unleashing Evans and Novak upon the unsuspecting public.

# Labor to Push 9-State Drive For Job Corps

*(Continued from Page 1)*

erty programs which have been completed by 100 union members. Many of these, he said, will be available in the drive to recruit young workers for the Job Corps. The AFL-CIO will use all of its resources to reach potential candidates including churches and social and community agencies, he added.

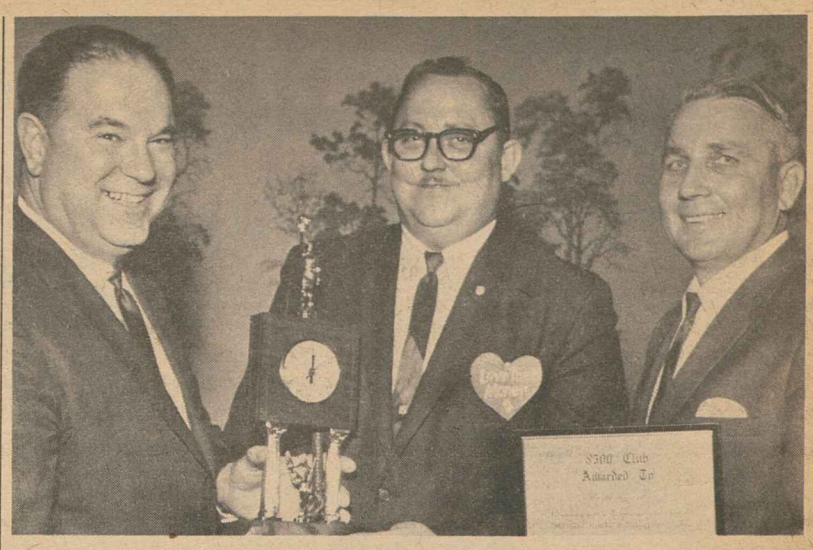
Headquarters will be in Charleston, W. Va., Stanley said, adding that "we will have men in the field to cover the entire area."

The contract calls for the West Virginia AFL-CIO to locate, identify and screen youths in accordance with the Job Corps' screening procedures, and to send completed papers to OEO regional offices for final action.

Stanley, who is a member of the OEO Labor Advisory Council, assisted recently in setting up "Operation Helping Hand," a program undertaken jointly by the West Virginia AFL-CIO and the Kanawha Valley AFL-CIO to help find jobs for young women on completion of their Job Corps training.

**The Charleston Job Corps Center for Women provided the names of those nearing the end of their training. The union role was to send the names with resumes, to the central labor body in the area to which each young women planned to go.**

The local union body then got in touch with her and offered help in getting adjusted, and often was able to assist in finding her a job.



**RECEIVING AWARDS** as outstanding collectors of COPE dollars are (from left) Herbert Milton, Jr., of Steelworkers Local 67, and Pres. Charles Rogers of USWA Local 3643, both of Granite City, Ill. The presentation is being made by USWA Dir. Lloyd McBride in recognition of $815 in collections by Milton and $562 by Rogers in their respective locals.

# *Pact Averts Walkout At Coast Racetracks*

Los Angeles—Negotiators for the Building Service Employes have won such concepts as overtime pay and sick leave for 2,000 California racetrack workers in a three-year agreement that narrowly averted a tie-up of the Santa Anita and Bay Meadows tracks.

The contract was settled just hours before opening day post time in a whirlwind finish that ended in a hotel lobby, where intermediaries managed to stop a management walkout on negotiations.

The contract nails down for the first time such things as premium pay for seven annual holidays and time and one-half for work beyond seven hours a day. The latter provision starts in 1969.

**Daily wage increases each year of $1, $1 and 75 cents were negotiated. Members of Parimutuel Clerks Local 280 also will get a $5 a day bonus for working Saturdays—another "first."**

Bargaining was between four Building Service locals representing clerks, maintenance and public events workers, and the Federation of California Racing Associations.

Assisting local negotiators in the settlement were West Coast BSEIU Vice Pres. George Hardy and W. J. Bassett, retiring secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO.

The tracks agreed to raise health and welfare contributions by $5 per month per employe, upping the monthly figure to $29.50.

Three days sick leave will be given at both Santa Anita and Hollywood Park, where 55-day race meets are held, and one day at other tracks and fairs in the state. This benefit starts Sept. 17, 1968.

**Maintenance and public events workers will get an additional 25 cents a day in each year for their pension funds. The clerks will decide if they wish to increase their fringes out of their pay increases.**

With fringe benefits, the daily average wage for clerks will exceed $45 by the end of the term, the nation's top figure on the horse racing circuit.

Provision was made to hammer out additional job and pay inequities at the local racetrack level.

The parties also agreed that if California legislates night horse racing or additional racing time for the tracks, negotiations would be reopened on benefits covering such extra work.

# BSEIU Wins Election At California Hospital

Los Angeles—Building Service Employes Local 399 has been named bargaining agent at the world-famed Cedars of Lebanon Hospital after a bitter, year-long battle.

The local cracked the tough Southern California private hospital field after negotiating a modified version of the election ground rules that opened the way to AFL-CIO organizing of California farm workers.

Cedars of Lebanon workers, not covered by labor law pertaining to union representation, voted 356 to 344 for Local 399. The California Conciliation Service, which also was effective in recent farm elections, supervised balloting.

**West Coast BSEIU Vice Pres. George Hardy viewed the outcome as a springboard for a major organizing drive among thouands of low-wage Southern California hospital workers. Cedars of Lebanon was described as the symbol of opposition to unionism in the powerful Southern California Hospital Council.**

Contract negotiations are to open soon as part of the election agreement.

Local 399 won bargaining rights among the 500-bed hospital's housekeeping, dietary and maintenance workers, licensed vocational nurses, nurses' aides and others among 45 so-called "blue collar" classifications.

A separate white collar unit of technicians and professionals rejected the union 190 to 28.

Local 399 has had an agreement with Mount Sinai Hospital—also operated by Cedars management—for many years.

However, stiff resistance met union organizers when they approached the Cedars issue. Uniformed guards were stationed at hospital doors to bar union representatives, union officials reported.

The average wage at Cedars in certain basic classifications is less than $1.50 an hour, Local 399 disclosed.

## Union Leaders Named To Film Institute Panel

Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes, an AFL-CIO vice president, and Pres. Charlton Heston of the Screen Actors Guild have been named to the advisory council of the American Film Institute, recently established by the National Council on the Arts.

*SUB Plans Help:*

# State Insurance Seen Mainstay of Jobless

State unemployment insurance remains the mainstay for most jobless workers despite the development of supplemental unemployment benefits plans, an AFL-CIO study shows.

Only 2.3 million workers are covered by the supplementary protection unions have been able to negotiate for their members, reports Economist Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in the current issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly publication.

"SUB operations depend upon the general economic climate, accumulating funds in good times and paying out benefits in bad times," Oswald writes.

"In this sense, they counter the economic trend since they accumulate funds in times of high employment and pay them out when work is slack."

**The adequacy of SUB funds, as far as they go, was tested between 1960 and 1963, Oswald points out. Noting that the employer's financial obligation is limited to a fixed contribution based on the number of hours worked or paid for, he states that payments from all SUB funds exceeded contributions by about one-fourth in 1961, when unemployment was high.**

"However," he continues, "most plans were able to maintain full benefits without any reduction in the amount or length of benefits. In 1960 and 1961, some of the Steelworkers' plans had to reduce benefits. In subsequent negotiations, finances of the plans were increased to prevent such a curtailment of benefits in the future."

A Labor Dept. study covering 1960-63 found that while most SUB agreements provided for up to 52 weeks of benefits, the experience of several indicated that up to 5 percent of a plan's membership exhausted their benefits, he notes.

**A factor, he says, is that many workers because of low seniority were not eligible for the full 52 weeks of benefits and that "in keeping with seniority provisions, layoffs generally were concentrated among recently-hired workers with the least benefit eligibility."**

Oswald takes both a general and a specific look at SUB plans.

In the former he examines their growth since the Auto Workers negotiated the first such plan with major auto manufacturers in 1955; the amount of benefits; their duration; their payment during workweeks shorter than normal; eligibility requirements; financing; integration of benefits with state unemployment compensation, and the extension of benefits negotiated in recent contract renewals.

In the area of specifics, he examines in detail the plans under agreements between the USWA and U.S. Steel and between the UAW and General Motors.

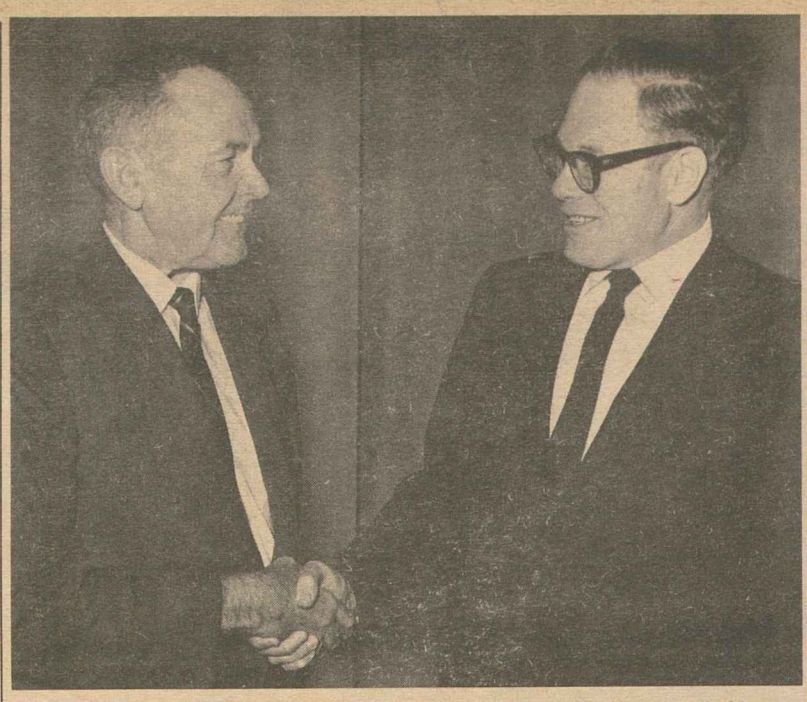
"Supplemental unemployment benefit plans are viewed as one forward step in the long-time quest of organized labor for an improved unemployment insurance system, improved job security and guaranteed employment," Oswald writes.

**"SUB plans supplement state unemployment insurance benefits to provide the unemployed worker with a higher proportion of his regular weekly pay check. They ease the financial burden of temporary unemployment. But they do not fully prevent financial loss to the hourly-paid worker confronted with a temporary layoff."**

The 2.3 million workers protected by SUB plans come under about 700 contracts, Labor Dept. studies show. About one out of every four workers under major contracts—those covering 1,000 or more workers—is covered by a SUB program.

Oswald lists industries, other than steel and autos, in which large groups of employes are covered as aluminum, rubber, agricultural equipment, cans, women's apparel, glass and cement.

In non-manufacturing industries, National Maritime Union members are covered under contracts with Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators. Unions in construction, retail trade and longshoring also have negotiated SUB plans, Oswald writes.



**CONGRATULATIONS** are extended by W. J. Bassett (left), retiring as secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO after 23 years of service, to his successor, State Labor Commissioner Sigmund Arywitz. Elected by acclamation, Arywitz will take office on Jan. 16. He formerly was Los Angeles education director of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

# *Major '67 Bargaining To Cover 3.1 Million*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

and farm equipment agreements will expire along with those in meat packing and rubber. Deferred increases will cover aerospace, steel, aluminum and electrical goods.

More than 700 major agreements each covering 1,000 workers or more are due to expire in 1967, the article reports. Manufacturing industries account for 1.9 million of the 3.1 million workers covered by contracts that will terminate.

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics has on file information on about 2,000 collective bargaining contracts covering 1,000 workers or more. These agreements cover nearly 8.8 million workers, or about half of all workers under collective bargaining agreements exclusive of the government.**

The 4 million workers who will receive deferred wage increases in 1967 represent a decline from the 4.3 million who received such previously negotiated pay hikes in 1966, but an increase from the 1965 level. The drop from 1966 is attributable to the number of contracts containing year by year increases that will terminate in 1967.

Deferred pay increases in 1967 averaging from 7 to 9 cents an hour will be below the 10 to 11 cents figure for 1966.

The adoption of escalator clauses in 1966 bargaining has brought the total of workers whose wages are affected by changes in the Consumer Price Index to 2.2 million, the article reports, or about 23 percent of workers under major collective bargaining contracts at the beginning of 1967.

The tabulation shows that only about 29 percent of workers covered by escalator clauses are due to receive deferred wage increases in 1967 and of the workers who will receive the pay hikes only 17 percent are covered by escalation review.

**Long-Term Contracts**

About 500,000 workers are covered by long-term contracts that are not subject to bargaining on wages during 1967 and that specified no wage increases during the year.

**Of the major bargaining activity trucking agreements come up in March, rubber in April, meat packing in August. Contracts with the big three of the auto industry run out in September, as do a number of machinery pacts.**

In a companion article in the magazine, the department notes that less than one-fifth of workers under major agreements were covered by contracts that expired in 1966.

The average annual increase in wages over the full term of the contracts negotiated in the first half of 1966 was 3.7 percent compared to 3.3 percent for the same period in 1965 the article reports.

# Meany Asks No Retreat On Poverty

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Meany stressed, with a "guns or butter" choice. The country has ample resources "to prosecute the shooting war and still combat the shortcomings of our own society."

On the fighting in Viet Nam the AFL-CIO president strongly reaffirmed the "heartfelt support" of the federation for Pres. Johnson in his efforts to achieve peace and freedom.

Meany stressed that "the stakes are far greater than South Viet Nam. By demonstrating its concern for freedom at so painful a price, the U.S. is preserving the peace, freedom and opportunity for progress of scores of other small nations which otherwise could have become victims of Communist aggression. And by so doing it is helping to assure its own freedom, security and chances for true peace as well."

To paraphase a motto out of labor history, Meany said, "a loss of freedom for one is the concern of all."

**On the domestic front, he stressed that "a retreat now," a failure to appropriate the funds needed to implement the new legislation, "would dash the hopes of those millions of Americans who have yet to rise from poverty, who are still denied full and equal opportunity. This America must not do."**

Meany pledged that "we in the AFL-CIO intend to exert every force at our command to prevent such a retreat. We are confident that the great majority of Americans share our objectives and our determination that the struggle to reach them must continue with undiminished force."

12-31-66

# Fire Fighters Set Up Commission To Weigh Shift in No-Strike Policy

The Intl. Association of Fire Fighters has announced appointment of a nine-member Fact Finding Commission to study conditions under which its members are employed and to consider whether modification of the union's traditional no-strike policy is necessary, desirable or possible.

The commission was authorized by the union's biennial convention in Indianapolis last August on the basis of recommendations by IAFF Pres. William D. Buck.

Buck announced that George M. Harrison of Cincinnati, president emeritus of the Railway Clerks and a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, will be chairman of the new commission. Rev. Philip A. Carey, director of the Xavier School of Industrial Relations, will be vice chairman.

Other members are: IAFF Vice Pres. Gordon Anderson, Vancouver, B.C.; Gen. Mgr. Percy Bugbee, National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Mass.; IAFF Gen. Counsel Edward J. Hickey, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Executive Dir. Ed Johnson, League of Wisconsin Municipalities, Madison, Wis.; Charles A. Hall, IAFF Local 1587, Miami, Fla.; City Mgr. Henry B. Nabors, Grand Rapids, Mich.; IAFF Vice Pres. Harry Williams, Portland, Ore.

**Buck said that recent work stoppages by fire fighters in Atlanta, Kansas City, St. Louis and other communities had indicated the desirability of a study of the conditions under which IAFF members work and whether its no-strike policy should be retained or changed.**

The new commission, he said, will be instructed to bring a fresh look and viewpoint to the fact finding process with no pre-commitment to either side of the question.

**No Change Now**

Meanwhile, he said, the continuing policy of the IAFF will be against strikes or work stoppages under any guise by its members.

The Fire Fighters have had a constitutional prohibition against strikes and work stoppages since the union was chartered by the former AFL in 1918.

"Even before we came into existence as a union, there was a strong-rooted tradition of no-strikes among professional fire fighters who protected cities and towns," Buck recalled. "Fire fighters have to stay with a job that means long hours, low wages and hazards found in few other callings.

**"In recent years, however, the new generation of men who have entered the ranks of fire departments have often felt, with considerable justification, that they are being exploited by public officials and administrators.**

"In this era of an expanded role for collective bargaining between government employes' unions and federal, state and city agencies, we have felt the need for a fresh, hard look at our union's entire realm of negotiating procedures — including the question of whether changes in our traditional no-strike policy should be seriously considered."

The IAFF has about 120,000 members in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

# 'Movement' Urged As Housing Spur

What housing in the United States needs is a "housing movement . . . representative of the public; of tenants, householders, and consumers, representative, in other words, of citizens," Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee writes in the 1966 Housing Yearbook.

Shishkin, a leader in the fight for better housing since the 1930s, urges central labor bodies to "take the initiative and provide leadership" to help people solve their neighborhood problems and to make "the voice of the community heard and heeded in city hall, the state capital and in Washington."

The Yearbook is published by the National Housing Conference.

# Canada Labor Urged to Build On Past Gains

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadians entering their country's second century can again demonstrate the pioneer spirit that built the nation "and make a really significant contribution to the great challenge of relating scientific and technical advances to human needs," Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labour Congress said in his New Year's message.

**"All that has been accomplished in our first century—and it is a great deal—has provided us with a solid base on which to build," Jodoin said. "This is our responsibility and our success or our failure will depend on how well we build."**

"Considerable" advances have been made in the scientific and technical fields, Jodoin observed, but "it is in human relations that we are lagging. . . . We have failed to keep pace in human needs." He added:

"We have many advantages. We are a relatively small country in terms of population. We are a country with a diversity of interests. Industrially we are a young but rapidly growing nation. Ours is a country with a tremendous future."